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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BESIDES the Egyptian monuments, mentioned in your Magazine for February, the Muſeum boaſts many others, and ſome of equal curioſity, with the fragments lately imported. In the Great Hall, to which the *Ram's Head* is now removed, I remember to have ſeen two beautiful remains in baſaltes, brought from the ſame country, by the celebrated Edward Wortley Montague. One, on the right hand as you enter, is ornamented at the top with the feet of birds, the upper parts of which have been broken away, but are, no doubt, to be attributed to the Ibis. In the center of the monument, which ſtill retains its ancient poliſh, is the figure of a man kneeling, holding in his right-hand ſomething perhaps meant for the embalmed body of the bird already mentioned. Above, a ſort of cornice is adorned with hieroglyphics, among which are ſeveral of the home-bred animals of Egypt, and more than once the figure of a hand and arm is repeated. Moses, who was ſkilled in all the learning of the Egyptians, perhaps had this very hieroglyphic in his view, when he ſo frequently deſcribed the Lord as acting with a mighty hand, and an outſtretched arm. The other monument, on the left of the great entrance, is nearly covered with hieroglyphics: in the center is a ſeeming repreſentation of the worſhip of Oſiris, who is ſitting on an elevation, with the double head of a bull, and before him a kneeling figure, as on the oppoſite monument, making an offering of the Ibis ſwathed. Among the ornaments above is the acute angled triangle, with two equal ſides, denoting the nature and element of fire. The black marble or baſaltes itſelf, we are told, of which the monuments are made, typified, by its colour, the inviſibility of the Deity's eſſence. Nor among the rareſt ſpecimens of Egyptian art ſhould the large and beautiful mummies, placed in the ſecond of the ſuite of rooms, be forgotten. The firſt, in the left corner as you enter, was found in 1721, by ſome Arabs, in one of the ancient cryptæ or catacombs of the dead, in the field of Sakkara, about three leagues from Cairo; and brought to England the next year, by Captain William Lethieullier. The place where it was found has been ſince made memorable by a battle, fought when Bonaparte returned from Syria. The cadaver or mummy itſelf differs in nothing very materially from thoſe which are ſeen in other cabinets. The coffin is made of the true ſycamore, and all its joinings are by pins of wood. Its length is ſix feet three inches, and its breadth, at the ſhoulders of the figure, one foot eleven. From the redneſs of the face, it is ſuppoſed to have been the mummy of an Idumean, a people who inhabited the banks of the Red Sea. On the top of the coffin, the whole of which exhibits the form of an embalmed man, is a ſmall figure of Iſis, which, from its poſition in the caſe cannot be ſeen. On the breaſt is another figure of Iſis, with her wings expanded; immediately below which is a ſymbolical picture, ſuppoſed to repreſent death and judgment. To repreſent death, the painter has exhibited a cadaver ſtretched upon a bier, in the ſhape of a lion; on the outer ſide a figure of Ibis, who holds in his left hand a golden cup, and with his right, ſeems pointing toward the left ſide of the cadaver. The Ibis therefore is ſuppoſed to repreſent the embalmer. In the middle of the coffin is repreſented judgment after death. Oſiris is in the character of Pluto, with a ſceptre, and a ſort of flail; before him is the lotus expanded from its ſtork, and over it, before Oſiris, four embalmed human creatures; beyond them ſtands the ſacred ſcribe, with the head of the Ibis, who is ſuppoſed, by the volume in one hand, and the χοινος in the other, to be enumerating the actions of the deceaſed, whom a good demon ſeems leading in behind, and whoſe actions, in the third compartment, are ſuppoſed to be weighing.

The other mummy, at the oppoſite corner of the room, is perhaps the fineſt, and except in very few particulars, is exactly like that engraved in Perry's Hiſtory of the Levant, brought from the catacombs near Sakkara, in 1741. The mummy itſelf is covered over with a plaiſtered linen, on which are repreſentations of many of the gods of Egypt. Cloſe below

low the breaſt-plate is the kneeling figure of Iſis, her arms and wings extended, with an inſtrument, repreſenting a knife or ſickle, in each hand; ſhe is naked, and has a fillet round her head that ſupports a fiery globe. The lower compartments, into which the ornaments are divided, contain chiefly repreſentations of the genii, and myſteries of Iſis and Oſiris. On the coffin the face of the perſon embalmed is covered with a green varniſh, and the head dreſs indicates the mummy it contained to have belonged to a female.

Another curioſity well entitled to attention is a ſmall glaſs caſe, in which the breaſt-plate of an Egyptian mummy is contraſted with one, very ſimilar in ſhape and pattern, though of different materials, which Captain Cook brought from the Southern Ocean. The Egyptian breaſt-plate is of plaiſtered linen, its companion of feathers; and the row of white ornaments on the Egyptian breaſt-plate, is ſingularly anſwered by a row of fiſhes teeth in that from the Friendly Iſlands.

To deſcribe the innumerable quantity of ſmaller antiques from Egypt, which have been, from time to time, depoſited in the Muſeum, would be a taſk both long and uſeleſs. The greater part, I believe, have no appropriate hiſtory, and may be eaſily explained by a reference to the works of former travellers to the Levant. Among the gems are many beautiful ſpecimens of the beetle, but none of them either bored through, or impreſſed with the *crux anſata*.

I ſhall now make a few remarks in addition to thoſe of your former correſpondent. Either the *hand in red granite*, or one very ſimilar to it, occurs in the original of Denon's Travels (pl. viii.) among the ruins of the Old Canopus, now Abukir. The red granite is the Thebaic ſtone mentioned by Herodotus. One ſide of the *ſmaller cheſt* of granite was engraved by Niebuhr (vol. 1. pl. xxx.) and he aſſerts the hieroglyphics that were upon it to have been the fineſt he had met with in Egypt. It was then preſerved at the Moſque Teilun, not far from Cairo: the plan and upright of it alſo were imperfectly given by Pococke, in his Deſcription of the Eaſt (pl. xi.). Niebuhr thought it a coffin for ſome Egyptian of rank. At the time he ſaw it it was placed in a niche, which of courſe accounts for his engraving but one ſide; and the hieroglyphics of the interior were covered with lime. The concluſion, however, which he drew from the ſide he copied was, that the ſmaller hieroglyphics were explanatory of the larger figures. Maillet (tom. 1. p. 245.) who had no better opportunity of ſeeing it than Niebuhr, called it *la fontaine des amoureux*, and thought it had been taken from ſome pyramid, and tranſported to Cairo. With regard to its particular uſe, M. Niebuhr's idea ſeems the beſt, that people of rank in Egypt, who could not go to the expence of erecting pyramids, were buried in ſumptuous cheſts. The notion that hieroglyphics on ſuch cheſts prove them to be not ſepulchral is erroneous, hieroglyphics being frequently ſeen on the old Egyptian ſepulchres to this day: Herodotus ſaw them on the pyramids, and a few remained there ſo late as 1673, when Vanſleb viſited Egypt. Indeed your former Correſpondent mentions a ſmall mummy cheſt of ſtone, whoſe uſe was particularly deſignated by its ſhape, that had the ſmaller ſymbols engraved upon it. The cheſt in queſtion I have ſeveral times heard called the coffin of Cleopatra; perhaps for no better reaſon than that at the bottom of the inſide is a full length figure of Iſis, by whoſe name Cleopatra delighted to be called. The *larger ſarcophagus*, your Correſpondent ſays, was brought from the Moſque of St. Athanaſius, at Alexandria. It was placed there in an octagon temple, in the middle of the great court, which was formerly kept with a religious care from the acceſs of Chriſtians. The figure of the monkey, ſo often repeated on it, is one of the ſtrongeſt proofs that can be adduced, that it was uſed in the celebration of the myſteries of Iſis. The Moſque of St. Athanaſius is deſcribed by Niebuhr as by far the fineſt of the ancient churches of Alexandria. It is adorned with pillars of red granite, and, previous to the late troubles was furniſhed with a library of Greek books. The court in which the great ſarcophagus was placed is engraved in the original of Denon. This too has obtained a name, and has by ſome been ſaid to have held the bones of Alexander the Great. Perhaps it may be enough to ſay that there is nothing Greek about it to corroborate the report.

The *ſtone with the triple inſcription* your Magazine ſaid very little of. It was found by an officer of engineers, while clearing out a ditch near Roſetta, and appears to have been engraved about the 157th year previous to the Chriſtian era, early in the reign of Ptolemy Philometer, and is a decree of the Egyptian prieſts in honour of Ptolemy V. ſurnamed Epiphanes. The firſt inſcription is in the hieroglyphic character, and is contained in fourteen

fourteen lines, the ſides of which are rather damaged. The ſecond appears to be in the running character of the old Egyptian language, ſuch as has been ſometimes ſeen on the bands or ſycamore caſes with which the mummies were ſurrounded. It is contained in thirty-two lines; and, in one part of the Greek inſcription, its characters are termed εγχωριοις, or *local*; this laſt circumſtance throws ſome light on a paſſage of Herodotus, the faith of which has frequently been called in queſtion. He mentions the Egyptians as having two kinds of writing in uſe, the one called ιρα, the *ſacred*; and the other, which anſwers to the εγχωριοις of the inſcription ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΑ, the *vulgar*. And here I take the liberty to obſerve, that the ιρα of Herodotus does not appear to mean the hieroglyphic, but a leſs perfect kind of writing much uſed by the hierogrammatiſts, and diſtinguiſhed by Clemens Alexandrinus from the perfectly ſymbolical by the name of the *hieratic*. Clemens, beſides the two kinds of writing juſt mentioned, notices a third, and calls it the *epiſtolographic*, probably anſwering to the εγχωριοις of the inſcription, and the δημοτικα of Herodotus. The laſt of the three inſcriptions is a Greek one, having many words which are not Greek intermixed; it occupies fifty-four lines, and, from its poſition on the ſtone, has received conſiderable injury, both from time and violence. One of the chaſms towards its cloſe Mr. Akerblad has endeavoured, with ſome probability, to fill up; and I hope the new volume of the Archæologia, which is at preſent in a forward ſtate, will communicate ſomething on the ſubject from Profeſſor Porſon. At the time Alexandria was taken by Lord Hutchinſon, the ſtone in queſtion was claimed by General Menou as private property.

I ſhall now offer you a few remarks on the hieroglyphics, ſome of which may be found particularly applicable to the firſt of the inſcriptions from Roſetta. If, as your laſt obſerves, the ſacred ſymbols of Egyptian learning gave, even to thoſe who were initiated among the prieſts, but dark hints, and obſcure alluſions to the truth, ſurely we, at a diſtant period, left to collect our materials from a ravaged country, ignorant of moſt of the old popular cuſtoms, but ſlightly acquainted with the external ceremonies, and excluded even from thoſe dark hints, and obſcure alluſions, which the hierophants communicated to their pupils, can form not even the diſtant glimmer of a hope, that we ſhall ever complete the end of our reſearches into the recondite doctrines concealed under the myſteries of ancient Egypt. I am not diſcouraging the ſearch, Sir, but merely delivering an opinion, which has had its riſe in the moſt laborious enquiries. That there are ſome truths viſibly manifeſted in the hieroglyphics, I readily own. Much of the learning in which they were diſplayed, no doubt, concerned the doctrine, which the prieſts of Egypt continually promulgated, of the tranſmigration of the ſoul of man, which, they were wont to ſay, paſſed ſucceſſively, after death, into the bodies of animals, terreſtrial, aquatic, and aërial, whence, having completed its circuit in three thouſand years, it returned to animate the body of a man. In other caſes, they muſt, undoubtedly, have relation to a fable, of which the prieſts of Egypt ſeem to have been particularly fond. "That the gods, having been once purſued by Typhon, concealed themſelves under the figures of different animals." The earlieſt and the beſt writers aſſure us, that the hieroglyphics bore very frequently a triple meaning; and it is on ſuch ground only, that the confuſed and inexplicable nature of the Egyptian mythology can be accounted for. There are many points in the explanation of theſe characters which defy the moſt acute examination. For, as the modes of worſhip varied in different places, ſo the ſame ſymbols were differently applied. And the influence both of the ſame and different gods was ſuppoſed to have reſided in different animals. The black ox that was conſecrated to the ſun, was alſo ſacred to Oſiris, by whom the Nile, as well as the ſun, was fabled: Apis, likewiſe, was a name given, as Plutarch (*De Iſide & Oſiride*, c. 73.) aſſures us, not only to the bull, but alſo to the Mendeſian goat. Nor is it beyond the line of probability, that we may ſometimes take the animals, which the hierophants have delineated, for beings very different from thoſe which the ſacred ſcribes deſigned to repreſent. The peculiar attributes or properties too, which were repreſented by particular animals, were ſometimes only appropriate to ſuch ſpecies of the animal as inhabited Egypt. The dog, it is probable, would have been celebrated for attachment, rather than vigilance, had not the crocodile accuſtomed him to drink the waters of the Nile while running.

Theſe, however, are but few of the difficulties that baffle the labours of the ſtudent. Many of the ſymbolic doctrines have, no doubt, an immediate relation to

particular diſcoveries in ſcience, which afforded room to the hierophants for aſcribing new attributes both to Iſis and Oſiris. The ſame objects or phenomena of nature were applied to the purpoſes of allegory under different acceptations. The ſcheme of religion was diverſified in various places. One ſymbolic figure appears to have been ſometimes explanatory of another. And the whole, being the progreſſive work of ages, produced by the ſubtlety, not of a ſingle race, but of a long ſucceſſion both of prieſts and philoſophers; and having its ſyſtem, both general and particular, expanded at their caprice, receives another air of myſtery, which the moſt diligent ſtudy alone can hope to penetrate.

The particular branches of Egyptian learning moſt frequently committed to the ſacred characters, form another object of enquiry. Some writers have ſuppoſed that they were almoſt entirely appropriated to theology and phyſics; but others, and thoſe more acute examiners, have traced the being and attributes of their gods; the ſacrifices and adorations that were to be offered to them; the concatenation of the different claſſes of beings; the doctrine of the elements, and of the good and bad dæmons that were imagined to influence and direct them; the ſeveral operations and powers of nature; the geometrical properties of lines and figures; and, if the Roſetta inſcription may be relied on, the nature of the hieroglyphics was by no means foreign to the preſervation of hiſtoric documents.

Dark and impenetrable then as the myſtery may be, it ſeems evident, that the religious rites of Egypt never were inſtituted on irrational grounds. The worſhip that was aſcribed to animals confeſſedly was purely relative; they were reverenced not upon their own account, but as the natural and lively mirrors wherein to behold the divine perfections; and the Egyptians, eſteeming them as the inſtruments and workmanſhip of an All-wiſe Being, were led, through them, to pay their worſhip and adoration, in a manner, at firſt, not unſimilar to that in which the Roman Catholics pay adoration to the holy croſs. Plutarch tells us (and Plutarch had cloſely ſtudied the arcana of Egyptian ſcience) that the original view with which theſe rites and ceremonies were founded was to promote the morality and happineſs of thoſe who were to obſerve them. The firſt philoſophers by whom they were invented, undoubtedly proceeded with an activity that is now almoſt inconceivable; they extended their enquiries over all the works of Nature, ſought her in her moſt ſecret and abſtruſe receſſes, and, like an univerſal intelligence, actuated the whole world of philoſophy. They ſeemed, in all their diſcoveries, to have been guided by ſome particular inſpiration, and Nature appears to have ſingled them out as ſubjects upon whom ſhe would be laviſh in the bounty of her favours. They were admitted to a particular intimacy, and were able to trace her through all her windings and turnings, till they diſcerned her naked, in her bare and ſimple form. How their knowledge became corrupted, is eaſy to diſcover; and affords a melancholy inſtance of human fallibility. The worſhip that was at firſt but relative, ſoon became appropriate to its ſymbols. Its profeſſors embraced miſtaken and groundleſs opinions for religion; upon one fallacy they built another; and then violently impoſed the whole on the faith and conſciences of mankind, as the oracles of truth and wiſdom. The laws of inſtituted worſhip, that were at firſt impoſed, in time were forgotten, and convinced the very prieſts themſelves long before their final ſubverſion by Cambyſes, that, in one degree or another, cuſtom hides the truth from all men. Egypt, having enriched the earlieſt nations of the world with the treaſures of her wiſdom, fed many with the produce of her ſoil, and exceeded all in the greatneſs and the glory of her arts, degenerated from the light, became enveloped in her own myſteries, and irrecoverably fell, leaving only a wreck, which has for ages read this memorable leſſon to mankind—that no nation, however ſplendid in the acquirements of art, rich in the oracles of ſcience, or great among the princes of the world, can ſurvive the decay of true and ſolid wiſdom. The ſcattered fragments ſhe has yet left, if underſtood, might teach us knowledge; and there are two paths in which ſomething may ſurely be diſcovered—One is the natural hiſtory of Egypt; the other, a cloſe attention to the remaining writings of Pythagoras. Plutarch obſerves, that many of the Pythagorean precepts come nothing ſhort of the hieroglyphical repreſentations themſelves; and he alſo thought, that when the Pythagoreans appropriated the names of ſeveral of the gods to particular numbers, as *Apollo* to the unit, *Diana* to the duad, *Minerva* to the ſeven, &c. they alluded to ſomething which the founder of their ſect ſaw in the Egyptian temples, to ſome ceremonies performed there, or to ſome ſymbols there exhibited.

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The efforts we have yet ſeen made among the moderns, have been too frequently conjectural: and their labours have ſometimes brought to mind the men of Gotham, who, in the plenitude of their wiſdom, thought dragging the pond was the only ſure method they could poſſibly purſue to gain poſſeſſion of the moon. But, let it be remembered, that many difficulties are now removed; that he who ſtudies the Egyptian ſymbols need no longer place reliance on haſty and unfaithful copies; and that the metropolis of Britain boaſts ſome of the fineſt moveable monuments of Egypt. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

HAPPENING to turn over Bell's edition of PRIOR, I came to his extempore epitaph on himſelf, beginning "Nobles and heralds, by your leave," and, to my ſurpriſe, read the laſt line thus:

Can *Stuart* or Naſſau claim higher?

Though pretty ſure, from memory, that this was not the right reading, I turned, for ſatisfaction, to the London edition of Engliſh poets, and to Dr. Anderſons', in both which I found, as I expected,

Can *Bourbon* or Naſſau claim higher?

This variation ſtruck me as extremely curious. Bell's Poets were printed in Edinburgh, at the *Apollo preſs*: I know not who was the editor; but, as I cannot ſuppoſe that any creditable man of letters would ſo alter an original, I muſt imagine that ſome Scotch compoſitor, zealous for the honour of his ancient kings, foiſted in *Stuart* for *Bourbon*, and that it paſſed the corrector unobſerved. National reflexions, Mr. Editor, are uſually termed *illiberal*; yet the ſtudy of national character is confeſſedly one of the moſt important points of moral inveſtigation. The attachment to their country, which diſtinguiſhes the natives of Scotland, is diſplayed, in many inſtances, greatly to their honour. At the ſame time, it is apt to ſhew itſelf in a manner, which a ſenſible Scotchman himſelf muſt condemn: as in the fact above noticed, which I am induced to make public, as well from a regard to the reputation of that country, as to the cauſe of letters.

Your's, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent, T. W. page 215, has fallen into a groſs miſtake, by aſcribing the verſes of *William* Cartwright, the Poet, to *Thomas* Cartwright, the Puritan. The latter died in 1603—before the other was born.

This William Cartwright, who was, according to Wood (A. O. II. p. 34,) "the moſt noted poet, orator, and philoſopher of his time," was born at Northway, near Tewkſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, in 1611. His father was once a gentleman of a fair eſtate, but, running out of it, was forced to keep a common inn, at Cirenceſter, in the ſame county, where this ſon was at firſt educated, under Mr. William Topp, maſter of the free-ſchool. But, ſo great a progreſs did he make in a ſhort time, that, by the advice of friends, his father got him appointed a king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter, when "completing his former learning (ſays Wood) to a miracle, under Mr. Lambert Oſbaldiſton, he was elected ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1628, put under the tuition of Jerumael Terrent, went through the claſſes of logic and philoſophy with an unwearied induſtry, took the degrees in arts (that of maſter being completed in 1635), holy orders, and became the moſt florid and Seraphical preacher in the univerſity. He was another Tully and Virgil, as being moſt excellent for oratory and poetry, in which faculties, as alſo in the Greek tongue, he was ſo full and abſolute, that thoſe who beſt knew him, knew not in which he moſt excelled.

His preaching was ſo graceful and profound withal, that none of his time or age went beyond him. Wood farther adds, in commendation of his character, "that theſe high parts and abilities were accompanied with ſo much candour and ſweetneſs, that they made him equally beloved and admired of all perſons, eſpecially thoſe of the gown and court, who eſteemed alſo his life—a fair copy of practic-piety, a rare example of heroic-worth, and in whom arts, learning, and language, made up the true compliment of perfection."

He died of a contagious diſeaſe, at Oxford, November 29, 1643, and was buried in the cathedral of Chriſt Church.

His works are, 1. the Lady Errant, a Tragi-comedy; 2. the Royal Slave, Tragi-comedy, acted before the king and queen, by the ſtudents of Chriſt Church, Auguſt 30, 1636; 3. the Ordinary, a Comedy;

Comedy; 4. Siege; or, Love's Convert, Tragi-comedy; 5. Poems, 1651, octavo, to which are prefixed Commendatory Verſes, by Dr. Mayne, Henry Earl of Monmouth, Sir Robert Stapylton, James Howell, &c. 6. *Poemata Græca et Latina*; 7. an Offspring of Mercy iſſuing out of the Womb of Cruelty; or, a Paſſion Sermon, preached at Chriſt Church, Oxford, octavo; 8. of the Signal Days in the Month of November, in Relation to the Crown and Royal Family, a Poem, London, 1671, 4to.

Permit me to aſk ſome of your Correſpondents, if the following inſcription ſtill remains in Chatham Church-yard, and where particulars of the ſubject of it are to be met with?

"Here lieth buried the bodie of Steven Borough, who departed this life the 14th day of July, in the yere of our Lord 1584, and was born at Northam, in Devonſhire, the 25 of September, 1525. In his lifetime, he diſcovered Muſcovia in the Northerne Sea paſſage to St. Nicholas, in the yere 1553. At his ſetting foorth of England, he was accompanied with two other ſhippes. Sir Hugh Willobie beinge admirall of the fleete, who, with all the companie of the ſaid two ſhippes, were frozen to death, in Joppia, the ſame winter. After the diſcovery of Rouſſia, and the coaſtes thereto adjoyninge, to wit, Joppia, Nova Zembla, and the countries of the Samudes, &c. he frequented the trade to St. Nicholas yerelie, as chief pilot in the voiage, until he was choſen for one of the fowre principall Maſters in Ordinance of the Queen's Majeſties royall navy, where he continued, being employed, as occaſion required, in charge of ſundrie ſea-ſerviſes, till the time of his death."

I can only add to this notice of a character, whoſe ſervices ſeem to have deſerved perpetuation, that there is ſtill ſtanding, in the pariſh of Northam, an old manſion-houſe, called *Borough*; and there were, but a few years ago, ſome perſons of that name living in the ſame pariſh.

London, Your's, &c.
April 12, 1803. J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Think that poetry has ſeldom offered a more inviting ſubject to the pencil than the firſt ſcene of the fourth act of the *Actipanda* of Decio affords. I would, therefore, beg leave to recommend it moſt particularly to ſome of the great artiſts of the preſent day. A painter might either chooſe the moment when the Queen firſt beholds the ſhades of her murdered children reſting on the fleecy boſom of a cloud; or, when they are entering the portals of heaven, as admirably deſcribed by the poet:

Hor mira, hor mira come
Velociſſimante, &c

See! they mount, and now they go,
Like an arrow from the bow.
Now they ſkim the ſtarry bound!
Now they pierce the blue profound!
Melting now, like vapours grey,
See the phantoms flit away,
Where their forms they ſeem to ſhroud
Deep in yon diſparting cloud!
High the heavenly portal glows;
Angels open!—angels cloſe!

The Queen in front, with extended arms, and the chorus in the back-ground, clad in white, would form an highly intereſting groupe below. The author of an "Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy" has recommended the ſubject, in a note, p. 123, referring to the verſion from which I have extracted the foregoing lines.

Your's, &c. Æ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR the information of your Correſpondent, who wiſhes to know the author of

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat,

be ſo good as to infert the following in your valuable Miſcellany:

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat,

is not to be found in any claſſical author, as *dementato* is not a word truly claſſical. It ſeems a tranſlation of the following lines in Euripides, which occur in the Incertæ Tragediæ, publiſhed by Barnes—

—Οταν δε Δαιμων ανδρι προσυνη κακα
Τον μεν εβλαχς πρωτον,

which Barnes tranſlates by *Quem Jupiter*, &c. Your's, &c. W. MARR.
Barnet, May 6, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Obſerve your note to a Correſpondent at Briſtol, in the Monthly Magazine for this preſent May, page 381. The candour of your concluding remark calls for my warmeſt acknowledgment to you, and

and I beg leave to ſay, that your Correſpondent has either been miſinformed, or he has not underſtood what I have ſaid reſpecting Dr. Maſkelyne, when he did me the honour of viewing and examining the orrery, previous to its exhibition, at Leiceſter-fields.

I never aſſerted, that Dr. Maſkelyne, either directly or indirectly, had ſanctioned the ſyſtem which I am promulgating, but that he candidly acknowledged the orrery was an ingenious piece of mechaniſm, and that it would be of infinite ſervice to the univerſities, by giving the ſtudents a proper idea of the motion of the heavenly bodies; *but he ſaid he could not ſanction my opinion of the earth being in the centre of the univerſe*; he muſt leave that to be judged of by the world at large, and that I muſt fight my own battle.

If you will have the goodneſs to repreſent this in your next Magazine, and refer your Correſpondent to the introductory-lecture, which I had the honour of delivering to a very reſpectable audience in this place, and which will be publiſhed in a few days, he will ſee my remark upon it; and you will confer an obligation upon,

Sir, your's, &c. W. PARKES.

Bath, May 10, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Magazine, to aſk information, I truſt for many others of your readers alſo, whence ariſes the jocoſe mockery of April-fool, on the firſt day of that month? And why the 14th of February, the feaſt of St. Valentine, is ſelected by lovers to make known their love, or declare the diſpoſitions of their hearts, in what are commonly termed Valentines?

May 10, 1803. Your's, &c.

IGNORANS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your moſt entertaining and uſeful publication, to take notice of a piece of falſe criticiſm, and literary injuſtice, which comes from ſo high an authority, that I think it ſhould not be paſſed over in ſilence. Falſe and prejudiced views of living authors, and their works, do not much ſurprize us; there are various reaſons which may produce them; but authors of remote antiquity, whoſe works have outlived the wreck of time, and ſuſtained the criticiſm of century after century, ought, ſurely, to find themſelves ſecured from the evil ſpirit of miſrepreſentation.

I have been led to this reflection, by obſerving, in the introductory part or notice prefixed to that diviſion of the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the *French National Inſtitute*, which relates to literature, and the fine arts, the following paragraph, which I am convinced will appear to you to be hazarded without ſufficient examination or reaſon, and to be expreſt in terms by much too dogmatical. "Citizen *Francis De Neufchateau* has likewiſe tranſlated into French verſe, ſome parts of a Latin epic poem, on the *Expedition of the Argonauts*. This work was compoſed in the reign of the emperor Veſpaſian, by Valerius Flaccus, the friend of Martial. The author lived in poverty, died in youth, and left his poem unfiniſhed. Quintilian regarded his premature death, as a great loſs; *multum in Valerio Flacco nuper amiſimus*. Valerius Flaccus has furniſhed ſome images to Malherbe, and to the great Corneille. His work is far ſuperior to the Greek poem of Apollonius of Rhodes on the ſame ſubject."

You will readily perceive, that the concluding part of the paragraph is that of which I complain. I ſhould be apt to ſuſpect, that citizen Francis Neufchateau, or the writer of the article which I quoted, in an exact tranſlation, above, whoever he was, and who condemns poor Apollonius with ſo much flippancy, and in ſuch a directorial tone, is only acquainted with him through the intervention of an interpreter. It is to be regretted, that this is too frequently the caſe with many ingenious French writers, whom we often find quoting the Greek claſſics, in the degraded form of a Latin verſion. I do not mean to depreciate Valerius Flaccus; he is a writer of ſome reſpectability, though by no means of the higher order, and copies the ſtyle and verſification of Virgil, with conſiderable ſucceſs; but any perſon, who is capable of comparing the two writers in queſtion in their original languages, will readily ſee on which ſide the advantage reſts, in point of poetical excellence, if he conſiders them ſucceſſively, with a reference to all the great points which conſtitute poetical excellence.

A minute compariſon of the merits of theſe two claſſics, might afford much entertainment to your critical readers; but would far exceed the bounds and dimenſions of a letter. I ſhall content myſelf with obſerving, that, as far as the original

ſurpaſſes

ſurpaſſes the copy, ſo far Apollonius riſes ſuperior, (and this is beyond all compariſon) to Valerius, who has imitated him with a cloſe ſervility, not only in the general plan of the poem, the arrangement of incidents, and the characters of the actors; but, in particular paſſages, as I have ſhewn, very much in detail, in my notes on Apollonius Rhodius.

Indeed, Valerius Flaccus is very much the creature of imitation. I might almoſt venture to ſay, that there is ſcarcely a ſingle ſentiment or compariſon in him, which is not borrowed from ſome preceding poet. In the praiſe, therefore, of originality and inventive genius, the Greek poet, as I have ſaid before, riſes infinitely ſuperior to the Latin. Apollonius alſo ſurpaſſes Valerius eminently in the delineations of nature, the diſplay of character, the exhibition of paſſions and feelings, and the propriety and beauty of his ſentiments.

Apollonius in no inſtance *overſteps the modeſty of nature*; and Virgil was ſo ſenſible of his excellence in this reſpect, that he has borrowed largely from him. Valerius Flaccus, on the contrary, is diffuſe and declamatory. He borrows the ſentiments of the Greek poet inceſſantly, but ſpreads and dilates them into weakneſs; in ſhort, we find in him much of the inflated eloquence that characteriſes the French ſtage. In point of ſtyle and diction, and above all, in the charms of melodious verſification, Apollonius Rhodius ſtands unrivalled among poets, ancient and modern, *velut inter ſtellas Luna minores.*

It were eaſy to dilate on this ſubject, but even what I have ſaid, will, I flatter myſelf, ſerve to vindicate this admirable poet from the haſty cenſure of critics, who condemn without having read. Indeed, Apollonius Rhodius is not under any great obligations to the literature of France. La Harpe, to the beſt of my recollection, has not made any mention of him, and the very firſt verſion, which was ever made of his poem into the French language, has appeared only the other day. Your's, &c.

Glouceſter-ſtreet, Dublin, WM. PRESTON.
April 27, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A New tranſlation of Lavoiſier's Elements of Chemiſtry was a few months ſince, publiſhed in Edinburgh, ſaid, in the title-page, to be executed by Robert Ker, ſurgeon, F R. and A. S. S. Edinburgh, with an additional chapter by the tranſlator. Upon peruſing this chapter, I was not a little ſurpriſed to find, that the matter and method, even to the minuteſt arrangements, were borrowed from a work of Mr. John Murray's, of Edin. intitled "Elements of Chemiſtry," publiſhed about two years ago. A cloſer examination convinced me, that no leſs than thirty-eight pages of the tranſlator's additional chapter were an almoſt exact tranſcript of that gentleman's work, ſome of the ſentences being only inverted, and occaſionally awkward attempts made to vary the phraſeology. Of this any of your readers may be convinced, by comparing the "*additional chapter*" of the tranſlation, with the ſecond volume of Mr. Murray's work, p. 226 & ſeq. No acknowledgments are made to the original author.

But this is not all—Joining groſs ignorance to the baſeneſs of plagiariſm, this tranſlator conveys to the public, through the vehicle of Lavoiſier's great work, the moſt palpable nonſenſe. Thus, in page 181 of Lavoiſier's work, his tranſlator, in the additional chapter, ſpeaking of gum, ſays, "The oxygenated muriatic acid converts it (gum) to NITRIC *acid.*" As well might it be converted into Calvert's entire butt. Though I had already an opinion of the *merits* of this tranſlator, I was a little ſurpriſed to find ſo glaring an abſurdity in a work bearing to be the production of a Member of the Scottiſh Royal Societies. But, upon looking into Mr. M's publication (vol. ii. p. 132) I found the ſentence already quoted to be nearly tranſcribed. Upon turning to his (Mr. Murray's) errata, I found *nitric* to have been an error of the preſs for *malic*, or rather *citric acid.* This, it would appear, the *learned coadjutor* of Lavoiſier had entirely overlooked.

Next in utility to the diſſemination of uſeful truths is the detection of error and impoſture. We have laws againſt the petty thief; it were to be wiſhed, that ſome puniſhments might be deviſed againſt the plunderers of literary property. In the mean time, the publication of this, if it prevent not future plagiariſms, may be uſeful in preventing the world from being miſled by the authority of the great name of Lavoiſier. DETECTOR.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE have been various communications inſerted in your Magazine, on the intereſting ſubject of the *Life-Boat*; but I do not recollect that any notice has been taken by your Correſpondents, of a ſimilar invention by a M. Bernieres, director of the bridges and cauſeways in France, in the year 1771, of which there is the following account inſerted in Gillingwater's Hiſtory of Loweſtoft. He ſays, that, on the 11th of October, 1771, one of theſe boats was exhibited at Choiſy, to Louis XV. and the Dauphin; and "that, though eight men were in one of the boats, and the boat brim-full of water, yet, inſtead of ſinking, it bore being rowed about the river, without any danger to the people in it. M. Bernieres carried his trial ſtill farther. He ordered a maſt to be erected in the boat, when filled with water, and to the top of the maſt had a rope faſtened, and drawn till the end of the maſt touched the water: yet, as ſoon as the men who hauled her into this ſituation, let go the rope, the boat and maſt recovered themſelves perfectly, in leſs than the quarter of a ſecond; a convincing proof, that the boat could neither be ſunk nor overſet, and that it afforded the greateſt poſſible ſecurity in every way." It is added, that, in conſequence of the above trials, the provoſt of the merchants and the corporation of Paris gave the Sieur Bernieres permiſſion to eſtabliſh his boats on the Seine, at the port near the Pont Royal; and, moreover, promiſed him all the protection and encouragement in their power, and the Sieur Bernieres, on his ſide, propoſed to ſupply the public with a certain number of theſe boats, before the end of the next year; but, whether he fulfilled his engagement, or whether he has been ſucceſsful in the ſubſequent trials of this uſeful invention, as he was in the former, I have not been able to learn, p. 69." Now, Mr. Editor, what I hope is, that if any of your Correſpondents can give information concerning this invention of M. Bernieres, they will communicate it, that we may be enabled to judge how far Mr. Greathead is intitled to the claim of originality on this ſubject.

April, 1803. Your's, &c.

E. N.

P. S. A notion, I think, prevails, that the bold and deciſive manœuvre of breaking the enemies line has been lately introduced into our naval tactics; but, in Gillingwater's Account of the famous engagement off Loweſtoft, June 3, 1665, between our fleet, commanded by the Duke of York, and that of the Dutch, by Admiral Opdam, he ſays, "The fight began about three o'clock, in the morning, and for ſome time victory was doubtful; but, about noon, the Earl of Sandwich, with the blue ſquadron, forced himſelf into the center of the Dutch fleet, *divided it into two parts*, and began that confuſion which ended in a total defeat."

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of* DRESDEN *and its* ENVIRONS, *from an accurate and extenſive* WORK, *which has lately appeared in the form of* LETTERS, *at* BERLIN.

THE large and ſuperb avenues, which lead to the elegant reſidence of the Electors of Saxony, announce at the firſt view, the centre of Germanic urbanity, the amiable aſylum of the Graces and of the Arts in the North. We enter, almoſt on all ſides, by a cauſeway, more or leſs ſhaded, acroſs ſmiling plains, where the beauties of art diſpute the palm of precedence with the charms of nature.

On your arrival, by way of the new city, an extenſive alley, in perfect repair, conducts you to a vaſt ſquare or place, wherein is erected a beautiful equeſtrian gilt ſtatue, of graceful proportions. In an inſtant you find yourſelf in front of the fineſt bridge in Germany, raiſed over the Elbe.

From thence, extending your view to the right or left, you are ſtruck with the richneſs of the country, watered by this fine river, and with the beauty of the horizon, terminated by mountains of a moderate elevation, which preſent a happy mixture of cultivated lands and of foreſts, garniſhed with the moſt beautiful verdure.

From the middle of the bridge, there appears, in perſpective, to the right, a modern church, of an elegant architecture; to the left, in a retired ſituation, is ſeen the ſombrous majeſtic dome of an ancient temple; in front is the Electoral-chateau, to which you go through a vaſt but irregular place. And, laſtly, you arrive between two public buildings of conſiderable extent, at the entrance of a beautiful ſtreet, which leads acroſs a place ſtill more vaſt, to the *Hôtel de Saxe*, one of the grandeſt inns of the Empire, and the ſituation of which is one of the moſt agreeable.

Would you enjoy the moſt magnificent view that the Florence of Germany affords, you muſt aſcend, on ſome fine even-

ing, the baſtion which overlooks what is called the Italian Village. It is there that every ſenſible heart palpitates with pleaſure, that the ſoul expands and enlarges at the view of a baſin much more extenſive than that of Florence; it is there that the eye embraces and inveſtigates all the beauties which the ſouthern ſide of the mountain exhibits, as well as the long terrace belonging to the palace and the garden of Bruhl (one of the principal ornaments of Dreſden), the active multitude of individuals paſſing and re-paſſing from the new to the old town, the noiſe of the carriages and horſes, inceſſantly in motion from one bank to the other, over the bold yet delicate arches of a long and broad bridge. On another ſide the curious ſpectator will admire the ſuperb *Palais de Japon* (Japaneſe Palace), the moſt beautiful, perhaps, in the two cities, which raiſes its majeſtic domes in the midſt of ſurrounding groves, and receives the light of the laſt rays of the ſetting-ſun. After having enjoyed the reflection of its beams on the tranquil ſurface of the river, the admirer agreeably repoſes his dazzled ſight on the verdant extremity of that ſuperb alley, which, in its almoſt interminable courſe, ſtretches out as far as to Ubigau, parallel with the bed of the Elbe, and whoſe vigorous trees have braved, for a century paſt, the fury of the ice, and of inundations.

If you walk on a fine day on the pavements of the bridge, you are tempted to ſit down on the elegant balconies, with iron balluſtrades, which ſeem to invite the friends of embelliſhed nature to come and contemplate the rich vineyards that riſe, like an amphitheatre, beſpangled with magnificent villas, and which ſometimes ornament even the ſummits of the hills, and ſometimes are crowned, in a picturesque manner, with groves of tufted trees.

Comparing the German Florence with that of Italy, you will be delighted with the activity of the watermen, who ſeem to glide over the ſurface of the water; for the navigation of the Elbe has a character of animation very different from that of the Arno. And, laſtly, your enchantment will not ceaſe until you ſhall have enjoyed the picturesque ſcenes which await you in the environs at twenty different points of the circumference of Dreſden.

Returning into the city, you will be charmed with the beautiful ſimplicity of the houſes; for palaces are rare, and even the Electoral-chateau has but an inſignificant exterior, although, from the richneſs and taſte of the furniture, it is ſuperior to many other reſidences.

The two palaces of the Princes Anthony and Maximilian, ſituated, one in the ſuburb Frederickſtadt, and the other out of the Seethor, deſerve to be noticed. They are in the modern taſte, of an agreeable architecture, with gardens half Engliſh, half French, which exhibit a handſome ſcenery. The promenade in them is free for the public.

Among the gardens to be met with out of the city, the moſt extenſive is the Electoral garden, two thouſand five hundred paces in length, by a conſiderable width; but it is not the more frequented on that account. The grove, which makes part of it, is ſhut up from the public, and reſerved for pheaſants. This garden contains ſome large alleys, but has little variety; it is adorned, however, with ſome beautiful ſtatues; from time to time concerts are given there, which attract a great concourſe of auditors, the moſt valuable pieces of the beſt compoſers, the *Naumanns*, the *Schuſters*, being executed here in the moſt correct ſtyle.

The Garden of Richter ſeems to be the moſt popular; a concert is held there regularly every week; beſides particular *fêtes*, illuminations, &c.

There are ſo many other beautiful promenades, that it may be ſaid, within due bounds, no other reſidence diſplays ſo many, and no other place is ſo rich in, natural and artificial beauties of this kind.

Without the gate of Blaſewitz, on the banks of the Elbe, lies a meadow appropriated to an annual popular feaſt, viz. that of La Cible; a ſpectacle truly curious, and which cannot be beheld without a tender emotion, excited by the appearance of a multitude of all ages, and all conditions, indulging the impreſſions of joy, without tumult, and without any of the diſorders commonly inſeparable from ſimilar aſſemblies. It is, at the ſame time, a ſort of fair: the villager, the artiſan, the modeſt *bourgeoiſe*, find wherewith to ſatisfy their taſte and the inclinations of their children at a trifling expence. On the firſt and following days of this popular feſtival, the work-ſhops are deſerted; men, women, children, old men, all wiſh to enjoy the divertiſements of the place; and, when the weather is fine, from five to ſix thouſand perſons may be reckoned there. Dancing, muſic, fireworks, illuminations, refreſhments of all kinds, are to be found here in profuſion.

We

We may further notice certain bathing-houſes, near the city, which a beautiful alley leads up to; there you are entertained with comedies and ballets exhibited by children, as are likewiſe the concerts. Women, who deſire to ſee, and to be ſeen, men of a gallanting turn, never fail to make their appearance there, and often return highly ſatisfied with the ſhape, the delicacy, the forms, the vivacity, the manners, and the good taſte, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh the Saxon women; qualities which ſet off to advantage the charms of their figure, and the beauty of their features.

To ſuch as covet a landſcape perfectly rural and romantic, a pictureſque delightful ſituation, Terni and Tivoli would loſe half their reputation (ſays the author) ſhould ſome beneficent enchanter ever ariſe to produce a ſingle caſcade from one of the rocks of Tharaud*.

There are, beſides, a number of particular walks, which contribute to the amuſement of the inhabitants of Dreſden; but here we would ſpeak of thoſe which are to be found in the vine grounds. There are few individuals in eaſy circumſtances, who have not their vineyard, or portion of a vineyard, which they frequently viſit, with their family and friends, and even ſtrangers that are recommended to them; here the Saxon appears in all the amiableneſs of his character, and diſplays a gaiety of temper, which, however, rarely paſſes beyond certain limits.

The vineyards of Dreſden ſtretch over a tract about three leagues in length; that is to ſay, one league above the city, and nearly two leagues below it, next to the Electoral-chateau of Pilnitz. The whole of this ſpace is ſprinkled with little manſions, more or leſs ornamented, that may be called ſo many Belvideres, from the immenſe and variegated views to be enjoyed there. The river rolls its majeſtic waves at the foot of thoſe rich hills, and adds to the movement, to the intereſt of the picture. Some of theſe vineyards are, in a manner, public, as they are open, at all times, to the curioſity of ſtrangers. The taſte and opulence of the proprietors have laviſhed embelliſhments upon them.

Leaving the friend of nature here, we return to the city, to admire the maſterpieces of art, the ſanctuary of which ſeems to be in the gallery of Dreſden. If the *coup-d'œil* is one of the moſt ſtriking, it is no leſs curious to find there artiſts of different countries, employed in their ſeveral occupations. The Polander is working cloſe by the Fleming; the Italian near the Ruſſian or Swede; the Engliſhman is diſtinguiſhed by the number of his pupils, and by an animated converſation ſometimes approaching to the boiſterous. We cannot better compare theſe different artiſts, ſcattered or grouped in thoſe vaſt ſaloons, than to a ſwarm of bees fluttering over the flowers of a garden, to come at the honey which is to enrich their hives.

The Zwinger exhibits a depôt perhaps *unique*, from its large collection of engravings and deſigns.

We ſhould ſee the beauty, the neatneſs, the decorations of the ſaloons of the library, as likewiſe the order and arrangement which reigns there, to form an idea of them.

Dreſden muſt have loſt one-fifth of its population ſince the epoch of the war of 1756, but it has gained in its buildings; a number of its edifices are of a later date. The city and ſuburbs are calculated to contain 60,000 ſouls, 4 or 5000 of whom profeſs the Catholic religion, and there are about 800 Jews.

Although this city has no very conſiderable commerce, it contains, nevertheleſs, a number of manufactures. A great exportation is made to foreigners of gold and ſilver lace, as likewiſe of the beautiful manufacture of paper-hangings, one of

* This is the name of an agreeable little diſtrict, which wants only the afore-mentioned ſingle attraction. Figure to yourſelf a village, the main ſtreet of which winds irregularly, for a quarter of a league, among rocks, ruins, eminences, and ſmall handſome groves; a limpid ſtream ſerpentines with murmurs over a rocky bed, ſometimes over or acroſs this ſtreet, and ſometimes along ſide of it. Little manſions, generally handſome, are ſcattered over the unequal heights which ingulph the village. The truly pictureſque ruins of an ancient chateau in the center of theſe village-habitations overlook the whole incloſed valley; paths aſcend and deſcend in every direction, piercing through the woods which overſhadow the different hills. Reſting places, taſtefully and judiciouſly ſituated on the moſt attractive points of view, ſerve to recreate the wanderer, and render him attentive to the fine ſcenes which ſpread before his eyes. There you behold a lake, whoſe pure and tranſparent water reflects the ſurrounding trees; here a bowling-green, with a handſome building, and a ſmall alley winding round it; further off is the torrent, whoſe waves bellow and foam, indignant at the obſtacles, which the rocks oppoſe in their way; yet it is the ſame maſs of water which runs gently through a meadow of a dazzling green colour—'For green (ſays the writer) is greener here than in any other place.'

thoſe branches of induſtry, wherein the German genius has the aſcendant over the Engliſh. The works of jewellery which are made at Dreſden are known through all Europe, as likewiſe the inſtruments of muſic, organs, hautbois, French-horns, hunting-horns, and, above all, German-flutes. The manufacture of macaroni juſtly enjoys a reputation, which ſcarcely yields to that of Italy; but the moſt conſiderably manufacture of the environs by far, and the moſt celebrated, is, unqueſtionably, that of porcelain, at Meiſſen, a little town on the Elbe, about half a day's journey from the capital; its works, however, are too well known to ſpeak of them here. We ſhall only remark, that there is to be ſeen, in the *Palais de Japon*, a collection of pieces of the moſt ancient porcelain of Meiſſen, and a quantity of the porcelain of Japan and of China, valued altogether at more than a million ſterling.

It is time to repair to this laſt palace. What an immenſe collection of ſtatues, of buſts, real antique maſter-pieces, not to be matched in Germany, and moſt of them equal, and ſometimes ſuperior, to thoſe of Italy and of Paris. Here you will find two reſtored Venuses, the ſtyle of which, in the opinion of ſome great connoiſſeurs, bears away the palm even from that of the Venus de Medicis at Florence. Here is an Eſculapius, which is eſteemed preferable to all the ſtatues of that divinity to be found at Rome, or in any other city of Italy; it is of the beſt Greek ſtyle. Here is likewiſe an athletic figure, whoſe body and left arms are antique, a maſterpiece truly incomparable. Among the moſt valuable rarities of this collection, we ſhould, doubtleſs, place the three celebrated ſtatues diſinterred from among the ruins of Herculaneum. They are wonderful, eſpecially for the drapery, and diſpute the palm, in this reſpect, with the Flora Farneſe, and with other Greek works of the firſt rank. King Auguſtus was ſo fortunate as to purchaſe them for the moderate ſum of ſix thouſand Saxon crowns.

The building, which is moſt ſtriking to a ſtranger, as well from its agreeable ſituation near the bridge, as from the ſingularity and elegance of its conſtruction, is the Catholic Church, unqueſtionably one of the fineſt temples of Germany, although the architecture deviates from the rules and the form which ſerve for models in theſe times. On entering the church, through the principal door, we are agreeably ſurpriſed with the beautiful *enſemble*, with the juſtneſs, the harmony of proportions of all parts of this grand edifice, with the agreeable light that illumines it, and with the ſymmetrical maſſes ſimply decorated, where the eye loves to repoſe; but, on advancing ſome paces, the ſurpriſe increaſes, and changes to admiration, at the ſight of the magnificent painting which adorns the altar-piece—it repreſents the Aſcenſion. A dozen of perſonages appear agitated with different emotions; the expreſſion is as natural as the contraſts are happy. Attitudes, draperies, colours, all is beautiful, all is harmonious; every thing flatters the eye, ſatisfies and rivets the mind. The principle figure, noble and almoſt aërial, riſes majeſtically, and without effort, as a being ſuperior to humanity, and, ſo to ſpeak, homogeneous with the pure æther that environs it. The angels that accompany the Redeemer, in ſome meaſure abſorbed in the brilliant vapours of his glory, are exquiſitely beautiful. This compoſition places Mengs on a par with the greateſt maſters; it ſhould be ſeen more than once to appreciate it duly. In a chapel to the right appears a Calvary, which no ſenſible being can contemplate without experiencing a lively and profound emotion, whatever may be his creed. But that which attracts the greateſt crowds to this ſuperb temple is the excellent muſic in the chapel of the Elector; it will ſuffice to name a Naumann, a Schuſter, and a Seidelmann, all three worthy rivals and maſters of the chapel, to withhold our aſtoniſhment at the concourſe of people who attend the ſacred offices. According to the Court Calendar for this year, the Elector keeps in pay no leſs than ſixty-ſeven muſicians. With the exception of Rome and of Naples, no capital in Europe poſſeſſes a church-muſic comparable to that of Dreſden. The author recollects that, on his return from Italy, with M. Schuſter, aſſiſtant in the church of Dreſden, at the execution of a piece compoſed by that virtuoſo, he was perfectly enchanted with the *enſemble* and the goodneſs of the orcheſtra, although his mind was fully taken up with the impreſſions that the Italian muſic, had made upon him.

Among the different cabinets of curioſities, we particularly diſtinguiſh that which is deſignated under the name of Green Chamber; we may conſider it as unique in its kind. On entering this enormous magazine of toys, you are dazzled with the magnificence of the different objects. An enfilade of eight chambers, almoſt all inlaid with marble, preſents itſelf; ſome partitions are covered with mirrors

mirrors, which reflect the moſt ſtriking objects that are not incloſed under lock and key. You alſo perceive the equeſtrian ſtatues and the buſts of King Auguſtus, one of the Electors, to whom Dreſden owes the greateſt part of its treaſures, and of its different embelliſhments.

The ſecond chamber contains all ſorts of works in ivory, ſuch as a ſhip of war completely fitted out; the cordage is of gold, the ſails (as thin as fine paper) are of ivory, and the guns (about a finger in length) are of braſs.

An immenſe pile of ſilver furniture, ranged in pyramids againſt the walls, the pillars, on the tables, and the windows, occupy the third apartment.

The vaſes of gold, of vermillion, the ſnuff-boxes, watches, &c. make the ornament of the 4th apartment. The man of taſte will dwell with pleaſure on a great clock of ſilver gilt, of an exquiſite finiſh; the cyphers are of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and ſapphires; it ſtrikes every quarter of an hour; there is a ſmall ball of cryſtal, which marks the minutes by running round the dial-plate.

The fifth and ſixth chambers are enriched with precious ſtones, porphyry, jaſper, agate, calcedony, onyx, carnelian, amethyſt, lapis-lazuli, mother of pearls, &c. Here are likewiſe ſpecimens of very beautiful marbles produced in Saxony, and which ſcarcely yield to thoſe of Italy. On the tables and windows ſhine a quantity of vaſes, enamelled after the antique, and ſurpaſſing gold itſelf in value, as the art of compoſing theſe enamels is loſt. One of the moſt valuable pieces, both for the materials and workmanſhip, is the Great Mogul, placed on his throne, encircled with courtiers, who bring him preſents, and with ſoldiers, officers, and miniſters; in the court you ſee the body-guards, the elephants, and all the pomp of attendants of an Aſiatic prince; the whole is in gold, ſilver, or enamel. Another very beautiful production of the art is a pyramid of precious ſtones, of the height of a cubit and a half, in the midſt of which riſes the buſt of Auguſtus II. The other faces are adorned with antique buſts. This ſingle piece has been valued at 100,000 crowns.

The richeſt of theſe chambers is the eighth and laſt—it contains ſcarcely any thing but jewels.

During the laſt ten years, a manufactory, or houſe of induſtry, has been eſtabliſhed at Dreſden, where a great number of individuals are kept at work, according to their reſpective ſtrength and talents: this eſtabliſhment is on a plan calculated to extirpate mendicity or beggary, and after the models in the cities of Hamburgh, Kiel, &c.

Here are a number of public ſchools, where children are inſtructed gratis, as likewiſe many other houſes of charity. The ſchool founded by the Free-maſons is one of the principal. The military-ſchool has been eſtabliſhed for one hundred and fifty Saxon young gentlemen, who are educated at the expence of government.

The library is open to the public ſeveral days in the week, and individuals may eaſily obtain permiſſion to carry home books out of the library, which they want to uſe for any length of time.

Among the inſtitutions of eminent utility, we muſt not omit that of the Veterinary-ſchool, where, as well as at Vienna, all pupils are obliged to attend a courſe of lectures.

Dreſden has no academy of ſciences as at Berlin, and no univerſity as at Vienna; but we muſt not therefore infer, that the capital of Saxony does not include, among its inhabitants, a number of men of ſcience and letters. We ſhould expect the contrary from a city, which is the center of the Graces, and of Germanic urbanity—it is here that the fine arts are cultivated with the greateſt ſucceſs. The Academy of Painting and Sculpture has a number of directors and profeſſors of high reputation.

Here are many clubs, but all for the purpoſes of conviviality, none for politics. There is alſo a literary muſeum, where all ſorts of journals are taken in, and a number of reading rooms, &c.

Hoſpitality towards ſtrangers is one of the virtues inherent to every inhabitant of Dreſden who lives in eaſy circumſtances. With ſo many eſtabliſhments favourable to the inſtruction of youth, it may be eaſily conceived, that both the men and the women are diſtinguiſhed by an agreeable cultivated mind; the ladies eſpecially are in poſſeſſion of a language and a pronunciation, which have inexpreſſible charms for any one that has lived in the ſouthern parts of Germany; their manners and converſation are replete with the moſt ſeductive graces, and, although great lovers of pleaſure, they cheerfully and ſucceſsfully apply themſelves to all the occupations of their ſex. The men are, in general, very well-informed; many ſpeak with facility, and even agreeably, ſeveral foreign languages.

We ſhall conclude, with remarking, that, for ſome years paſt, an air of diſcontent, a ſort of vague diſtruſt, has diſplayed

played itſelf more or leſs openly, and has gained ground on all claſſes of ſociety, and individuals of all ages. The ſchemes of politics, the divers incidents of the revolution, the ſcourge of war, and the progreſs of luxury, combined with the ſtill-increaſing price of proviſions, are the real and unfortunate ſources to which this temper of the public mind may be attributed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMIDTS the ſhock of contending powers for theſe ten years of ſanguinary war, the army of the immortal Frederick has been the leaſt affected; in fact, it is ſtill what it was. The Pruſſian Generals have avoided partial engagements, by keeping their army united. They have won every battle which they gave, and never experienced a check,* but when they ſuffered themſelves to be attacked. The *elèves* of Frederick the Great were eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed in them.

The neutrality of Pruſſia has been imputed to various reaſons, but that of the French revolutionary principles as having crept into its army is the moſt oſtenſible. After much conſideration on this ſubject, we are convinced it is equally falſe and injurious; but to ſhew that this motive, ſuppoſing it to be true, would be an additional reaſon for continuing the war againſt the French, and, at the ſame time, for making their artifices and frauds more thoroughly known.

Xenophon tells us, that it was a maxim of Clearchus, that the ſoldiers ought to fear their General more than the enemy. In effect, diſcipline ſupplies the place of good-will. Example, and the force of habit, ſucceed in rendering ſoldiers inſenſible to thoſe dangers which terrified them at firſt. If, through the medium of diſcipline, a ſoldier can be forced to expoſe or ſacrifice his life, ſurely his will may be made to bend upon other occaſions. Who can have any doubt but that the French army contains a prodigious number of officers and ſoldiers, who are either royaliſts, or enemies to the party or perſon who governs them? It is diſcipline only that prevents the conſcripts from returning to their habitations, which conſtraint alone obliged them to abandon. It is the common opinion, that Deſaix, one of the moſt able Generals among the French, and one of thoſe who had rendered the greateſt ſervices to the revolution, was a royaliſt. He loſt his life to gain the battle of Marengo; and, perhaps, he would have freely given it to enſure the loſs of the day.

Surrounded with terrors, iſolated from miſtruſt, and engaged in active ſcenes, a perſon muſt, of neceſſity, co-operate with thoſe he hates; and look upon thoſe as enemies whom his inclination would prompt him to join.

Suppoſing there are a number of Jacobins in the Pruſſian army (which is directly contrary to our conviction) at what time will they be dangerous? It muſt be only when the leiſure, reſulting from peace, and the facility of communicating together, furniſh them with the opportunity and means of cabal, ſeduction, and bribery. If Pruſſia has the misfortune to have revolutioniſts in her dominions and army, they will be dangerous only in caſe of the French armies being on her frontiers. It is the intereſt, therefore, of Pruſſia, not to conſent that the French ſhould obtain the empire of land and ſea. She ought to fear leſt Auſtria ſhould carry her reſentment ſo far, as to avenge herſelf, by ſuffering her, without affording any aſſiſtance, to experience the dangers of a war with France? The republic may get the upper hand of thoſe, whom as yet they have not been able to deſtroy.

THE SPANISH ARMY

Is but the ſhadow of what it once was. It bears ſtrong marks of the weakneſs and vices of its government.

In military matters the Spaniards are as backward as in the year 1740. They are neither diſciplined nor inſtructed. Place one of their regiments in line with another of any nation, and it looks like an aſſemblage of beggars. Yet theſe beggars are nevertheleſs the deſcendants of thoſe who once domineered over Europe, and conquered Africa. Had they leaders, they might return to what they were. No troops are more ſober, patient of hardſhips, and ſubmiſſive to their officers. It is not from the care which the latter take of their ſoldiers, that this originates; for in fact they never trouble themſelves about them; it is the ſerjeant-major of each company that manages every thing in it. Their pay is very irregular, and their maintenance and mien deteſtable; with the exception of the Spaniſh and Walloon guards. The miſery of the ſoldiery forces them into ſcenes of diſorder and

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* Except in Champagne, and that I preſume was a golden one, a *Pont d'or*.

Tranſlator.

and rapine. During a ſiege, they have been known to deſtroy the trenches and the works that covered them, in order to ſteal the earth-bags, and ſell them for a few pence.

The cavalry was in great repute during the wars of Spain and Italy. Like the infantry they have degenerated, and are inferior to thoſe of other nations.

The liſtleſſneſs and ignorance which has pervaded their other troops, are viſible alſo in the Spaniſh corps of artillery and engineers. Their guns are clumſy, heavy, and badly kept up. The canoneers are capable of improvement—they are poſſeſſed of coolneſs and firmneſs.

Promotion in Spain is very ſlow, and goes entirely by intereſt at Court. The moſt importunate generally ſucceeds, while merit, which has no credit with thoſe in power, muſt expect to crouch in ſubaltern commiſſions. It ſometimes happens, that an officer who claims the rank of major, obtains that of lieutenant-colonel, becauſe an officious clerk at the War-office, after making reſearches, diſcovers examples favourable to thoſe whoſe intereſt he wiſhes to advance.*

The Spaniſh army is capable of being brought to excellence, ſooner and more eaſily than many others, becauſe it poſſeſſes in itſelf courage, high points of honour, a ſpirit of ſubordination, and firmneſs in undergoing hardſhips: at preſent it is every where in an evident ſtate of inferiority, calculated to humiliate a nation, at once brave, haughty, and naturally fitted for war. The ignorance and preſumption of the Spaniards ſave them, perhaps, from acknowledging or feeling this lamentable truth!

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Britiſh are, indubitably, the moſt intrepid nation in Europe. None braves death, or ſees its approach with ſo much coolneſs and indifference. The ſpirit of adventure which diſtinguiſhes them, their valour in action, their frequent ſuicides, and the firmneſs with which their very criminals undergo the moſt ſummary executions, prove that intrepidity is a national characteriſtic. They are not ſanguinary: if they were, they would be the moſt ferocious people poſſible; they would mutually deſtroy one another; they are more afraid of ſhedding the blood of another than their own. This evinces true courage; for the fear of death is certainly leſs powerful in Britain than in all other countries.

The ſoldiery of this country are as intrepid on land as their ſailors are at ſea. Though the ill ſucceſs the former have often had on the Continent might induce unreflecting people to think otherwiſe. Courage is not confined to any particular element; ability and experience may contribute to victories at ſea, and the want of them to defeats by land. It is impoſſible that the ſailors of this nation, who rule at ſea, ſhould, when tranſported on ſhore, be able to contend with regular troops. We ſhould rather ſay, that the ſame French who are courageous in brigades, are cowardly at ſea, becauſe the Engliſh are, upon that element, in every reſpect ſuperior: the diſaſters of the Britiſh on the Continent ariſe from other cauſes, which we ſhall proceed to point out.

The ancient wars of France, the actions of Crecy, Poiters, and Agincourt, the battle of the Spurs, the War of Succeſſion, thoſe of 1740, and the Seven Years war, prove, throughout the world, that the courage and ſucceſſes of the Engliſh are not limited to ſea-engagements.

The loſs of the poſſeſſions England once held in France, and her union with Scotland, has induced her to carry her views and exertions beyond ſeas: hence her excellent navy, ſo that her army has become but a ſecondary conſideration. Whenever the Britiſh troops have appeared on the Continent during this war, it has been in ſmall numbers, comparatively with thoſe of France and Auſtria: obliged to carry on a war in the four quarters of the globe, her troops have been ſcattered, yet the totality is conſiderable.

Thoroughly verſed in naval tactics, they have not (until the cloſe of the late war) had a ſyſtem for an army. The iſolated ſituation, and the parcelling out of their troops, prevent their having any unity or *enſemble*. Few of the ſoldiers who have avoided the dangers of war, eſcape the influence of climate: the army is, therefore, neceſſarily compoſed of recruits.

Moſt Engliſh Generals (almoſt every Commanding Officer indeed), inſtead of con-

* This iniquitous practice is not confined to Spain; other countries could exhibit the ſame inſtances of injuſtice; all growing out of thoſe eternal banes to real merit, favouritiſm, pecuniary means, and parliamentary influence. In juſtice, however, to the preſent Commander in Chief, let it be ſaid, that an impartial attention to the real intereſts of the Britiſh army was never more ſtrongly evinced than in the wiſdom of ſome late regulations. The doctrine of *precedents* is, however, ſtill prevalent. *Tranſlator.*

conforming to general regulations, follow their own particular ideas and plans, according to their ſeveral geniuſes, acquirements, and prejudices. No miniſter is ſufficiently enlighted, nor perhaps poſſeſſed of that authority which is neceſſary to give uniformity to the different departments of the Britiſh army, to conſtitute a regular and correſponding whole, and to ſurmount thoſe obſtacles which are thrown in the way of all uniformity of military ſyſtem, by the diſtance and diſtribution of the troops, ſeparated as they are, one from the other, by the whole diameter of the earth.

It is a great diſadvantage not to be able to act together, but to be perpetually reduced to the neceſſity of fighting by detachments. The loſs of Toulon was attributed to their troops, when in fact there were not 3000 fighting men; and, though the Engliſh formed but a part of the army: on the ſame falſe ground of aſſumption they were made reſponſible for the loſs of Holland. Serving in ſmall numbers, or in ſubordinate ſtations, their Generals can neither form themſelves or inſpire their troops with confidence, inaſmuch as they are obliged to conform to the views of others for the ſucceſs of their operations; and, indeed for their own ſafety. A ſtate of dependence deadens courage, extinguiſhes all ſpirit of enterprize, and expoſes the troops to certain defeat, whenever they have the raſhneſs to free themſelves from it. This it was that occaſioned the raiſing the ſiege of Dunkirk.

The employment of mercenaries, and acting with troops of other nations, have alſo been of the greateſt diſadvantage to the Britiſh.

If we except the campaigns of Flanders and Holland, they have been employed in nothing but diſembarkations. This, of all the operations in war, is the moſt difficult and perilous, and been attended with very indifferent ſucceſs. Witneſs North Holland, Ferrol, &c.

In a military life, good faith, honour, and courage, are the principal qualifications; and theſe are eminently conſpicuous in the Britiſh troops. Their military ardour is greater than what is ſeen in any other ſervice: but intereſt with miniſters, and the neceſſity of raiſing money to defray the expences of the different departments of the ſtate, are the firſt means of promotion; they are not, however, always the moſt equitable.*

The ſoldiers of the Britiſh army are poſſeſſed of elements to enable them, under a Chief of abilities, to be the firſt troops in the world. They neither require brandy nor ſelf-conceit to be brave; their courage is innate; it is a national inſtinct. The officers are men of greater information than all other European officers, becauſe in general education is more attended to in England than elſewhere; they are attached to their profeſſion, and follow it rather from generous motives and military ſpirit, than like mercenaries, from intereſt, but we muſt at the ſame time confeſs, that they want experience.

The Engliſh ſoldiers being, on moſt occaſions, diſperſed in quarters, their ſuperiors cannot have that ſtrict watch over them as if they were united in barracks.*

In order that diſcipline may be good, it muſt become habitual, without the ſmalleſt relaxation, even at times when the ſoldier is not in fear of being ſeen by his ſuperior. The Engliſh troops want a centre of unity, a pattern of uniformity, and a chief, who will admit of no reforms or ameliorations but what are approved of, and common to all the army. The regiment of guards might be the pattern; but a privileged corps, better paid, and always in garriſon in London, ought to be ſuperior to ordinary regiments.†

* To the credit of the preſent Commander in Chief, be it ſaid, that however unavoidably promotions of the kind here mentioned may ſometimes take place, military merit is more attended to in our days than it formerly was. The earneſtneſs with which his Royal Highneſs devotes his time and attention to the amelioration of our military ſyſtem, bids fair to have it gradually placed upon the beſt and moſt honourable footing. Nevertheleſs, we have ſtill our fears as to the conſummation of his endeavours, as long as the purchaſe and ſale of commiſſions exiſt. *Tranſlator.*

* This inconvenience ſeems likely to be removed. How far the alteration may be conſonant to the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, we ſhall not preſume to ſay. Certain it is, that, in a military view, the erection of barracks muſt be beneficial. *Tranſlator.*

† Here we differ moſt eſſentially from our author. However meritorious the conduct of the foot-guards may be on ſervice (and no man can call their gallantry in queſtion) their behaviour at home is certainly far from being worthy of imitation. We have no objection to a privileged corps about the King's perſon; but at the ſame time it ſhould be recollected, that the line, conſiſting of marching regiments, could be in garriſon in and about the capital without encroaching upon ſuch a corps, and (what is ſtill more important

The British cavalry, from the beauty, the goodneſs and ſize of its horſes, and the excellence of their equipment, as well as from the boldneſs and qualifications of its riders, poſſeſſes an undoubted ſuperiority over all other troops of that deſcription. In a charge, it is more formidable than any other. A ſimple private, in the Engliſh cavalry, is as well armed, and his horſe as well capariſoned, as the officers and their horſes are in other ſervices.

The Britiſh artillery is ſuperior to all others in the choice of men; their canonneers are well-taught, and yield to none in courage and dexterity.

Beſides the regular troops, of whom we have already ſpoken, the Engliſh have many militia and volunteer regiments, which occaſionally have nobly offered to carry their ſervices out of the country.

The pay of Britiſh troops is higher than that of any other ſervice, even in proportion to the dearneſs of proviſions.*

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tant to the ſervice) without being themſelves expoſed to the galling circumſtance of privileged precedence. The following obſervations may be found in a pamphlet publiſhed in 1775, intitled "*Obſervations on the prevailing Abuſes in the Britiſh Army, ariſing from the Corruption of Civil Government, with a Propoſal to the Officers towards obtaining an Addition to their Pay. By the Honourable ***, an Officer.*" As mentioned in our laſt Number, this gentleman is now placed in an elevated ſituation in the law.

"The Guards deſerve a place here (ſays he) as finiſhing the climax of oppreſſion and abuſe. I do not mean to draw any low invidious parallels between the ſoldiers of the court and the camp, or to examine into their comparative deſerts. There are many officers in the Guards who would do honour to any military corps: but I muſt attack the inſtitution as injurious and unjuſt. The ſuperior rank which the Guards have over the Line cannot be defended on any principle of military policy.

"To give an additional luſtre to the appendages of royalty is not only proper but neceſſary; men in all degrees being equal in capacity and frailty, the dignity of power and government muſt be gloſſed over with every varniſh which ſerves to dazzle the optics of the multitude: a King ſhould never throw off the purple, or unbind the jewels from his brow.

"The painted roof, the gilded equipage, the groves of white and yellow ſticks, the rainbow of ribbands, and the firmament of ſtars, have all their origin in uſe. The dignity of royal attendants is authorized by the cuſtom of all nations. Let the Lieutenants of the Guards then be Captains, nay Generals, or Field-Marſhals, if they pleaſe, but let them be a diſtinct body from the Line of the marching army; and as their duties are entirely different, let their rewards not claſh with each other; let not the ſafe ſilken ſervice of a court, however honourable, ſuperſede the hazardous and laborious duties of the camp.

"The riſe in the Guards is ſo rapid, from the ſuppreſſion of the ranks of Lieutenant and Major, that the officers of the Line have always the mortification to find, after long and painful ſervice, a body of men, nurſed in the boſom of peace, who ſuperſede them in their profeſſion, and claim, from abſolute military rank, and ſeniority, moſt of the elevated poſts in the army. And while they are braving all the hoſtile elements, wherever commerce calls for protection—while they are ſuffering the diſappointments and retardments already enumerated, from the ſuperior intereſts of many members of their own body—when time and patience have at laſt removed thoſe obſtacles, and the road ſeems ſmooth towards a regiment, an inundation of Captains in the Guards, who (whatever may be their genius or merit) have had no opportunities of acquiring military ſkill, and who can have no reaſonable claim to promotion in the Line, by dint of court rank and etiquette of precedency ſtep in between, defeat all the proſpects of the actual ſoldier, and trample upon a life of dangers, fatigues, and important ſervices to the public."

Among other advantages which the Guards poſſeſs, it may not be improper to ſtate the following one:—A young man purchaſes or gets a pair of colours by intereſt, without being ſubjected to the preſcribed limitation of two years ſervice, he may become a Lieutenant, perhaps again without purchaſe; a reduction ſuddenly takes place, and he is put on the half-pay liſt. This court rank goes on progreſſively over all the ſubalterns of the marching army. The ſame caſe holds good with a Captain in the Guards—*Prob. Pudor!*

* Let us hear what an officer who ſubſcribes himſelf the Hon. *** ſaid upon this ſubject in 1775—obſerving, at the ſame time, that although the pay of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates has been increaſed, the ſubſiſtence of the officer is ſtill within the narroweſt limits.

"An Engliſh officer (ſays he), in the opinion of the multitude, bears the ſame proportion to a gentleman, as a poor Knight of Windſor does to a companion of the Order of the Garter.

"The ſituation of an officer whoſe ſervices have not been rewarded by promotion is truly deplorable. Often thrown behind in his circumſtances by unavoidable expences, incompatible with his finances, and his income at the ſame time ſo ſmall, that the moſt

Their maintenance and mien are magnificent and extraordinary; they want nothing but able leaders who may know how to avoid or overcome thoſe circumſtances that are diſadvantageous to them, to be the beſt, as they are the fineſt, troops in Europe, becauſe in them, more eſpecially, is to be found that native valour which is the firſt element of a ſoldier.

It does not come under our plan to ſpeak of the Engliſh navy; beſides, what can we ſay to add to its glory? It governs the ſeas, not leſs from the ſuperiority of its forces, than the perfection of its ſcience, experience, and bravery: to the moſt conſummate knowledge and ſkill, the Engliſh have, in this war, joined a boldneſs that equals the exploits of the moſt renowned among the Buccaneers. When fear detains their enemies in port, or at anchor under the protection of their guns, ſo that their ſhips cannot approach, the Engliſh frequently board their veſſels from boats, and in this manner carry off ſhipping which they could not otherwiſe

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moſt rigid ſelf-denial cannot allot a part for accumulation: his miſery is irrevocable, and the moſt ſlight misfortune, or imprudence, his ruin: he muſt either ſhut himſelf up from happineſs and ſociety, or involve himſelf deeper; he muſt either fret away his life in the hectic of ſenſibility, or pine in the gloom of deſpair. If, by uncommon circumſpection, he avoids this Scylla and Charybdis of poverty, he may exiſt, but cannot be ſaid to live: no recreation in the walk of a gentleman is within his compaſs; in the meantime, years and infirmities creep on apace, with the chagrining retroſpect of a youth ſpent without pleaſure and without profit, and the diſmal proſpect of an old age of want and obſcurity."

The author next adverts to the dearneſs of proviſions, and we leave our cotemporaries to determine, whether the condition of a military man be better, on that ſcore, in 1803, than it was in 1775. The pay of the ſubalterns has certainly been increaſed a little, but that of the Captains, who are the ſinews of an army, remains the ſame as in good Queen Anne's days!!

"Butchers-meat and bread (ſays the honourable writer) are at preſent (1775) four times the price they were when the pay was firſt eſtabliſhed; and every abſolute neceſſary of life in the ſame proportion, from the decreaſe of the value of money, the extenſive commerce, and riches of the kingdom, and the great taxes which have ſince been laid on every article of univerſal conſumption. A ſhilling and eighteen-pence per day is now* the common rate of labour: mechanics and journeymen, tradeſmen of all denominations, exact at leaſt two ſhillings and half-a-crown* from their employers; and ſo inadequate are even theſe additional prices to the expences of living, that population decreaſes, and the kingdom is emaciated by continual and alarming emigrations. As luxury ſtalks on with more progreſſive ſtrides, the wants of mankind are multiplied; they, in conſequence, refuſe their labour, till theſe new wants are ſupplied: well knowing that the different neceſſaries and luxuries of life, to which their labour is directed, cannot ſtand ſtill, but muſt wait on their nod: this change is not prejudicial to their employers, who charge it, with intereſt, on manufactures and commodities, which they ſell reciprocally to each other, and to land-holders; which laſt, to ſupply the deficiencies and the calls of new luxuries, raiſe their farms, and put them into the hands of opulent monopolizers; theſe, uniformly attached to their own intereſts, make up, in their turns, for the extraordinary rents, and the increaſed expence

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* What is it at this time, 1803?

of cultivation and utenſils, by raiſing the corn to exorbitant prices, which, when the poor are unable to purchaſe, they tranſport to foreign countries, notwithſtanding the conſtant laws which paſs to prevent them.

"In this active and mutable ſcene—in this fermentation of commerce—amidſt the innumerable inventions and chicanery of men to evade poverty, and to acquire riches, whilſt the natural progreſs of ſociety is fabricating continual changes, and theſe changes have obliged men of all denominations to fall into new channels of operations; in this long chain of human neceſſities which have encreaſed and fattened on each other, ſtill riſing, but riſing in equal proportions (as a tune is ſtill the ſame, though played on a higher key), what muſt be the lot of one link which ſticks faſt in ſo rapid a wheel? Like a ſhip which is a-ground in a tempeſt, it muſt be ſpeedily deſtroyed. To ſay that this is unfortunately the caſe of the Britiſh army, is not to have diſcovered a wonderful enigma; it is indeed the ſtranded and diſmaſted hulk, which, while the fleet around, with uſe of ſails and rudders, fight ſafely againſt the tumultuous conflict, is daſhed againſt the rocks into ten thouſand pieces."

In another place this writer ſays—"It is only upon the uſeful and valuable part of the army that all its grievances fall. To the ſtripling of the peaceable parade, it is the limbo of vanity, to the veteran of the field, it is the path ſown with thorns. The gay young enſign, with ſupport and intereſt, is like a veſſel in port, ſleeping on the peaceful boſom of the waters, and flaunting with her ſtreamers; the old and neglected officer is the diſmaſted hulk, driving with the blaſt, and fighting with the billows."

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come near or engage with; so that we may say with truth, that the English sailors are not only superior in the boldness of their manœuvres, but still more so from that species of daring which is, in the highest degree, the combined effect of science, experience, and courage. The walls of England are her navy, and her seamen are worthy of protecting so important a charge.

Not having sufficient knowledge to enable us to form an opinion, in which we could ourselves place any reliance, we shall speak with caution on the possibility, or the degree of facility which the French may have of invading England: we will not discuss this point. Circumstances are different from what they were in the days of the two Williams, and of Louis VIII, But, at the same time, the force and boldness of the French are now infinitely greater, and their resources more extensive. If we reflect on the almost parallel extent of coast, from Ushant to West Friesland,* on the shortness of the passage in some places, on the facility which the possession of the Netherlands, and, we may add, of Holland and Spain, affords the French, on the accidents of a sea that is naturally stormy, and on the temerity of the French, that, which perhaps is impossible in itself, does not, however, appear improbable.

Let us suppose, that with the help of favourable winds, or with the chapter of accidents on their side, the French should succeed in disembarking 12 or 15000 men in England, the maritime superiority of the English would cut off all retreat for those troops. Success, death, or captivity, would then be the only alternatives. This body of men will choose a position on the coasts, where they may have means to subsist, and form a kind of *tête de pont*, to enable them to wait, till the same wind that would drive the English vessels from a channel which is continually in agitation, should bring them reinforcements; the difficulties of this passage are diminished, when there is a certain fixed point, where a safe landing may be effected, and where no account is made of what is taken, but of that only which arrives.* What would the capture of 50 or 60,000 men signify to the French? The Government would readily sacrifice that number for the reduction of England; and, in case of their not being destroyed, would calculate upon finding them again in England. If the landing should take place in Ireland, what ought we not to apprehend from the disposition and temper of the people.†

To oppose the invaders, an army composed of regulars, militia, and volunteer yeomanry, would assemble. They must make up their mind to lose a great number of men, as they ought to attack the enemy without intermission, and to imitate their conduct, by which, in the beginning of the war, they eluded the Austrian tactics. This must be done not so much for the purpose of beating the enemy the first, second, or even the tenth time, as for destroying a certain number of them each time, and reducing them before reinforcements could arrive, or fresh descents be made. It is of the greatest importance to prevent a landing: but if it be once effected, it then becomes necessary to endeavour to destroy one corps after another.‡ The English, in reducing their battles as much as possible to partial engagements, after the manner of the French, would go a great way towards diminish-

* We may add, to the most northern point of Sweden and Denmark; the former being naturally and notoriously in the interest of France, and the latter no less attached, perhaps from the animosity she imbibed against us after the Copenhagen business.

* Every Englishman ought to recollect, that the same wind which brings over, *in one night*, a body of troops from Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Nieuport, Ostend, &c. prevents the British fleet from interrupting their passage; and every soldier knows how effectual a *coup-de-main*, well followed up, might be made within a short distance from the seat of empire.

† Ireland is looked upon as a necessary first step to the subjugation of England. It is a point *d'appui* which the French steadily look to.

‡ This is certainly the wisest plan, unless the troops of the country could be so distributed, as to be ready, at a moment's warning, to meet an invading enemy in the most vulnerable quarters. Some people have imagined, that the safest way would be to suffer the enemy to advance into the country, the cattle, &c. having been previously drawn inland, and the means of subsistence destroyed. We are humbly of opinion, that the invading columns should be met at once and at all points. Had this mode been pursued by General Menou in Egypt, the British troops never would have had an opportunity of gaining the hard fought battle of the 21st of March.

ing thoſe military advantages, which the French, from the rapidity of their manœuvres, would have over the Engliſh, if they fought with all their forces at once.

All the intelligent part of Europe, and every honeſt mind in it, ought to offer up prayers, that the only country, in which generoſity and virtue (qualities, if not extinguiſhed, at leaſt ſmothered every where elſe) dare to ſhew themſelves, and are honoured, may reſiſt an attack that would deſtroy the model and example of true political liberty, and thoſe reſources (hitherto unrivalled) of a ſtate where the arts and ſciences, and knowledge of every kind, are carried to the higheſt degree of perfection; and where information has ſpread the fartheſt without having corrupted the manners, or weakened the native valour of its ſubjects*

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Bryan Edwards has inſerted, in his Hiſtory of the Britiſh Weſt Indies, ſome words of the language ſtill ſpoken by the few remaining deſcendants of the once formidable Charibbees; and informs his readers, that a learned friend of his had obſerved an aſtoniſhing ſimilarity in them to words of the ſame import in *Hebrew* or *Phœnician*: I am therefore induced to tranſmit to you, for the inſpection of the *learned* readers of the Monthly Magazine, the following collection, taken down from the mouths of native Charibbs, ſome of the miſerable remnant ſtill exiſting in the iſlands of St. Vincent and Dominica. ETYMOLOGICUS.

God, *Iwya Hao*—heaven, *frati*—the ſun, *veyoo*—moon, *noono*—day, *veyoo-aco*—night, *hariaboo*—hot, *faoli*—cold, *bamuibali*—the ſea, *baranna*—water, *toona*—river, *toona kay*—fire, *uato*—fiſh, *oodoo*—wood, *weyve*—plantain, *baloro*—bannana, *bacoco*—a ſtone, *tobo*—houſe, *bati*—baſket, *niamati*—a man, *ug haori*—woman, *haori*—boy, *ug haori rab*—girl, *baorirab*—father, *baba*—mother, *bebi*—ſon, *naria-hao*—daughter, *nacut-hao*—ſiſter, *nitoo*—wife, *niani*—the face, *nikip*—noſe, *niriti*—eye, *nago*—mouth, *ninorma*—to be hungry, *maladana*—eat, *baiga*—drink, *curanna*—give me to eat, *axi baiga*—come here, *axi et*—I know, *ſabooduina-muti*—here is very good water to drink, *iaxa toona eri-joonti curanna*—yellow Charib, *Cari joonah*—black Charib, *Mekeroo*; *uriti* or black—white man, *barannagaoras*; that is, men from the ſea—red, *joonah*—white, *baroti*—black, *uriti*—pretty, *buiduti*—ugly, *uribati*—young, *uingali*—old *wyali*—dead, *bilabi*—great, *wyreti*—little, *niareti*—good, *joonti*—bad, *janvati*—a rogue, alſo a dog, *anli*.

Give me ſome fiſh to eat, *rubai oodoo baiga*—that is called, *lixa bali*—what do you ſay? *catu bienceh?*—to tell a lie, *vidaxi*—to weep, *jaxiaxa*—I will kill you, *naforo batib*—farewell, *mabuica*—here, *iaxa*—there, *yaboonte*—your father, *baba tuxa*—his mother, *bebi lixa*—ſhoes, *zapat*—breeches, *calaxon*—gun, *arkebuſe*—rum, *bino*—a cow, *bacca*—horſe, *caballo*—goat, *capra*.

Theſe laſt, and other names of objects unknown to them in their primitive independence, are derived from the Spaniſh. The x in the above, repreſents the ſtrong guttural ſound of the Spaniſh x—*ao*, as in *haori*, have a peculiar ſound, ſomething like the *u* in *put*, *cut*, *buſt*, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT *of the* PARISH *of* ORTON, *in the* COUNTY *of* WESTMORELAND.—*(Concluded.)*

THERE have been trials made for copper in different parts of the pariſh. At a place called Raine, on the north ſide of the river Lune, in digging the foundation for a new barn, a few years ago, the workmen found, near the ſurface of the earth, a vein of copper, from which ſeveral tons of that metal were ſoon extracted. This vein, however, being afterwards loſt, Mr. Robert Sharp, the owner of the ground, agreed with a company of miners,

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* This is certainly a very flattering picture of Great Britain.—Heaven grant that the guardian genius of Engliſh liberty, aided by good ſenſe, may juſtify the colouring. Gigantic as the power of France appears to be, and dreadfully menacing under its preſent guidance, old England can have little to apprehend, provided her firſt magiſtrate ſtands aloof from the miſchievous councils of partial factions, and her legiſlative aſſemblies ſteer a ſafe and ſteady courſe between the war-hoop of a deſperate junto, and the yielding temper of ſome of their opponents. To uſe a military phraſe, the whole camp ſhould not, certainly, be under arms, but the quarter and rear-guards, and the out-lying picquets ſhould be upon the alert. Europe is in a ſtate of war, notwithſtanding the concluſion of the late war, and England, above all other countries, ought to be vigilant, if not jealous, and ſuſpicious, under the tremendous influence of her neighbour. *Tranſlator.*

miners, who came from Derbyſhire, to carry on the work, and to make a farther trial for procuring ore. In purſuance of this agreement, a proper perſon was appointed by the company to plan and ſuperintend the operations; but after ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to recover the vein, and the water becoming exceedingly incommodious to the workmen in the mine, they were under the neceſſity of deſiſting from their deſign. Several trials have been alſo made, at different times, on Orton Scar for procuring copper; but no quantity of that metal has ever been obtained, ſufficient to defray the expences of the work. There are two quarries where blue ſlate was formerly procured; but as it was only of an inferior quality, they have not been wrought for many years.

There are no mineral ſprings in the pariſh, unleſs a ſmall rill, called the *Gold-ſike*, may be ſo denominated. This ſpring conſtantly bubbles up ſand that reſembles gold; but which is only ſulphur, and, nevertheleſs, does not impregnate the water.

Turbery, or peats, are commonly uſed for fuel, excepting on the north ſide of the Lune, where the inhabitants are obliged to burn coals, which they fetch from the Stanmore-pits, a diſtance of about twenty miles, and which, including the carriage, coſt after the rate of thirteen ſhillings per ton.

At a place called Langhill, in this pariſh, was born in 1607, Thomas Barlow, D. D. biſhop of Lincoln. After being educated at the free grammar ſchool of Appleby, in this county, he was removed in the ſixteenth year of his age to the univerſity of Oxford, and entered of Queen's College, of which, after the death of the learned Dr. Langbaine, he was choſen provoſt. In 1660 he was elected Margaret's profeſſor of divinity; and in 1675, chiefly through the intereſt and recommendation of Sir Joſeph Williamſon, who was alſo a native of the north of England, and at that time ſecretary of ſtate, he was advanced to the ſee of Lincoln. This prelate was author of ſeveral works, and, ſoon after the reſtoration of king Charles the ſecond, publiſhed *The Caſe of a Toleration in matters of Religion*, addreſſed to the celebrated Robert Boyle, eſq. "This book and the ſentiments it contains," ſays the late Dr. Kippis, "reflect, upon the the whole, no ſmall honour on Dr. Barlow. Though he limited toleration too much, few men, and eſpecially few divines, would, in thoſe days, have gone ſo far in their conceſſions to tender conſciences as our author. The Preſbyterians themſelves, though upon the eve of being perſecuted, entertained no ſuch rational views of things. The writer of the Confeſſional ſpeaks with ſingular reſpect of our prelate. He calls him not only a learned, but a worthy biſhop; and having had occaſion, a little before, to mention Laud, Bennet, and Sinclair, ſays, that he was worth three dozen of Lauds, Bennets, or Sinclairs*." Dr. Barlow died at Bugden, in Huntingdonſhire, October 8, 1691, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In this pariſh alſo was born the late John Burn, eſq. only ſon of the late Dr. Burn†, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the counties of Weſtmorland and Cumberland. This gentleman, who continued till the time of his death to make additions to his father's well known work on the "Juſtices of the Peace," which has gone through eighteen editions, was unqueſtionably the moſt active and intelligent magiſtrate in the north of England. Educated under the eye of a parent, whoſe knowledge of the civil and eccleſiaſtical laws of this country was equalled by few, and excelled perhaps by none, Mr. Burn obtained thoſe acquirements which rendered him eminent in his ſtation, and diſtinguiſhed above others. The latter editions of Dr. Burn's "Juſtice of the Peace," which were publiſhed under the care of his ſon, evince the talents and abilities of Mr. Burn, and prove that he was not altogether unworthy to tread in the footſteps of his father and inſtructor. Whilſt, however, we endeavour juſtly to appreciate the acquirements and exertions of this gentleman, we cannot but lament that his morals did not correſpond with his abilities; and, diſdaining the trite apothegm of *De mortuis nil niſi bonum*, muſt deplore that the qualities of his heart did not equal thoſe of his head. Poſſeſſing a property greater than moſt of his neighbours, his manners were neither gentle, nor unaſſuming; and the inhabitants of Orton were freed by his death from a reſtraint under which they had been a long time held. He died in the ſpring of 1802, aged 58.

About thirty years ago, lived William Farrer, of Redgill in this pariſh, who was a celebrated conjuror, and of whom ſeveral remarkable ſtories are ſtill told. Among the branches into which the moſs-grown trunk

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* Biographia Britannica.

† Of Dr. Burn we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more at large in the Statiſtical Account of Kirkbyſtephen, of which he was a native.

trunk of superstition is divided, may be reckoned witchcraft and magic; and tho' these have become decayed and withered through time, they still retain some faint traces of their ancient verdure. Even in the present enlightened period of the world, persons are not wanting, who firmly believe that witches ride on broomsticks through the air, and commit their evil actions on men and cattle. If any uncommon sickness seize the people, it is generally attributed to some demoniacal practice. These supernatural and invisible beings are supposed to make fields become barren or fertile, to raise or still the tempest, and to give or take away milk and butter at pleasure. The power of their incantations is believed to be irresistible, and to extend to the moon, which is influenced by them in the midst of her aerial career. Fortunately, however, for this part of the country, during the life of Mr. Farrer, the people were provided with an anti-conjuror, who was able to defeat the combined efforts of them and their sable patron. His fame became widely diffused, and wherever the account of his actions was reported, he seemed, like Virgil's allegorical figure, *crescere eundo*. If the spouse was jealous that the heart of her husband was estranged from her, she immediately consulted the anti-conjuror, and desired him to restore the affections of her bewitched partner. If a friend or relative was confined to the bed of sickness, relief and convalescence could not be expected, without the supernatural assistance and balsamic medicines of Mr. Farrer. If a person became deranged in his intellects, the injured cells of the brain were to be healed and adjusted by the magic charms of this celebrated man. If a farmer happened to lose his cattle, it was necessary to purify the walls of the house with water sprinkled by this famous conjuror; and in endeavouring to account for the latent cause of this disaster, he generally found small parcels of heterogeneous matter deposited in the walls, and consisting of the legs of mice, and the wings of bats; which he affirmed to be the work of witches. If a person was desirous of knowing the issue of any event, he repaired to Mr. Farrer; who failed not to satisfy him in this particular. In short, very few things appeared to be too arduous for this gentleman's abilities; and though, like Paracelsus, he boasted not of having discovered the long-sought philosopher's stone, yet we may venture to affirm, that he found what was nearly equivalent: by the power of his occult sciences, he attracted gold from the pockets of his customers; and, by this means, contrived to acquire a subsistence for himself and his family. What Dryden said of the immortal Shakespeare, may, with propriety, be applied to this celebrated man:

"Shakespeare's magic could not copied be;
Within that circle none durst move but he."

If the short limits of a statistical essay permitted, more justice might be done to this singular character; but *ex pede Herculem*, from the outlines thus given, the reader will be enabled to finish the portrait. It is, however, necessary to add, in what light soever it may be viewed by others, that the writer has never conversed upon the subject with any person, who has not as firmly believed the supernatural power of Mr. Farrer, as any thing the most certain and authentic*.

About half a mile south from the church is a place called the chapel, where is a well once highly celebrated for its medicinal virtues, and anciently dedicated to the Holy Virgin. Many a patient have its waters restored to health, and many more have attested their healing efficacy. Those who were cured, offered oblations to the Virgin. But as the presiding power is sometimes capricious, and apt to desert her charge, it has been for a long time neglected, unhonoured, and unfrequented.

In Doomsday Book there are only one or two places mentioned in this parish.

Orton Scar is a high ridge of limestone rock, extending about four miles from east to west. Those who have seen the rock of Gibraltar say, that this Scar greatly resembles it. Mr. Farrer, of the Manchester society, took a drawing of that part of the Scar, called the knot, in the front of which is the appearance of two or three large terrace-walks. These he supposed to have been, at some remote period, the work of art. We know not how far this conjectural opinion of Mr. Farrer may be just and correct; but, had he examined the places in person, instead of making conclusions at a distance, it is probable he might have imbibed a different idea, and considered them as the operations of nature.

Upon the highest part of Orton Scar is the beacon, which communicates with those of Penrith, Stanemore, and Winfell, in the barony of Kendal. At the time that it was necessary to have garrisons in

* One old gentleman, in particular, never relates certain of Mr. Farrer's conjuring operations of which he was an eye witness, but he sheds tears in great abundance.

the north of England, for preventing the incurſions and depredations of the Scots, theſe beacons were extremely uſeful, and, though not equal in diſpatch to the modern telegraphs, in a few minutes would convey intelligence of an enemy's approach to the diſtance of thirty or forty miles.

Behind the Scar, and oppoſite to the village of Raiſbeck, in the road to Aſby, is a place called Caſtle Folds, whither it is thought the inhabitants removed their cattle, when information was received that the Scots had made a ſudden inroad into England. Certain it is, that here they would be ſecure, till the people could be collected to repel the invaders. This place, which is naturally difficult of acceſs, has been ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, and contains an area of an acre and a half of ground. It has alſo poſſeſſed a fort, whither the keepers of the cattle might have retired if the enemy made themſelves maſters of the outworks.

At a ſmall diſtance from the village of Tebay, is an artificial mound of earth called Caſtle-how, which is ſurrounded on the ſouth ſide by a deep ditch and remains of outworks. Oppoſite to this, near the village of Greenholme, and on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the river Birkbeck, is another hill, alſo denominated Caſtle-how; and both ſeem to have been uſed as batteries, for defending and commanding the paſſes in each place.

Near Raiſgill-hill is a tumulus, conſiſting of a regular circle of looſe ſtones, extending in circumference about one hundred, and riſing to the height of three, yards. In this tumulus was found a ſkeleton entire, with ſeveral other human bones.

Upon the mountainous parts, within the boundaries of the pariſh of Croſbyravenſworth, are ſeveral tumuli, or Britiſh ſepulchres, which are called by the people *hurrocks*, or *penhurrocks*, and which conſiſt of large heaps of ſtones, collected together for the protection of the dead. The name, indeed, deſignates their uſe and intention: *pen* is ſaid to be Britiſh, and to ſignify a head, or ſummit; and *hurrock* is Saxon, and denotes a heap of ſtones. Some of theſe tumuli having been lately removed for the making of roads, a great number of human bones were diſcovered, ſome of which appeared to be of a more than ordinary ſize. There were alſo found, at the bottom of the tumuli, ſeveral pieces of armour, among which was a halbert of braſs*. There are alſo ſeveral circles of large ſtones, which might be intended for the foundations of new ſepulchres; or what, perhaps, is more probable, theſe circles were Druidical temples, in which ſacrifices were performed; and this latter opinion receives ſome confirmation from their being ſituated upon eminences, and open to the eaſtern horizon.

It is to be feared that the ancients had juſter and more rational ideas, relative to the diſpoſal of the dead, than the moderns in general ſeem to poſſeſs†. The cemeteries in populous and crowded cities are, for the moſt part, not only offenſive, but deſtructive, and engender diſeaſes. Quiet, remote, and unfrequented places, if properly ſecured, are certainly the moſt ſuitable for the purpoſes of interment. The practice of burying in churches, or near them, has not the leaſt foundation in holy writ: on the contrary, we know that under the Moſaic diſpenſation, the bodies of the dead were conſidered as a pollution to the prieſt and the altar; and the cuſtom, which prevails at preſent, was introduced by the Romiſh clergy, who pretended that the defunct enjoyed great and peculiar privileges by having their remains depoſited in conſecrated ground.

The principal charity is a donation of Bibles to poor children, which was bequeathed to this and ſeveral other pariſhes in Weſtmorland, by Philip Lord Wharton; and the diſtribution is made by his Lordſhip's truſtees. The late John Robinſon, eſq. of Sion hill in Eſſex, and member of parliament for Harwich, latterly procured the "Book of Common Prayer" to be annexed to the Bible, and to be given with it to the children; but it certainly would be more eligible and advantageous to diſtribute them ſeparately.

The inhabitants of this pariſh are rather above the middle ſize, and of a ſtrong and athletic form of a body. Plain and ſimple in their manners, and honeſt and induſtrious in their vocations, their ideas ſeldom extend farther than a knowledge of their farms and cattle. There is little

* Camden tells us, that the Greeks, Cimbrians, and Britons uſed brazen arms.

† "The Germans have begun to remove the burying-place a mile or two from every city or town, by which means they have aboliſhed, or paved the way towards aboliſhing, all the nonſenſical epitaphs and laughable inſcriptions, which generally abound in churchyards, and too often diſgrace the memory they mean to celebrate; and have ſubſtituted for the offenſive cemetery an agreeable kind of garden, more calculated to inſpire calm devotion than ſentiments of horror." *Vide Rendler's Tour through Germany.*

diſcrimination

diſcrimination to be obſerved in their character; *ab uno diſce omnes.* Where, indeed, one object is almoſt invariably purſued, the means of attainment will be generally uniform. Suſpended between barbariſm and civilization, it too frequently happens, that the mind is not ſo ſtrongly influenced by virtue, as attracted by the magnetiſm of vice; but in this view it does not appear that they are worſe than their neighbours. Though their ideas are confined within narrow limits, their minds are capable of receiving that improvement and expanſion, which are diſcernible in more poliſhed and refined ſocieties.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a great ſatisfaction to your agricultural readers, to ſee in your Magazine an account of what paſſes at ſuch meetings as thoſe at Woburn, the Chriſtmas-market, Lord Somerville's, &c. but perhaps if the writers of theſe communications would confine themſelves to a plain ſtatement of facts, it would be much better, than to make ſuch unfortunate concluſions, as in the Account of Lord Somerville's Shew. As to the merit of the Glamorgan, compared with the Devon or Hereford oxen, allowing the latter breeds all the excellence they poſſeſs, it does not appear that a fair trial was made, as theſe were choice oxen of each deſcription, while the Glamorgan was very far, as the writer ſays, from a capital individual of that breed; however, leaving the oxen to better judges than myſelf, I muſt take the liberty of ſetting the writer and your readers right, with regard to what is ſaid on the ſubject of *graſs-ſeeds.* Giving Mr. Gibbs his ſhare of commendation for his attention to this important (and to him, without doubt, profitable) ſubject, yet I cannot go ſo far as to allow him all the praiſe which is beſtowed, as I well know that Mr. G. is not the firſt who undertook the difficult taſk of ſelecting the various kinds of natural graſs-ſeeds. *Twelve years ago*, a perſon made this experiment, collecting the various graſſes as they grew in the fields, and then cultivating them ſeparately, till he has been enabled to lay down many acres with ſeed of his own growth, and to diſpoſe of a conſiderable quantity for three or four years paſt, to his friends, and to Mr. G. himſelf.

I do not ſtate this to leſſen Mr. G's real merit, but merely to render juſtice to one of the moſt indefatigable and beſt practical farmers I know. I have no doubt that the ſeeds ſold by Mr. G. are of the ſpecified varieties. Your's, &c.

B———, April, 1803. E. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* CITY *of* WASHINGTON, *the new Seat of Government of the United States of North America; with Obſervations on the probable natural Cauſes of its future Riſe or Decay—by a Viſitant.*

THE ſcite of the City of Waſhington is a tract of ground lying between the fork of the eaſtern and weſtern branches of the River *Potowmac*, which, at their confluence, form an obtuſe angle. This ground was originally covered with foreſt-trees, and is ſtill ſo, except thoſe ſpots which have been cleared to make way for buildings. The city commences at the point of confluence, and diverges from thence eaſtwardly and weſtwardly, from one branch to the other, and northwardly to their ſources. On the ſide, which is not bounded by either branch, lies the open country, ſo that the city may proceed to a vaſt extent, unchecked by any other ſettlement, except George Town, which occupies a part of this triangular piece of ground, upon the weſtern branch, a little above the confluence. It is ſeparated from Waſhington by a very ſmall creek, and is now become, as it were, a ſuburb of it. The lines for the ſtreets, according to the plan drawn by Mr. Ellicott, the State's Surveyor, have been cut through the foreſt. They run in a ſtraight direction, from branch to branch, eaſt and weſt, and are interſected by others, croſſing them at right angles, north and ſouth. Thoſe leading to the grand avenues are laid out from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and ſixty feet in width, the others from ninety to one hundred and ten feet.

Waſhington wears, at preſent, rather a groteſque, than picturеſque, figure. The different proprietors and purchaſers have cleared the wood upon their own lands, and erected houſes, or parts of houſes, leaving the adjacent ground to be cleared by thoſe to whom it may hereafter belong; ſo that, except at Greenleaf's Point, and one or two other places, where there is ſomething like a continuation of buildings, the whole is a kind of patch-work. At one place, a finiſhed houſe preſents itſelf totally ſurrounded by wood; at another, a half-finiſhed one; at a third, the foundations of houſes only are to be ſeen; and

and at a fourth three or four unfiniſhed carcaſes; ſo that any very correct calculation of the number, or topographical deſcription, of the whole cannot be expected. In 1799, the number of finiſhed houſes might be about 400, and the unfiniſhed, half of that number. In the beginning of 1802, the number of both together were nearly about 1200. The houſes are three ſtories high, of very complete brick-work and ſlated. Beſides theſe, there were a number of frame houſes, or temporary wooden buildings, for the accommodation of workmen, labourers, &c. Theſe latter are, in time, to give way to more elegant buildings according to the original deſign. The Capitol, from the appearance of the only wing, which is built of hewn-ſtone, promiſes, when the centre and correſponding wing ſhall be added, and the circumjacent grounds properly laid out, to be a very ſuperb and well-decorated edifice; but as the architect, who built the wing now ſtanding, has quitted the United States, and left no plan of the centre, the taſte of this moſt material part of the building reſts with his ſucceſſor, and any further obſervation is precluded. When finiſhed, it is intended to contain the two Houſes of Congreſs; all the public offices, and national inſtitutes.

The Preſident's houſe, which is finiſhed, is a very neat piece of plain ſquare architecture of hewn ſtone, in the modern ſtile. It ſtands nearly in the center between the two branches of the Potowmac, and about the diſtance of a mile from their confluence. A ſtreet of the wideſt dimenſions leads to it; at the eaſtern end of which a brige of hewn-ſtone is intended to be built, over that branch of the Potowmac, into Maryland. Over this bridge will be the main-road from the northern to the ſouthern ſtates. A little below where this bridge is to be built, ſtands the Navy Yard, in which a ſeventy-four gun ſhip is now building; but it is, at preſent, like all the other navy-yards in the United States, unincloſed. The Waſhington-hotel, the chief houſe of public accommodation, is a very ſpacious, and commodious brick building, ſituated between the Capitol and the Preſident's-houſe. The other houſes are very ſubſtantial, commodious, and well-finiſhed: but as the buildings are very detached, and the views, from the intervening woods, very broken and interrupted, nothing but a bird's-eye proſpect can give a perfect idea of this city *in embryo*. Something like a gueſs may be formed of the appearance of, here and there a ſuperb public edifice; brick houſes finiſhed and unfiniſhed; mingled with temporary wooden huts, and interſperſed with lofty trees. Scarce any thing like connection is to be obſerved; but as the regularity of the plan is every where ſtrictly obſerved, when the chaſms begin to diminiſh, it muſt form the grandeſt piece of architectural uniformity in the world.

The Potowmac is a noble river; and the circumſtance already mentioned, of a ſeventy-four being laid down on one of its branches, leaves no doubt of its channel being deep enough for mercantile ſhips of any burthen to unload at the wharfs.

The Americans cheriſh a belief that, at no very diſtant period of time, Waſhington will be not only the handſomeſt, but the largeſt, city in the univerſe. Briſſot, in his "Commerce of America with Europe," condemns this *rage* for great cities, in the Americans. He calls it a great evil, which will contribute more than any other thing to the ruin of republican ſpirit. This may be true in a political point of view; but in a moral one, it is quite the reverſe. It will be happy for mankind, if, following the example of the Americans, the conteſt betwixt nations ſhall hereafter be, which ſhall build the fineſt cities, not which ſhall ravage the moſt. It will be more congenial to humanity, to witneſs the competition between the heroes of the trowel, than thoſe of the ſword; as well as more beneficial to poſterity; ſince it is obvious that Blenheim-houſe hath long ſurvived the advantages reaped by the Britiſh nation from the victories which it was built to commemorate.

Waſhington ſtands on a very commanding ſituation. The regularity of plan upon which the ſtreets are laid out, and the uniformity of the conſtruction of the houſes, will far exceed any thing of the kind ever before attempted; and if thoſe natural cauſes, which muſt neceſſarily be concurrent to the eſtabliſhment of large cities, ſhould be congenial, Waſhington will ſtand a monument of the ſpirit of enterprize, activity and perſeverance of its founders. But even thoſe qualities, ſo very eſſential to ſucceſs, will not always enſure it. Waſhington may never arrive at its expected grandeur; it may be even injurious to the United States that it ſhould. If Waſhington ſhould become the emporium of the United States, the other commercial cities and towns, Boſton, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleſton, &c. may fall to de-

cay through the removal of their moſt opulent merchants, who will as naturally flock to ſhare the increaſing opulence of Waſhington, as flies to a honey-pot. This will be like feeding the body at the expence the members; the former becomes dropſical, whilſt the latter falls into a decline. If it be aſked, why has not the immenſe diſproportion of London to the other parts of England thoſe injurious effects? The anſwer is ready and plain. All parts of England have as numerous a population as can ſubſiſt by agriculture; the ſuperfluity are therefore driven into large communities to gain a livelihood by commerce and manufactures. The caſe is exactly the reverſe with reſpect to the United States, where there is a very trifling population, compared with the immenſity of their territory. Its vaſt extent conſidered, a ſprinkling of ſmall towns muſt be infinitely more advantageous than a few large ones; and perhaps, any thing like a town ſhould be avoided. Of this opinion are the Abbé Mably, Dr. Price, the Count de Mirabeau, Briſſot, and other writers, who have endeavoured to prove that great cities, commerce, and manufactures will be baneful to the Americans, whoſe only purſuits ſhould be agricultural.

If their arguments are right, the Americans are wrong in attempting commerce and manufactures, without which, however, they cannot have great cities. Manufactures eſpecially can never be very extenſive in the United States, whilſt the high price of manual labour obliges them to ſell their clumſy imitations at a higher price than the elegant imported originals would coſt. This dearneſs of labour is occaſioned by the diſproportion of population in America to its extent; and the conſequent cheapneſs of land, which engages all the induſtry of the country in cultivation. Labour will continue dear, ſo long as land ſhall be cheap, which, in the United States, muſt be for ages to come, ſeeing that there are nearly two hundred millions of acres of uncultivated land. If, therefore, the Americans would give birth to manufactories amongſt themſelves, they muſt lay ſuch heavy duties upon foreign importations as will be tantamount to a total prohibition of them. The European powers will retaliate; and, as the Americans are univerſally their own carriers, ſuch a meaſure will annihilate their commerce, and leave their ſhipping to rot in their harbours. But the commerce of the United States is too extenſive and profitable to permit their inhabitants to balance between its certain gains, and the uncertainty, if not impracticability, of the eſtabliſhment of manufactories; and therefore it will be policy in them to import foreign goods, in exchange for their own produce. Thus will manufacturers, one great ſource of population in large cities, be wanting in Waſhington.

The agricultural ſyſtem in the United States is ſtill more oppoſed to the manufacturing, than the commercial ſyſtem is. New York and Philadelphia, which have been ſettled for more than a century, and have alſo been ſucceſſively the ſeat of government, and the receptacle of immenſe ſwarms of emigrants, have never arrived to the magnitude of many third-rate towns in England. Why? The uncultivated lands of Kentucky, Teneſſee, Province of Maine, Vermont, &c. have continually drained them, and will ever do ſo whilſt lands are cheap. Man naturally prefers tilling his own ſpot of ground to labouring in the workſhop of another; and from thence it is not to be wondered at that Kentucky, which in 1771 had not one hundred inhabitants, contains now upwards of one hundred thouſand, whilſt, notwithſtanding the ſwarms of emigrants, who have yearly poured into Philadelphia and New York, neither of them have increaſed very ſenſibly. If the navigation of the River Miſſiſſippi ſhould be opened to the United States, the weſtern territory will hold out ſtill greater allurements to emigrants from the eaſtern ſhores, which muſt be felt by Waſhington, as well as Philadelphia and New York.

If, therefore, America cannot eſtabliſh manufactories; or, if, by perſiſting in manufacturing for *herſelf* (for ſhe never can hope to export to Europe, which manufactures for all the world) ſhe deſtroys her commerce, one of the two chief ſources of population in great cities is cut off; and the agricultural ſyſtem, ever acting as a drain through the latter, not only Waſhington, but no other city in the United States, can ever arrive to any great magnitude.

The rapid increaſe of Waſhington, from its commencement, is attributed, by ſenſible Americans, to its true cauſe—*ſpeculation*, a field for which being once opened to the land-jobbers, who ſwarm in the United States, they made large purchaſes, and bent all their reſources towards running up buildings, and giving the city an extrinſic appearance of proſperity. So induſtriouſly have theſe purpoſes been purſued, that, at this preſent time, in London, 500l. *ſterling* is aſked for about the fixth part

part of a ſingle lot, many of the prime of which, in point of ſituation, were originally purchaſed for 30l. *currency* (ſix ſhillings to the dollar) and three years credit. If this ſudden increaſe had ariſen from actual ſettlement alone, a more undeniable proof would be given of the proſperity of Waſhington, than by the magic appearance of uninhabited ſtructures, like muſhrooms after a ſhower. Fruits forced in a hot-houſe anſwer very well the purpoſe of thoſe who bring them firſt to market, but they have not the ſubſtance of more natural productions.

Another and weighty obſtacle to the magnitude of American cities, is the *yellow fever*. This dreadful diſorder hath ravaged almoſt every place on that Continent, whether on the ſea-coaſt or inland. Doubts may therefore be reaſonably entertained of the juſtneſs of the reaſons given by Dr. Ruſh, and other eminent American phyſicians, for its being a diſeaſe imported from the Weſt Indies, and not a local affection. Waſhington has, in its infancy, been ſubjected to its ravages; and to extend it to the ſize talked of, will perhaps be to erect a nurſery for future carnage. It may be further remarked, that this epidemic *regularly* appears in ſome part or other of the United States in the ſultry months of June, July, Auguſt, and September, and is checked only by the appearance of cold weather. As the intercourſe between the United States and the Weſt Indies, where this diſorder always prevails, is, more or leſs, uninterrupted, it is not probable that a diſorder imported from the latter ſhould be only periodical in the former. But whether the cauſe be imported or local, the effect muſt be more or leſs dreadful according to the magnitude of the place which is attacked by it.

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your readers, if they will inform me what books have been written either for, or againſt, the dreadful practice of *preſſing* for the navy. The titles of the books and the publiſhers names are requeſted, with ſuch other particulars as may occur to the mind of thoſe who may comply with the requeſt. Your's, &c.

May 16, 1803. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR ingenious Correſpondent Dryſanter was not perhaps aware that a great part of his information in your laſt number, reſpecting the celebrated line "*Incidis in Scyllam, &c.*" had already appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1794, p. 1182, where I gave the paſſage from Walter de Inſulis, with ſome ſlight variation ariſing from the difference in the editions quoted. To what has already been ſaid on this ſubject be pleaſed to add the following remarks.

The manuſcripts of the Alexandreis are by no means uncommon; for, beſides thoſe mentioned by Dryſanter, there are no leſs than nineteen in the French National Library, at Paris, and ſeveral in that of Berne. The manuſcript in the public library at Cambridge, was written in 1364. Moſt of theſe have a great number of marginal notes, which are probably the commentaries of the various ſcholiaſts in whoſe ſeminaries this once popular work was uſed.

The printed editions are the following:

1. In quarto, no place mentioned, 1496. The late George Stevens, eſq. had a copy of this edition, but I think it was not quite perfect at the beginning.

2. In quarto, Straſburg, 1513. In the poſſeſſion of Dr. C. Burney.

3. In 12mo, Ingolſtadt, 1541. In the poſſeſſion of the writer.

4. In quarto, Lyons, 1558. Was alſo in Mr. Stevens's library.

In the 1ſt edition the line ſtands "Incidis in Scyllam *qui vult* vitare Charybdin."

2d.

3d. "Incidis in Scyllam *cupiens* vitare Charybdin."

4th. The ſame.

The variations in dictionaries, &c. are not worth attending to, the line being moſt likely given *memoriter*: thoſe in the MSS. might deſerve examination. Had this been a claſſical line, it would no doubt have been known to Eraſmus, who fairly confeſſes he knew not whence it came; we may therefore infer, that the Alexandreis had been in his time long forgotten.

In 1250, Juan Lorenzo, a Spaniard, of Aſtorga, tranſlated it into his native language. An Italian tranſlation into rhyme was publiſhed in 1521.

In the communication to the Gentleman's Magazine above alluded to, I had requeſted a reference to a former explanation of "*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat,*" but I believe it was never given, though promiſed. I have ſince diſcovered it in Duport's "Homeri Gnomologia, 1660, quarto." where it is

given as a tranſlation of a paſſage in the Mulieres Supplices of Euripides; but quere if originally in Duport, or an earlier tranſlation of the Greek author? No one is ſo competent to this information as the accompliſhed ſcholar already mentioned in this letter.

I wiſh in my turn, Mr. Editor, to aſk, where did the line "*Ad viſcum Druidæ, Druidæ cantare ſolebant,*" firſt appear? It has been often, but erroneouſly, aſcribed to Ovid. Your's, &c.

May 14, 1803. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

LV.—CHAUCER.

THERE is little certainty as to the family and rank of Chaucer; and many other particulars relative to him are equally unaſcertained. It is, however, agreed, that he is to be reverenced by all ages, as a profound ſcholar, no leſs than admired as an exquiſite poet:

Virtue flouriſheth in Chaucer ſtill,
Tho' Death of hym hath wrought his will:

It is, alſo, generally admitted, that Cambridge had a ſhare in his education. It cannot, therefore, be ill-placed to ſay ſomething here concerning the Father of Engliſh Poetry.

The following obſervations apply not to his life, but to his writings; and I follow the order, though not the language of a manuſcript-letter on the Life and Writings of Chaucer in the public library.

Some poetical pieces of Geoffrey Chaucer are among the firſt edited works, after printing was known in this country. William Caxton was the collector as well as the printer of them. It ſeems, however, that he did not ſend them forth in one collection. For, though Stow obſerves that Caxton was the firſt who publiſhed the works of Chaucer, yet this obſervation reſpects, probably, ſome poems, printed ſeparately, not complete collections of his works, ſuch as were made by ſubſequent editors.

The Canterbury Tales were firſt made public by Richard Pynſon, from a copy prepared for the preſs by William Caxton: nor can it be collected from any thing ſaid by Pynſon, that the Canterbury Tales had ever been printed before. Caxton and Pynſon ſucceeding ſo well, and giving ſo much ſatisfaction, others were encouraged to proceed further, and ſeveral improved editions of Chaucer's works followed. William Borevil, alias Thinne, Eſq. ſucceeded Caxton and Pynſon. He procured many old copies of Chaucer's works, corrected a great variety of errors, printed ſome things not publiſhed before, and ſuperadded to the whole notes and expoſitions. This edition was preſented to the public in 1540, in folio, by Thomas Bertholet, and dedicated to Henry VIII. In 1560, Stow, the antiquary, collated this edition with various MSS. ſome of which had been collected by James Sherley, Eſq. who died in the year 1540. Several things of Chaucer's not publiſhed before were here added by Stow, and two years after he joined to Chaucer's Poems ſome pieces of Lydgate's. He then drew up an hiſtorical Account of the Life, Preferment, Family, and Death of Chaucer, which he formed principally out of the records in the Tower. From theſe documents was compoſed the Life of Chaucer, which accompanies the edition of his works, by Mr. Speght. Some time after this, Speght's edition was corrected in numerous places, by Francis Thinne, Lancaſter Herald at Arms, a gentleman well read in Engliſh antiquities, and deſcended from the William Thinne already mentioned. Various notes were added to this corrected copy, and the whole was communicated to Mr. Speght. From theſe was formed the folio edition of Chaucer's Works of 1602, the completeſt yet made, that is, in May 28, 1709.

The original letter* was written by Thomas Hearne, the learned Oxford antiquary, and juſtly celebrated too, notwithſtanding he was beſmeared by Swift in the following wicked, witty lines:

Quoth Time, Pox on you, Thomas Hearne!
Whatever I forget, you learn:
Damme! quoth Thomas in a pet;
All that I learn, you ſoon forget.

Chaucer himſelf informs us, in his COURTE of LOVE, that he was a ſcholar of Cambridge;

My name alas! my harte why
Philogenet I cald am ferre and nere
Of Cãbridge, Clerke.

Several of his Poems, too, were written at Cambridge: add to this, that the learned editor of the Canterbury Tales, Mr. Tyrwhitt, brother of the gentleman of

* Since writing the above article I find that Hearne's letter has been printed. It makes the fourth number of the Appendix to Hearne's edition of Robert of Glouceſter's Chronicle, Oxford, 1724.

that

that name mentioned in our laſt, was a Cambridge man. Hence the propriety of this article in our Cantabrigiana.

LVI.—MR. BACKHOUSE.

A Fellow of a College, whoſe name was Backhouſe (ſounded Bacchus), unfortunately, once found a young gentleman on his ſtaircaſe, ſprawling at full length, being fuller of the juice of the vine, than young gentlemen ought to be. Backhouſe took hold of him, and hauling him along ſomewhat coarſely began to expoſtulate with him. The youth was thus brought to his recollection, when, on rubbing his eyes, and feeling Backhouſe drag him down ſtairs, he exclaimed,

Quo me, Bacche, rapis, tui
Plenum? HOR.

LVII.—THE PEPYSIAN LIBRARY, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

This collection was made by a gentleman, who was among the firſt collectors of rare books in this country, Samuel Pepys, Eſq. Secretary of the Admiralty, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He died in 1702, and bequeathed his collection to Magdalen College, where, according to his will, a new building was erected to receive them.

Among many other valuable articles here, may be reckoned the following: ſome choice prints, the moſt curious of which are the twelve Cæſars and their wives, taken from an original painting by Titian; fac-ſimiles of the hand writing of diſtinguiſhed perſons, who correſponded with Mr. Pepys, and various fragments of handwriting of different perſons, for ſeveral hundred years back; various MSS. of Mr. Pepys's writing, relating principally to the maritime affairs of Scotland; a collection of old Engliſh ballads, to the amount of 2000, in five folio volumes, begun by Mr. Selden, finiſhed by Mr. Pepys, and brought down to the year 1700; two volumes of Scotiſh poetry, one in folio, the other in quarto, called the Maitland Collections, the former in the hand-writing of Sir Richard Maitland, the latter of Miſs Mary Maitland, a daughter of Sir Richard's. The folio was begun in 1555, and finiſhed in 1585; the quarto was begun in 1585, and completed in 1587. It comprehends Poems written from about 1420 to 1586.

From the collection of old Engliſh ballads, Biſhop Percy enriched his three volumes of Ancient Engliſh Poetry; and from the Maitland collection, Mr. Pinkerton entirely compoſed his two volumes of Ancient Scotiſh Poems. The latter gentleman, who diligently examined this library, and who is competent to eſtimate its value, ſays of it, ſpeaking in reference to old Engliſh books, "that it is undoubtedly the moſt curious in England, thoſe of the Britiſh Muſeum excepted.

LVIII.—TRINITY AUDIT-ALE.

A perſon more diſtinguiſhed for drinking copiouſly of the liquor of Helicon, than of the fermentations of Sir John Barleycorn, was extremely diſguſted, on hearing mention made of Trinity Audit-Ale. Odious! exclaimed the learned gentleman, can any aſſociations be more offenſive than a literary ſociety and a brewery? What can Trinity Audit-Ale mean? A perſon in company, accuſtomed to feel about for analogies, began to ſet his wits at work, to trace the connection, and, if neceſſary, to frame an apology for Trinity Audit-Ale. He proceeded thus: Have not the Muſes in all ages had their favourite beverage, their water of Helicon, their fountain of Aganippe, their Pegaſean ſtreams, their Fons Caballinus? And why may not a learned ſociety have its ale? Have not Poets, however, in all ages, and in all countries, celebrated Bacchus, the *genialis conſitor uvæ*, the planter of the genial vine? And why ſhould not a learned ſociety aſcribe due honours to Sir John Barleycorn! Ale, thought he again, is a kind of compromiſe between wine and water. Poets and men of fancy are fond of wine, mathematicians and men of profundity drink water. Ale is a kind of link between both, where men of fancy and men of profundity may all unite. Then again, has not every country, almoſt, its favourite liquor? Hence the Spartan broth; the French ſoup; Germans have their mum; the Dutch love the Juniper-berry, the Scotch and the Iriſh are attached to whiſkey. Why ſhould not a learned ſociety have its ale? Nay, have not people of different profeſſions their appropriate liquors? Phyſicians love port; ſailors punch and grog; lawyers coffee; and, to aſcend as high as poſſible, have not the gods their nectar? The clergy—here he was reminded of Pope's line in the Prologue to the Dunciad,

"Is there a parſon much bemus'd with beer?"

and had a wicked notion come into his head, which, I am ſure, is not true, but for which Mr. Pope is to be blamed, viz. that ale was always the favourite beverage of the clergy.

But

But away with reveries! a ſingle fact, well aſcertained, ſaves trouble, and demoliſhes many a ſyſtem of analogies. To the queſtion, What can Trinity Audit-Ale mean? a plain anſwer remains to be given.

To *audit* is, as every body knows, to cloſe an account; and it is equally well known, that the Colleges poſſeſs throughout the kingdom numerous eſtates, which they let to different tenants. Now, when the tenants come to the College, at the cloſe of the year, to have their accounts *audited*, it is cuſtomary with the ſociety to invite them to dinner; and, as good eating requires good drinking, there is ſome excellent ale brewed on the occaſion by Trinity-college, hence called TRINITY AUDIT-ALE. Of this rare beverage the ſociety is by no means parſimonious. A vaſt quantity of it is brewed, and very liberal portions of it are conveyed by the fellows to their friends in every part of the kingdom. The fame of Trinity Audit-Ale is as far extended, as that of Cottenham-cheeſe. Who has not heard of Trinity Audit-Ale? a liquor more penetrating than Dorcheſter Ale, and more ſubſtantial than BROWN-STOUT.

LIX.—MR. KENDAL, *of* PETER-HOUSE.

The following lines were written by the author of the lines on Garrick, in our laſt number. They are in the ſame vein as the former, and a continuation of the ſame ſubject. They cannot fail to pleaſe many readers:

A king? Aye, every inch a king—
Such Barry doth appear:
But Garrick's quite another thing:
He's ev'ry inch King Lear.

LX.—MR. CHRISTOPHER SMART, *late of* PEMBROKE-HALL.

Mr. Smart, formerly Fellow of Pembroke-hall, was a man of genius, greatly admired in his day at Cambridge, for his poetical exerciſes. His Tripos Poems had peculiar merit, and were all accounted worthy of an Engliſh tranſlation. He obtained the Seatonian prize* five times. The poems are characterized by a religious enthuſiaſm quite natural to the writer, and are ſtill further replete with the enthuſiaſm of poetry. They are excellent of the kind. The ſenſible account of Smart's Life, prefixed to his Poems, was written by Mr. Hunter, formerly fellow of Sidney.

Chriſtopher was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his Latin than his Engliſh poetry. He put Pope's Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, his Eſſay on Criticiſm, and Milton's *l'Allegro*, into Latin verſe. He alſo poſſeſſed great wit and ſprightlineſs in converſation, which would readily flow off into extemporary verſe. The following ſpondiac, on the three Univerſity Bedels, who all happened to be fat men, is an expreſſive effuſion of this kind:

Pinguia tergeminorum abdomina Bedellorum.
Three Bedels found, with paunches fat and round.

and equal to Joſhua Barnes's extemporary verſion of,

Three blue beans in a blue bladder.
Τρεις κυαμοι κυανοι ενι κυστιδι κυανεφι.

LXI.—DR. WILLIAM DELL, *formerly* MASTER *of* GONVILE *and* CAIUS COLLEGE.

There is a ſmall catalogue of the portraits in the various libraries, lodges, and college halls, in Cambridge, edited by the preſent Mr. Kerrich, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed as a man of taſte. This, of courſe, is a uſeful little guide, though it is become ſomewhat ſcarce. The reader will find, by this catalogue, that the Lodge of Caius contains the portraits of all the maſters, from the time of the re-building of the college, except Dr. William Dell's. Who, then, was Dr. Dell? And how happened it, that his portrait was not admitted into honourable ſociety with the Maſters of Caius?

Dr. Dell was ſome time Chaplain to Sir Thomas Fairfax's Army, author of Sermons and Diſcourſes, in two volumes, preached and printed from between 1651 and 1660. Dr. Calamy ſays of him, that he was a "very peculiar and unſettled man, challenged for three contradictions: 1. For being againſt Infant-baptiſm, and yet having his own children baptized; 2. for preaching againſt univerſities, when he held the headſhip of a college; 3. for being againſt tithes, yet taking 200l. per annum, at his living at Yelden, in Bedfordſhire."

Dr. Dell was an enemy to the Preſbyterians: we are not, therefore, to look for the moſt favourable account of him from one of that party. From his diſcourſes, it appears, that he was no friend even to univerſities, at leaſt, as then conſtituted; and that he was the firſt perſon in this

* A prize of forty pounds value, left by a Mr. Seaton, to be given to a Maſter of Arts, who writes the beſt poem on a religious ſubject. The poem muſt be in Engliſh, and the prize is annual.

this country, who wrote againſt baptiſm. He was a kind of Quaker. He ſeems, at the ſame time, to have been a man of talents and of piety. Further ſtill, he diſapproved of divinity degrees, ſupporting himſelf by the authorities of Wickliffe, of Hus, and of Luther.

His opinion, moreover, was, that, inſtead of univerſities, as now conſtituted, and confined to two towns, there ſhould be public literary ſeminaries in every large town in the kingdom. Such were ſome of the ſentiments of Dr. Dell, though it is not intended to diſcuſs them here. It is evident, from his diſcourſes, that he expected a change both in the church and univerſities; that he was waiting and wiſhing for a change, and doing every thing in his power to haſten it. And a change did take place, though not ſuch an one as was expected by him. That change ouſted him and his party. Such is the hiſtory of Dr. William Dell; and hence the portrait of Dr. William Dell is not admitted into honourable ſociety with the Maſters of Gonvile and Caius.

LXII.—GREEK MANUSCRIPTS.

Montfaucon, in his PALÆOGRAPHIA GRÆCA, makes mention of the Greek Manuſcripts in the libraries at Cambridge, in the following order:

In Emanuel College, a few.
In Trinity College, about twenty.
In Sydney College, a few.
In Gonvile and Caius, a few.
In Bene't College, a few.
In the Public Library, a few.

Montfaucon's account, however, is neceſſarily very incomplete. This learned man had not examined theſe libraries, as he had many of thoſe on the Continent. Beſides, additions have been made, more particularly to Trinity-college Library, and to the Public Library, ſince the time of Montfaucon. The Palæographia Græca was publiſhed MDCCVIII. ſince which time Trinity Library has been enriched with ſome of the learned Dr. Rich. Bentley's Greek Manuſcripts and of Dr. Thomas Gale's. The latter were preſented to the ſociety by Mr. Roger Gale, the Doctor's ſon, and include, among ſeveral other manuſcripts, Photius's Greek Lexicon, which has been copied by the preſent Greek Profeſſor, for publication.

The Public Library has been, in like manner, enriched by many of Dr. Anthony Aſkew's and Dr. John Taylor's the learned editor of Demoſthenes; though the latter did but accompany thoſe of Dr. Aſkew, whoſe property they were. They conſiſt of Dr. Taylor's own writings on various branches of Greek literature, and on other matters. Dr. Aſkew's were all Greek manuſcripts, diſtinguiſhed among which are a copy of Æſchylus's Tragedies, of Lycophrons Caſſandra, and many others.

To theſe may be added thoſe lately brought from various parts of Greece and Conſtantinople, by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, of Jeſus College. Among theſe are Commentaries on the Goſpels, and writings of ſome of the earlieſt fathers; Greek poems, with Greek muſic; and many others. One of theſe manuſcripts is of diſtinguiſhed excellence, both as to contents and form. This is a beautiful copy of about half of Plato's Works, his twenty-four Dialogues, in the order in which they are noticed by Diogenes Laërtius and other ancient critics, and in which they were firſt edited by Aldus, and the Baſil editors. From the ſcholia of this manuſcript, Profeſſor Porſon has found various paſſages of ancient authors, particularly of Ariſtophanes, which had been torn away from their original authors by the ravage of time. This manuſcript is a firſt volume; but, alas! it is too late in the day to expect ſuch a re-union of the two ſtragglers, as happened to two mentioned in our laſt!

LXIII.—GREEK MANUSCRIPTS *of the* NEW TESTAMENT.

Codex Bezæ; or, a Græco-Latin Manuſcript of the four Goſpels, and Acts of the Apoſtles, preſented to the Univerſity by Theodore Beza, in the year 1581.

Cantabrigienſis 2. a Manuſcript of the Acts of the Apoſtles, and of Paul's Epiſtles. This manuſcript was collated by Mills, but more accurately by Mr. Wigley, of Chriſt's College, for Mr. Jackſon, the Chronologiſt. Jackſon bequeathed the collation to Jeſus College, of which ſociety he had been a member; and there it is preſerved with his other manuſcripts.

Cantabrigienſis 3. or, Codex of Emanuel College, is a Manuſcript of all the Epiſtles, in duodecimo. It is not of great antiquity. Its readings are publiſhed in the London Polyglot, and have been thence copied into other editions.

Cantabrigienſis, No. 495, in the Public Library, is a Manuſcript of the Acts of the Apoſtles, and the Epiſtles, of the twelfth century.

An Evangeliſtarium; or, the Goſpels divided as they were to be read on particular Days, in the Library of Chriſt's College. The following notice is written at the beginning.—*Evangelia cum Deo ſingulis*

ſingulis diebus lecta, incipientia die dominico.

E dono Franciſci Tayleri, July 24, 1654.

A Manuſcript of the four Goſpels, purchaſed at Dr. Aſkew's ſale for twenty pounds. It belongs to the Public Library, and is in one volume, folio.

A Manuſcript of the Goſpels in Gonvile and Caius Library.

Codex Augienſis in Trinity College Library. The Greek text is written in capital or uncial letters, the Latin in Anglo-Saxon letters. It formerly belonged to Dr. Bentley.

To theſe might probably be added a few others.

Of the various manuſcripts of the New Teſtament in theſe libraries, there have been more particular accounts than have been given of the other manuſcripts. Wetſtein, Mills, Grieſbach*, in their various Prolegomena, and others have gone into theſe matters. Some of them are noticed alſo in the Catal. Libr. Mſtorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ of 1697; and in Thomæ Jameſii Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigienſis of 1600; but the fulleſt account is contained in Michaelis's Introduction to the New Teſtament; and Michaelis's account has been conſiderably improved and corrected by his learned tranſlator, Mr. Herbert Marſh, Fellow of St. John's. The latter gentleman is eminently diſtinguiſhed at Cambridge for his critical inveſtigation of theſe matters.

Of all theſe Greek Manuſcripts of the New Teſtament, the moſt curious, as being, perhaps, the moſt ancient Greek manuſcript in the world, is the Codex Bezæ, or, Theodore Beza's Græco-Latin Manuſcript of the four Goſpels, and Acts of the Apoſtles. Of this Codex, therefore, a diſtinct and rather extenſive account ſhall be given next month.

To the above liſt might now be added ſome lately brought into this country by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, above-mentioned; for theſe gentlemen have brought over ſome copies of the Goſpels, of the Epiſtles, and of the Acts of the Apoſtles.

LXIV.—NORRISIAN PRIZE.

A Mr. John Norris, formerly of Norfolk, left the ſum of twelve pounds to be given to the author of the beſt Proſe Eſſay on a Religious Subject. Seven pounds four ſhillings of it are to purchaſe a gold medal, the remainder is expended in books. The Norriſian Profeſſor gives the ſubject; and the diſtributors of the prize are the Maſter of Trinity, the Maſter of Caius, and the Provoſt of King's; to one or other of whom the Eſſay is ſent by the 10th day before Palm Sunday.

The Eſſay of each candidate is accompanied with a ſheet of paper, folded up and ſealed. In the paper is the name of the candidate, and over the Eſſay is written a motto, either in Greek or Latin. The ſame motto is alſo on the ſealed paper that contains the name. When the diſtributors have decided which is the beſt Eſſay, they then break open the ſealed paper that incloſes the name of the ſucceſsful candidate: the other ſealed papers are never opened, but committed to the flames.

A gentleman of Pembroke-hall, a candidate, though an unſucceſsful one, for this prize, inſcribed his Eſſay with the following appropriate Latin motto:

Diſtichon 'ut poſcas, nolente volente Minerva,
Mos ſacer! Unde mihi diſtichon? En! perago.

Engliſhed by the ſame:

Without a diſtich, vain th' oration is!
Oh! for a diſtich! Doctor, e'en take this.

E. R.

* A very elegant edition of Grieſbach's Novum Teſtamentum Græcè was printed in 1786, at the expence of the Duke of Grafton, the Chancellor of the Univerſity, and circulated at his direction.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

LADY JANE GRAY.

ANOTHER manuſcript in the Muſeum (Harleian Collection, 2370) contains an exhortation written by Lady Jane Dudley to her ſiſter Katharine, the night before her execution. It is of a turn very ſimilar to the little addreſſes printed in our Magazine two months ago, and continues the opinion they ſupport, that Lady Jane had a mind ill ſuited to ideas of temporal grandeur, that the ambition of others was her downfall, and that her only hope was peace hereafter.

IMPRO-

IMPROPRIETY OF BURYING IN CHURCHES.

In the Voyages and Travels of Dr. Haſſelquiſt, a Swediſh phyſician, he obſerves, concerning burials in churches and towns: "The burying-places of the Turks are handſome and agreeable, which is owing chiefly to the many fine plants that grow in them, and which they carefully place over their dead. The Turks are much more conſiſtent than the Chriſtians, when they bury their dead without the town, and plant over them ſuch vegetables as by their aromatic and balſamic ſmell can drive away the fatal odours with which the air is filled in ſuch places. I am perſuaded that by this they eſcape many misfortunes which affect Chriſtians, from wandering and dwelling continually among the dead.

The great Sir Matthew Hale was always very much againſt burying in churches, and uſed to ſay, "*that churches were for the living, and the church-yards for the dead.*" He himſelf was interred in the church-yard of Alderley, in Glouceſterſhire. The beſt arguments for burying in *gardens and fields* will be found in *Mr. Evelyn's Sylva*, p. 625.

In Mold Church, in Flintſhire, is an epitaph on Dr. William Wynne, written by himſelf: in which are theſe words:—

"In conformity to an ancient uſage,
From a proper regard to decency,
And a concern for the health
Of his fellow-creatures,
He was moved to give particular directions for being buried in the adjoining church-yard, and not
In the church."

In 1776, the King of France prohibited the burying in churches.

Much may be ſeen on this ſubject, in Gervaſe of Canterbury, Butler's Lives of the Saints, and in Kennett's Parochial Antiquities.

CONTROVERSIES IN RELIGION.

Sir Francis Bacon, writing in 1609 to Dr. Toby Mathew, who had revolted to the Jeſuits, uſes this ſimile:—"Myſelf am like the miller of Granceſter, that was wont to pray for peace among the willows, for while the wind blew, the wind-mills wrought and the water-mill was leſs cuſtomed. So I ſee that *controverſies in religion* muſt hinder the *advancement of ſciences!*"

The letter is in the Middle Temple Library.

DR. BREWSTER, OF CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. Brewſter was put out of commons for miſſing chapel; on which occaſion he wrote the following epigram:—

To faſt and pray, we are by Heaven taught;
O, could I practiſe either as I ought!
In both, alas! I err; my frailty's ſuch,
I pray too little, and I faſt too much!

This epigram procured his immediate reſtoration.

JESUIT'S BARK.

The firſt book on the virtues of this medicine was printed at London in 1682, and entitled, "The Engliſh Remedy; or, Talbor's Wonderful Secret for curing of Agues and Fevers. By Sir Robert Talbor." This work was a mere tranſlation from a French book, written by the ſurgeon to the Duke of Orleans. In 1683 Dr. Gideon Harvey publiſhed a ſmall tract, called "The Conclave of Phiſitians, with a Diſcourſe on the Jeſuit's Bark," in which he treats ſome of the greateſt names in his profeſſion with much ſcurrility and contempt. Alluding to Dr. Talbor, he ſays, "Though this Jeſuit's powder is not a medicine newly found out, but revived by a debauched apothecary's apprentice of Cambridge, in the application to all intermittent fevers, and he, in this empirical practice moſt diligently imitated by our moſt famous phyſic doctors, as their Eſculapius and firſt maſter (a hopeful tribe, in the mean time, that ſhall leave their ſenſe, reaſon, and dogmata, to follow a quack or empiric.") Dr. Birch notices, that in 1680 Talbor's febrifuge of the bark was mentioned to the Royal Society. Madame de Motteville, in the Memoirs of Queen Anne of Auſtria, vol. 5. p. 208, ſays, that in 1663, the Queen being ill of a fever, the phyſicians gave her the Jeſuit's bark, which removed it for a time. This ſhews the practice of it before Sir Robert Talbor was applied to. Madame de Motteville, who was never abſent from the Queen, and is minute to a great degree in whatever concerned her, could not be miſtaken. The contents of Talbor's book are given in Mr. Baker's manuſcripts.

HUMPHREY WANLEY.

There are few among the literary characters of the laſt age, whoſe lives, if well written, would comprize a more intereſting narrative than that of Humphrey Wanley. He was a man whoſe induſtry and talents alone raiſed him to literary eminence; and whoſe life was ſo cloſely interwoven with the deareſt intereſts of learning, that the hiſtory of Wanley, and of Britiſh literature at its brighteſt period, would be one. Among the various

projects he recommended or engaged in, was the following, tranſcribed from a paper in his own hand:—

"We are almoſt poſitive that the old Italic verſion of the Bible, which the Latin church uſed before St. Jerome's Tranſlation, as alſo that a good part of Origen's Hexapla and Octapla, in ſhort, that many noble authors are ſtill extant in foreign libraries, that are by us ſuppoſed to be utterly loſt; and perhaps may ſoon be ſo through the ignorance or careleſſneſs of their preſent poſſeſſors.

"On the other hand, we know in what particular libraries ſome moſt valuable books are now to be found, which were never printed, nor are known to be extant any where elſe. And of this, abundance of inſtances might ſoon be made; but one or two may ſerve: *v. gratia Euſebius's Eclogæ Prophetica de Chriſto*, in Greek, in the Emperor's library, which gives us a very great part of the true Septuagint, as it was left corrected by Origen. *The Acts of the Apoſtles, and Epiſtles of St. James, St. Peter, St. John, St. Jude, and St. Paul* in Greek, in the Great Duke of Tuſcany's library, at Florence, which were written 1300 years ſince, and have very conſiderable commentaries upon them, which were never yet printed.. *The Roman Calendar*, in the Emperor's library, written in the time of Conſtantius, ſon to Conſtantine the Great, at the end whereof are divers noble Tracts, never printed.

"Beſides, they have great numbers of valuable books, which, though printed, their copies have not been collated, as the French King's Livy, which was within theſe few years brought to him from Mount Athos. Others they have, which are known not to have been faithfully or carefully collated, as the Pandects at Florence. And many more which are ſuſpected by us to be untruly repreſented in print, by corrupting, interpolating, and ſuppreſſing divers material paſſages; as many foreign editions of the Fathers, not to mention other ancient or modern authors.

"It is humbly conceived therefore, that it will conduce very much to the benefit of learning in this kingdom, if ſome fit perſon or perſons were ſent abroad, who might make it his or their buſineſs,

"Firſt. To view the libraries of France, Italy, and Germany; and to give us a good account of their preſent ſtate, and of the moſt valuable manuſcripts therein.

"Secondly. To collate, with printed editions, the moſt remarkable and precious copies of the works of the Ancients, now remaining amongſt them, written in capital letters. Whereby we may reaſonably hope to have a true text reſtored to many places now unintelligible.

"Thirdly. To tranſcribe ſome particular books in Greek or Latin, which we have no copies of in England, and have not been yet printed. By which there will be an acceſſion of more learning to the kingdom than it has at this preſent. And the Papiſts are communicative enough for love or money, of any book that does not immediately concern their controverſies with Proteſtants.

"Fourthly. To enquire carefully, all along, what books they have illuſtrating or appertaining to our Engliſh Hiſtory. And particularly to get an accurate account of the Engliſh records and regiſter-books formerly belonging to monaſteries in this kingdom, which being carried away to Rome, at the diſſolution of abbeys, are (as it is ſaid) ſtill preſerved there in the archives of the Vatican church.

Fifthly. To take off copies of the moſt rare coins, medals, intaglios, &c. and other curious pieces of antiquity, different from what we have in our Engliſh cabinets, and not deſcribed in books printed upon that ſubject.

"Sixthly. To buy up books of value, eſpecially manuſcripts, as occaſion ſhall ſerve.

"Which deſign has been highly approved of (as appears by particular teſtimonies under their own hands,) by the Rev. Dr. Paynter, rector of Exeter college, and vice chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford.—The Rev. Dr. Wallis, geometry-profeſſor in the ſame univerſity.—The Rev. Dr. Mill, principal of Edmund Hall in the ſame univerſity. The Rev. Dr. Hyde, head library-keeper, and profeſſor of Hebrew and Arabic in the ſame univerſity.—Mr. Henry Dodwell, late hiſtory profeſſor in the ſame univerſity.—The Hon. Mr. Pepys, late ſecretary to the Admiralty, and F.R.S.—Hans Sloane, M.D. ſecretary to the Royal Society.—The Rev. Dr. Aldrich, dean of Chriſt Church, Oxford.—The Rev. Dr. Delaune, preſident of St. John's college, Oxford. William Sherard, M.D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To MR. SIGMOND, *a celebrated Dentiſt, at Bath, on drawing one of the Author's Teeth,*

BY MR. PRATT.

TO loſe a friend, who, in this vale of tears,
Had been an honeſt helpmate fifty years!
A friend, who all that time had firmly ſtood,
And proved, in hardeſt duty, firm and good;
So cloſe our union, that we ſeem'd but one,
Fleſh of our mutual fleſh, and bone of bone:
And when, full oft, on deſperate ſervice plac'd,
Each tough encounter like a hero fac'd!
Yet, O! from ſuch a friend at length to part—
Ye, who e'er loſt a tooth—O tell the ſmart.

Thrice every day—ſtill eager for the fight,
He waged the war, and fought with all his might;
Prepared the muffin, touch'd the toaſt ſo nice,
And help'd at dinner through each dainty ſlice;
And, O! what toils Herculean did he brave,
A ſtout day labourer, and unwearied ſlave?
Now the gigantic ox he piece-meal tore,
And fang'd the ham of the Weſtphalian boar;
Now to the mouth the tempting lamb he drew,
And ſeized on all that cook or butcher ſlew.
Yet, O! from ſuch a friend at length to part—
Ye, who e'er loſt a tooth—O tell the ſmart!

A ſanguine compact! but ſince men *muſt* eat,
And ſpite of RITSON * will not leave off meat,
Poor hungry mortals go devouring on,
And the long courſe of devaſtation run;
And bleſt the man, who ſafely can depend,
In deeds ſo bloody, on a fearleſs friend!
Yet, O! from ſuch a friend at length to part—
Ye, who e'er loſt a tooth—O tell the ſmart!

Then what to cruel SIGMOND ſhall I ſay,
Whoſe ruthleſs forceps dragg'd this friend away;
And like the fatal furies with their ſhears,
Struck at the pride of half a hundred years!
And as the hapleſs victim bleeding lay
And ſhew'd the mortal ſigns of life's decay,
What ſhall we ſay to him who thus could ſever
Such a deep-rooted favorite for ever?

Yet friends, alas! there are, who though they prov'd
For many a year deſerving to be lov'd,
Have falſe and hollow on the ſudden turn'd,
And tarniſh'd all the laurels they had earn'd,
Such was the out-caſt—long an honor'd gueſt—
Who ſtung at length the lips he once poſſeſs'd.

Then thanks to SIGMOND, whoſe ſagacious eye
Could the foul traitor in his frauds eſpie—
See him at length his wonted aid give o'er,
Still fair in form, yet rotten at the core!
Yes, SIGMOND, thanks! and could thy ſkill perceive
All the falſe friends, which like that tooth deceive—
Could'ſt thou detect each changeling's hollow part,
And pluck the rooted miſchief from the heart;
Each lurking unſound flatterer make thy prey,
And drag the ſmiling traitor into day;
O could'ſt thou—ere the deadly poiſon ſpread—
Check the foul venom ere all truth be dead,
Could lancets, probes, or lotions cleanſe the ſore,
Ere falſhood ulcerate each tainted pore,
What meed, bleſt Artiſt! could e'en Kings beſtow?
Were they to give their *thrones*, they ſtill would owe!

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* Who has lately publiſhed a very intereſting and curious Eſſay on Abſtinence from Animal Food.

MORAL AND NATURAL BEAUTY.

SWEET is the voice that ſooths my care,
The voice of love, the voice of ſong;
The lyre that celebrates the fair,
And animates the warlike throng.

Sweet is the counſel of a friend,
Whoſe boſom proves a pillow kind,
Whoſe mild perſuaſion brings an end,
To all the ſorrows of the mind.

Sweet is the breath of balmy ſpring
That lingers in the primroſe vale;
The woodlark ſweet, when on the wing
His wild notes ſwell the riſing gale.

Sweet is the breeze that curls the lakes,
And early wafts the fragrant dew,
Thro' clouds of hovering vapours breaks,
And clears the bright etherial blue.

Sweet is the bean, the blooming pea,
More fragrant than Arabia's gale
That ſleeps upon the tranquil ſea,
Or gently ſwells the extended ſail.

Sweet is the walk where daiſies ſpring,
And cowſlips ſcent the verdant mead;
The woodlands ſweet where linnets ſing,
From every bold intruder freed.

But far *more ſweet* the virtuous deed;
The hand that kindly brings relief;
The heart that with the widow bleeds
And ſhares the drooping orphan's grief.

I love the tear, the pearl of woe,
That decks the ſympathiſing eye,
To ſee the ſtream of ſorrow flow,
To hear the deeply heaving ſigh.

White Webb Farm, Enfield Chace, May, 1803. A. WILKINSON, M. D.

CONTENT.

'TIS not in Pleaſure's giddy round;
'Tis not in Mirth, Content is found;
It is not in a Monarch's treaſures;
It is not in a Sultan's pleaſures;
It is not in a ſumptuous board;
It is not in a Miſer's hoard;
It is not in the ſparkling bowl;
(For 'tis not wine that ſooths the ſoul.)
She ſits not at Preferment's gate;
She waits not on a Prince's ſtate;
But in the cot of roſy Health,
Careleſs of Luxury and Wealth;
Or by ſome flow'ry river's ſide,
Or in ſome wood, at even-tide,
Content, and all her bliſsful train reſide.

F.

WILL CLEWLINE.

FROM Jamaica's hot clime, and her peſtilent dews,
From the toil of a ſugar-ſtowed bark,
From thoſe perilous boatings that oft thin the crews,
And fill the wide maw of the ſhark;

From fever, ſtorm, famine, and all the ſad ſtore
Of hardſhips by ſeamen endur'd,
Behold poor Will Clewline eſcaped, and once more
With his wife and his children ſafe moor'd!

View the rapture that beams in his ſun-embrowned face
While he folds his lov'd Kate to his breaſt,
While his little ones, trooping to ſhare his embrace,
Contend who ſhall firſt be careſſed.

View them climb his lov'd knee, while each tiny heart ſwells,
As he preſſes the ſoft roſy lip,
And of cocoa-nuts, ſugar, and tamarinds tells,
That are ſoon to arrive from the ſhip.

Then ſee him reclined in his favourite chair,
With his arm round the neck of his love,
Who tells how his friends and his relatives fare,
And how their dear younglings improve.

The ev'ning approaches; and round the ſnug fire,
Their little ones ſport on the floor;
When lo! while each accent, each glance is deſire,
Loud thunderings are heard at the door.

And now like a tempeſt that ſweeps through the ſky,
And kills the firſt buds of the year,
Oh! view, 'midſt this region of innocent joy,
A gang of fierce ruffians appear.

They ſeize on their prey, all relentleſs as fate,
He ſtruggles—is inſtantly bound,
Wild ſcream the poor children, and lo! his lov'd Kate
Sinks pale and convulſed to the ground!

To the hold of a tender, deep, crowded and foul,
Now view the brave ſeaman confin'd;
And on the bare planks, all indignant of ſoul,
All unfriended behold him reclined;

The children's wild ſcreamings ſtill ring in his ear,
He broods on his Kate's poignant pain;
He hears the cat hauling—his pangs are ſevere;
He feels—but he ſcorns to complain.

Arriv'd now at Plymouth, the poor *enſlav'd* Tar,
Is to combat for *freedom* and laws;
Is to brave the rough ſurge in a veſſel of war:
He ſails; and ſoon dies in the cauſe.

Kate hears the ſad tidings, and never ſmiles more,
She falls a meek martyr to grief;
The children, kind friends and relations deplore,
But the pariſh alone gives relief.

Ye Stateſmen who manage this cold-blooded land,
And who boaſt of your Seamen's exploits,
Ah! think how your death-dealing bulwarks are man'd,
And learn to reſpect human rights.

Like felons, no more let the Sons of the Main,
Be ſever'd from all that is dear;
If their ſufferings and wrongs be a national ſtain,
Let thoſe ſufferings and wrongs diſappear.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT CLARK'S (FITZROY-PLACE) *for Improvement in the Conſtruction of a* TRUSS, *to be worn in the* CASE *of* RUPTURE.

THERE are two conſiderable improvements in the conſtruction of the truſs invented by Mr. Clark: the firſt is a circular motion, of which the pad is capable; by means of this it may be inſtantly adjuſted with the greateſt nicety to the ruptured part of the body. Secondly, by another motion, which is alſo peculiar to this truſs, the pad ſuits itſelf readily to every change in the poſture of the body, without danger of moving from that part where

where the application is neceſſary. A braſs ſcrew and lever regulate the exact degree of preſſure which the wearer may conceive his caſe to require.

Obſervation — The great importance of this machine to multitudes of the human race, renders every improvement intereſting to the public: in this view we wiſh ſucceſs to the invention before us. To us it appears capable of anſwering the purpoſes deſigned by the patentee; and as it requires no under ſtrap, there will be no riſk of friction, and of excoriating thoſe parts which are frequently injured by truſſes of the common conſtruction. The lever muſt be ſhortened to render the invention more complete.

MR. WILLIAM DOBSON'S (STRAND) *for certain Methods, by Means of* MACHINERY, *never before applied for that Purpoſe, of* CHASING AWAY FLIES, *and* VENOMOUS INSECTS, *calculated to promote the free Circulation of Air in Rooms, and to diſperſe the offenſive Effluvia and Steam ariſing from Meat, Viands, &c.*

The machine deſcribed in this ſpecification is denominated the ZEPHYR, and it conſiſts of the following parts, viz. A pillar ſupported by a moveable pedeſtal; at the top of which is a globe, vaſe, urn, or flat circular box, for containing the movements, which are wound up by a key; and connected with theſe movements are arms, on which ſails are drawn; the motion of theſe is to effect the purpoſes mentioned in the title.

The pillar conſiſts of cylindrical tubes of different diameters, the ſmalleſt is inſerted, and ſlides into the larger, like thoſe of a teleſcope, by which means the ſails may be ſo altered as to act either above the heads or before the faces of the company, as may be moſt agreeable, ſo that the pillar is fixed or draws out, ſcrews out or winds up, and may be of one piece or many.

The urn or box at the top of the pillar contains the power which gives motion to the machine; it conſiſts of the ſtrongeſt and ſimpleſt clock, jack, and watch work, that can be uſed.

The machines are of different kinds, and with powers ſuited to the effect required to be produced. The arms on which the ſails are drawn conſiſt of tubes ſimilar to thoſe which form the pillar, and are made to move horizontally or any other way; they are jointed at the end, that the ſails may be lifted up out of the way, or that the velocity of the machine may be increaſed. The ſails are made of any material and ſhape, ſuch as lawns, crapes, gauzes, and nettings, the laſt ſeems moſt appropriate to chaſe away winged inſects in general.

When the machine is wound up, and placed in its intended ſituation, the motion of the ſails propel the air in a circular current, which in a few ſeconds reaches to every part of the room, and the outer part of the circulation being repeatedly driven to the ſides of the room, it ruſhes along in the direction of the ſails till it is forced out at the chimney, the uſual out-let of the air.

MR. WILLIAM PLEES'S (CHELSEA) *for certain Methods of manufacturing* PAPER *for various Purpoſes, and of applying one of the ſaid Methods to Purpoſes for which* PAPER *has never before been uſed.*

Mr. Plees claims, under this patent, the excluſive right to two inventions. The *firſt* is that of a paper manufactured of any of the various ſubſtances already known to be veined, clouded, mottled or ſpeckled in different colours, by adding paper-ſtuff, paper-ſhavings, rags of linen, cotton, or ſilk, ſtraw, hay, chaff, tan, tobacco, ſnuff, bran, bark, bronze, ſpangles, froſts, foils, or any other ſubſtances capable of being made to bed, ſufficiently, into the ſtuff which forms the ground. Theſe veins, clouds, &c. are to be mixed with the ſtuff, ſo as to form one general maſs previouſly to the dipping; and either cut or torn by hand, by the engine, or by any other machine more ſuitable or convenient; or elſe to be ſprinkled or poured over the mould before dipping, or over the ſheet before or after couching; or received on the mould by repeated dippings before couching; or by couching two or more deliveries on each other. The *ſecond* invention is for applying the above, and alſo any other deſcription of paper capable of being rendered elaſtic, to the purpoſes of leather, by tanning, currying, or dreſſing them in any of, or all the various methods already known for finiſhing leather from hides or ſkins. The methods principally uſed, are by taking wool or woollen rags, either alone or mixed with thoſe of linen, cotton, hemp, flax, or junk, the properties intended to be given being thoſe of ſtrength and elaſticity.

MR.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CLAYFIELD'S (BRISTOL) *for a Method of reducing and extracting* LEAD *and other* METALS *from a compound Substance, known by the Name of* REGULUS, *and at present obtained as the Residue of certain* ORES *at the Lead-Furnaces, and also obtained in other Works or Manufactories, which said* REGULUS *appears to consist of the* OXIDES *of* LEAD *and* ARSENIC, *and also from* ORES *or* NATIVE MINERALS, *of nearly the same Composition.*

Instead of the ordinary treatment to which the ores of lead are commonly subjected, (that is roasting at a low red-heat, with or without the addition of coal and lime, and subsequent fusion by a stronger heat, followed by drying up with lime and coal and a succeeding fusion,) Mr. Clayfield adopts the following process:—He first by a strong heat fuses the regulus in a furnace, the bottom of which is covered with lime. To the fused mass is to be added a much larger proportion of coal and of lime, than is commonly used in drying up or checking the fusion of lead ore. By this addition a considerable quantity of the lead is separated in the metallic state, and runs to the bottom of the furnace, where it is to be immediately tapped out. More coal and lime are to be added, and the whole mass is to be brought to the action of the flame, for ten or twelve hours, at the end of which period the mass will be found in a state much less capable of fusion than before. The residue is then exposed to a greater heat, to extract the remainder of the lead and other metals, by the addition of combustible and other substances, according to the well-known practices of chemists.

Mr. JAMES WHITE has lately taken out a patent in Paris for a pendulum which describes an entirely new curve. The very remarkable slowness of its motion, renders this pendulum highly useful for astronomical purposes. In a future number we hope to be able to give a full description of this invention.

In America, also, Mr. JACOB ALRICHS, of the Delaware, has invented a new pendulum, constructed with six wheels and a pinion, instead of twelve wheels and six pinions, which were used in the most simple instruments of this kind. The inventor intends to secure the benefit of his discovery by a patent; and he asserts that pendulums may, by his plan, be made at less expence, will need less repairs, and last a much longer time, than those of the former construction.

LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

CHEMISTRY.

Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry, delivered in the University of Edinburgh, by the late Joseph Bleich, M.D. now published from his Manuscripts. By John Robinson, L.L.D. 2 vols. 4to. with plates, 3l. 3s. boards.

DRAMA.

The Marriage Promise, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. By John Till Allingham, Esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

An Easy Grammar of Geography, intended as a Companion and Introduction to the Geography for the Use of Schools, by the same Author. By the Rev. J. Goldsmith. With maps. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

A Continuation of the New Guide to the Italian Language; or, Exercises upon an entire new Plan. By G. A. Graglia. 12mo 4s.

A Mythological Dictionary, containing an Account of the Heathen Deities, &c. adapted to the Use of Schools. 3s. boards.

Elegantiæ Latinæ; or, Rules and Exercises illustrative of elegant Latin Style, intended for the Use of the higher Classes of Grammar Schools. By the Rev. Edward Valpy. 3s.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Gazetteer of Scotland, containing a Description of the Counties, Cities, &c. with an Account of the Political Constitution, of the State of Agriculture, Population, Natural History, Seats of the Nobility, &c. With a Map. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

HISTORY.

A History of the Wars which arose out of the French Revolution, from their Commencement in 1792, until the Peace of 1802. To which is prefixed, a Review of the Causes and early Progress of the French Revolution. By Alexander Stephens, Esq. Two large volumes,

lumes, medium 4to. illuſtrated with Maps. 3l. 13s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

LAW.

A Digeſt of Caſes relating to the Office of the Juſtice of the Peace, which have been decided ſince the laſt Edition of Burn. 1s. 6d.

The New Law Liſt, corrected to the 20th of April, 1803. 4s. 6d.

The Solicitor's Practice on the Crown Side of the Court of King's Bench, with an Appendix containing the Form of the Proceedings, &c. By William Hands, Solicitor, 8vo. boards.

Reports of Caſes argued and ruled in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Eaſter Term, 1801, to Hilary Term, 1802. By Iſaac Eſpinaſſe, Eſq Vol. 4. Part 1. 8vo. 5s.

A Report of the Proceedings of the Firſt and Second Trials, Fiſher againſt Ward, Maſter of the ſhip Fiſhburn, which was detained in Ruſſia during the late Embargo on Britiſh ſhips; with the Arguments on the Special Caſe reſerved for the Opinion of the Court of Common Pleas, reſpecting the Wages claimed by the Britiſh Seamen during the Time they were detained in Ruſſia. And intereſting Documents relative to that extraordinary Event. 5s. boards.

MECHANICS.

A Treatiſe on Mathematical and Mechanical Invention for Chimney-ſweeping; with a Diſquiſition on the different Forms of Chimnies, and ſhewing how to cure ſmokey ones. By George Orr, Eſq. 1s.

MEDICAL.

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"— Qui agit, ut prior ſit, forſitan etiam, ſi non tranſierit, æquabit."

QUINCT. ORAT. INSTIT. lib. x. cap. 2.

WE abound in Reviews of Books, and what good reaſon can be given why there ſhould not be a Review of Pictures? There are now more artiſts than authors, many that can ſee who cannot read; and, though every man does not profeſs to be a judge of poetry, and there are a few who acknowledge their ignorance of the Greek alphabet, there is ſcarcely a man to be found who will not aſſume ſome knowledge of painting, and think he can judge of the character of a countenance, and form ſome idea of the proportion one part bears to another.

From theſe circumſtances it ſeems not neceſſary to enter into a ſeparate detail of the merits of many of the beſt pictures in the Academy; and, as to the worſt, if we had room, which we have not, it would be waſte of time to write or read any thing about them. To criticiſe them with ſeverity, would be to break a butterfly upon a wheel. Sorry we are to remark, that they are ſo numerous in the preſent exhibition; in which, though there are unqueſtionably ſeveral fine pictures, there is no leading production to mark any national improvement in the arts. To thoſe who recollect the works of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Mr. Wilſon, Mr. Gainſborough, Mr. Mortimer, and Mr. Barry, with which the walls were once decorated, the preſent view affords a very melancholy and cheerleſs proſpect; and the warmeſt advocates for the improvement of the arts in this country muſt acknowledge and lament, that the preſent exhibition is, in ſeveral reſpects, inferior to ſome that have preceded it.

We are ſorry to remark, that the little diſagreements among the members, which from ſome cauſe or other have been kept up from their firſt inſtitution, are ſtill continued.

A ſhort time previous to the opening of the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, the daily papers teemed with accounts of the Preſident having attempted to introduce a large picture of Hagar and Iſhmael, which had been previouſly laid before the public in the Exhibition of 1776; having obliterated the old date, and inſerted that of 1803 in its place. The comments on this circumſtance gave riſe to a very large portion of acrimony and ill nature, ſeaſoned with a very ſmall portion of wit, and thrown into a fermentation by the miſrepreſentation of ſeveral relative circumſtances. We do not wiſh this retroſpect to be conſidered as the vehicle for recording illiberal comments on the artiſts, and ſhall therefore notice no other parts of the tranſaction than ſuch as we believe are ſtated as facts by the Preſident's friends, and the conſequent reſolutions of the academicians, ſome of whom appear in the eagerneſs of their zeal to have determined on making a very fooliſh law, to prevent ſuch things being repeated, which, after weighing the ſubject with coolneſs, they wiſely abſtained from confirming.

The circumſtances have been thus ſtated to us. Mr. Weſt, in conſequence of a ſevere illneſs, had not the power of painting his uſual number of large pictures for the Royal Academy. He had many years ſince painted a picture of Hagar and Iſhmael, which was ſold to Lord Cremorne: the figure of Iſhmael was conſidered as having a very ſtriking reſemblance to Lord Cremorne's ſon: the ſon died, and his lordſhip, not wiſhing to poſſeſs what perpetually reminded him of an event ſo diſtreſſing to his feelings, diſpoſed of the painting to a perſon from whom Mr. Weſt afterwards purchaſed it. Looking at it with

with a freſh eye, he ſaw much to alter, and repainted many parts of it; and, not recollecting that it been formerly exhibited, ſent it a ſecond time, but without any attempt to obliterate the date which had been originally inſerted. Some of the academicians appear to have had a better memory than their Preſident; they objected to it; and it was accordingly withdrawn. We have ſeen the picture, and think it ranks among the beſt the Preſident ever painted; and looking at many things with which the walls of the Royal Academy are now covered; *ſeeing many things we do ſee, and remembering what we have ſeen*, we regret that any old law ſhould have prevented its admiſſion.

The following ſtatements appeared in one of the daily papers: "The members of the General Aſſembly, in purſuance of a notice from the Preſident, met on Tueſday the 3d of May, for the purpoſe of framing *a teſt for the Council.* This ſtrange propoſal, however, which had originated in the heat and frenzy of the moment, was upon more mature deliberation prudently abandoned. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Treſham, in a conciliatory ſpeech: Sir William Beechey, Mr. Farrington, and Mr. Shee, ably ſupported the counſel of Mr. Treſham; and we ſincerely rejoice, and cordially congratulate the Academy, that theſe fooliſh and unworthy diſputes are now entirely adjuſted.

"*To the Editor of the Times.*

"SIR,

"I am directed to requeſt you to inſert in your paper to-morrow the following reſolution paſt at a General Aſſembly of Academicians on Wedneſday the 27th of April inſtant.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

J. RICHARDS, R.A. Secretary.

"Reſolved unanimouſly,

"That the General Aſſembly of Academicians, having noticed many anonymous ſtatements which have been publiſhed, and evidently intended to attach blame to the conduct of the Preſident of the Royal Academy, on account of a picture ſent by him for the enſuing exhibition, think it neceſſary to declare, that he has in no reſpect acted with the leaſt intention to deviate from the rules and uſages of the Academy."

In conſequence of this, or from ſome other cauſes, the Preſident of the Royal Academy, Hiſtorical Painter to his Majeſty, has only one picture, No. 135, of *Cupid ſleeping on a Bed of Roſes; from Anacreon.*

Sir William Beechey, and Mr. Lawrence, have five each; Mr. Opie, and Mr. Hoppner, have each of them eight; and Mr. Shee has ſeven.

No. 21. *The Viſit to the Cottage, or clothing the Naked. By J. Opie, R. A.*

It is impoſſible for any painting by Mr. Opie to be deſtitute of merit; but the ſtark-naked child in the front, and the Blackamoor in the back ground, renders this picture local and rather coarſe.

The ſame gentleman's *Juliet*, "*See how ſhe leans her cheek upon her hand*," is beautiful in parts; but there is no ſufficient reaſon for turning her face from the ſpectator, unleſs to diſcover ſome other beauty, which is not diſplayed here.

Hobnelia, or the Spell, is well imagined, and well painted.

In *No.* 57, *The Infant Moſes treading on Pharaoh's Crown*, we have the ſame figure who is clothing the naked, in *No.* 21.

His portrait of Lord Stanhope is excellent.

Sir William Beechey's portraits are, as uſual, very well painted; but not knowing the originals, we can form no other judgment of the reſemblances than what ariſes from knowing that his portraits are always like the originals.

No. 22. *Pſyche's Return from the Infernal Shades, with the Box of Beauty, Portrait of Miſs Grimſtone. By Mr. Hoppner.*

This picture is very well imagined, and moſt admirably painted. The ſame may be ſaid of *No.* 76, *Lady Grenville*, and the other delineations of this artiſt; though we think *No.* 71, *A Portrait of Lady E Bligh*, is ſo much in the manner of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, that it looks like an imitation of him: and, *We hate e'en Reynolds thus at ſecond-hand.*

Weſtall's drawings, as is invariably the caſe, have infinite taſte.

No. 378. *Theodoſius and Conſtantia. Spectator, No.* 164.

Has great merit: it is extremely well imagined, and well drawn, and the draperies, which in ſome of this excellent artiſt's productions we have thought rather hard, are here eaſy, flowing, and natural.

Sapphira diſcovering the Murder of her Huſband. Spectator, No. 491.

"It was remarkable that the woman who was full of tears and lamentations during the whole courſe of her affliction, uttered neither ſigh nor complaint, but ſtood fixed with grief at this conſummation of her misfortunes."

This drawing is conceived with great ſimplicity and taſte, and executed in a manner that does great honour to the artiſt. The character of Sapphira is expreſſed in the moſt natural and forcible ſtyle.

The Landſcapes by Joſeph Mallord William Turner are in a ſtyle ſo different from any other artiſt, and ſo ſingularly forcible and impreſſive in their effect, that it is not eaſy to praiſe them equal to their merit. At the ſame time we think his Holy Family is very unworthy of his talents. The figure of Joſeph is like a Chineſe Mandarin. We hope he will for the future avoid ſuch ſubjects; for in thoſe that he generally chuſes, he is at home, and excellent.

Mr. Raphael Smith's Portraits of General Andreoſſi, Mr. Otto, &c. lead us to regret that this gentleman did not delineate portraits in the ſtyle he has now adopted at an earlier period. They are ſtrong likeneſſes, and drawn with the utmoſt accuracy and ſpirit.

We are ſorry that there are no more drawings by Miſs Emma Smith, but thoſe exhibited have ſo much merit as to lead us to hope we ſhall have a greater number next year.

Croſſing the Brook. H. Thomſon, A.

"But one ſtep more; be not in haſte:
This ſtone's as ſlippery as the laſt.
Step cautiouſly; the danger's paſt.

Now we'll trudge homeward cheerily;
You'll tell your brother where you've been,
And what you've done, and what you've ſeen;
How gay the fair was on the green,
And how the day paſt merrily."

The ſtory in this picture is admirably told; the attention of the woman, and the timidity of the child, are exquiſitely conceived; the drawing is accurate, and the air of the head of the female figure is very fine.

With ſix or eight drawings in water-colours, conſiſting of different views in Ireland, by T. S. Roberts, we were very much ſtruck. The artiſt aims at force, and he has attained it to a degree we ſcarce ever ſaw before. Some of the drawings have nearly as much relief as an oil-picture; and by thoſe who know ſeveral of the places delineated, we are told they are exact repreſentations, and the points of view in which they are taken extremely well choſen.

There are ſeveral good miniatures; and Mr. Bone's enamels are, as uſual, in a very ſuperior ſtyle.

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together with his other lyrical productions, evince talents which we ſhould be glad to ſee employed in a higher ſpecies of writing.

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Mr. Peck's harmonization of this national and juſtly-celebrated air is ſo conſtructed as to exhibit a tolerable acquaintance with the laws of combination. The parts move eaſily and naturally; and if correctly performed, will be found to produce an effect creditable to the judgment of the harmonizer.

"*The Zephyr.*" *A favourite Song for the Piano-forte. Written by C. Leſtley, Eſq. Compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, Organiſt, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.* 1s.

We cannot but declare ourſelves particularly ſtruck with this air. The paſſages are remarkably original, and ariſe out of each other with an effect beſpeaking great fancy and invention, as well as a matured judgment. The baſs, which is chiefly *arpeggio*, is well conſtructed, and proves the compoſer to be a well-ſtudied muſician.

"*The Lavender Laſs.*" *A new Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Likewiſe adapted as a Duet for Two Flutes. Compoſed by Theodore Smith, Eſq.* 1s.

In this ſong we have an additional proof of Mr. Smith's taſte and cultivated judgment. The melody is highly pleaſing and characteriſtic; and the *arpeggio* accompaniment is calculated to give much force to the effect.

"*Poor Mary of Buttermere.*" *A Ballad ſung by Maſter Smith at the Ladies' Concerts. The Poetry by a Lady. The Muſic compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Joſeph Corfe.*

The lady from whoſe pen the words of this ballad comes has done ample juſtice to her pathetic and truly-affecting ſubject; nor has Mr. Corfe followed her with an ineffectual illuſtration of her ſentiments.—The poetry and muſic lend each other their due aid; and poor Mary's ſtory can never excite a more ſincere ſympathy than in the way it is here told.

Peck's Pendulum, or Pocket Metrometer, for aſcertaining the Lengths of Muſical Notes.

We have examined this metrometer, and are of opinion that conſiderable advantages are to be derived from it to thoſe practitioners who will have the curioſity and patience to give it a fair trial. This inſtrument, which operates by vibration, is very ſimple in its conſtruction, and may in an inſtant be ſo fixed to almoſt any of the furniture of a room as to anſwer all the intended purpoſe.

Dr. Buſby's excellent and admired muſic in the laſt new Opera produced at Covent-garden is, we are glad to hear, in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed. In our next Number we hope to be able to preſent our muſical readers with our remarks on its merits.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A WORK which muſt intereſt in a very high degree all the lovers of claſſical literature and antiquities, is now, we underſtand, in a ſtate of preparation for the preſs. It is the reſult of a tour lately made by WILLIAM GELL, Eſq. in many parts of the Levant, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, &c. &c. This Gentleman, having ſpent a conſiderable time at Athens, proceeded to Conſtantinople, viſited the Troad with Homer in his hand, and filled his port-folio with the moſt accurate and moſt numerous views and plans that have hitherto been taken of that celebrated ſpot. The publication of theſe valuable drawings will probably, as we are informed, decide the controverſy reſpecting Troy, againſt Mr. Bryant and the few who have adopted his ſentiments.

The long-agitated queſtion concerning the authenticity of Oſſian's Poems is now in a train of being finally decided. There is in the preſs a copy of the Celtic original, together with a Latin tranſlation, in which the Celtic word is given in a Latin word *verbatim* as nearly as poſſible: too cloſely, perhaps; for, from the ſpecimen we have ſeen, it appears that the Latin idiom is in ſo many inſtances ſacrificed to a ſtrictly literal verſion of the Celtic, as to be unintelligible. It appears that the ground-work, or principal ſcenes, facts, characters, and imagery, is truly Celtic; but that Mr. Macpherſon has taken very great liberty with the original, and that by no means, either on the whole, or very often, if ever, for the better. Mr. Macpherſon, who had been long in the habits of a ſchoolmaſter, was very well acquainted with the Bible; the circumſtance of his having ſo many children to read the Bible for ſo many years, made the ſcriptural ſtyle, and particularly that of the Poets, as the Pſalms, Iſaiah, &c. &c. perfectly familiar to him, and made it in ſome meaſure his own. He ſeems alſo to have been not a little converſant with the beſt Heathen poets. Into his Oſſian he has forced every where imagery and phraſeology taken from writings ſacred and profane. He has made his Oſſian a mixture of idioms. His characters do not wear one *coſtume*; his regiments are not in uniforms, but a kind of ſpeckled clothes. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Engliſh idioms interſperſed in Macpherſon's Oſſian, make rather a motley performance; though it is in many places wonderfully ſublime and pathetic. It is a general complaint that the ſentences in Macpherſon's Oſſian are cut ſo ſhort; and ſuch an abrupt and ſtarting manner, that it is difficult to follow the thread of the narrative. In the original no ſuch difficulty occurs; there is leſs rant or ſtudied ſwell than in Macpherſon, but more circumſtantiality of deſcription. A tranſlation was made of a canto in Oſſian into verſes correſponding as nearly as poſſible with the original; in this tranſlation Oſſian appears in his true colours, without any extraneous ornament, and to much greater advantage, than in the tranſlation of Macpherſon.

The Letters and other Works of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, never before publiſhed, will certainly make their appearance within the firſt week of June.

Profeſſor White's valuable Diateſſaron will ſhortly appear in an Engliſh dreſs, by the Rev. R. WARNER. The accompaniment of foot-notes, hiſtorical, geographical, &c. and illuſtrative of the numerous alluſions to Oriental and Jewiſh manners, cuſtoms, principles, and opinions, will render the publication ſtill more uſeful. A ſecond volume of Sermons, from the ſame gentleman, we learn, is in the preſs.

Mr. ASTLE's excellent work on the Origin of Writing, is in the preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed; as alſo the firſt volume of the Archæologia, which the Antiquarian Society have ordered to be republiſhed, in order to ſupply many of their members who are without it.

A new edition of Dr. WATKINS's Biographical Dictionary will immediately be put to preſs, and the Author is deſirous to avail himſelf of the communications of literary perſons who may have noticed errors or omiſſions in his firſt edition. The additions, particularly in foreign articles of modern date, will be exceedingly numerous. It is alſo intended that the type of the new edition ſhould be ſmaller, and the volume more than one hundred pages thicker.

Mr. J. BYERLEY announces for publication, in the courſe of the next winter, a Topographical Delineation of the Seven United

United Provinces, interſperſed with Anecdotes and Obſervations, Hiſtorical and Deſcriptive; compriſing a Tour through the Provinces, made in the Spring and Summer of 1802, embelliſhed with Engravings.

A great improvement in the conſtruction of lamps and reflectors, has lately been made by Mr. NICHOLAS PAUL, of Geneva, who in conjunction with Mr. SMETHURST, an eminent lamp-contractor, made a public experiment laſt week, by illuminating the upper part of New Bond-ſtreet. Fifteen of the new lamps, with reflectors, were ſubſtituted in place of more than double that number of common ones; the effect of which was, that the ſtreet was enlightened with at leaſt twice the uſual quantity of light. This effect is produced, not by the combuſtion of an extra-quantity of oil, but by the ſcientific conſtruction of the apparatus; the lamp being for the firſt time formed upon the principles of the beſt air-furnace, whereby the whole of the combuſtible material employed is converted into light and heat, without ſmoke; and this light is diſtributed, by means of the reflectors, to thoſe ſituations where it is required, in ſuch a manner, that the ſtrongeſt and brighteſt light is thrown to the greateſt diſtance, whilſt the milder is diſtributed nearer at hand, and ſome of the weakeſt is directed underneath the lamp itſelf, by this means equally enlightening the whole ſpace required.

Mr. PRATT's cloſing volume of the "Gleanings" may be expected in the courſe of the next month.

On the 23d of December laſt, Mr. J. C. Walker, author of an Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, &c. &c. was unanimouſly elected an honorary member of the Dublin Society.

The Committee of the Royal Inſtitution are preparing to remove the ſtigma which has ſo long attached itſelf to the metropolis by the want of a public library on a grand and liberal ſcale. Nearly five thouſand pounds are already ſubſcribed for the purpoſe, and that ſum would be doubled or trebled if it were needful. In our next we will inſert the plan at length.

Specimens have juſt been publiſhed of an entirely new art, denominated Polyautography, conſiſting of Impreſſions taken from original Drawings, made purpoſely for the work. The drawing which is printed by means of this art, is made on a ſtone, with a pen and a liquid reſembling Indian ink, or with a compoſition not unlike French or Italian chalk; and by a ſimple chemical proceſs this ſingle drawing is rendered capable of yielding an indefinite number of impreſſions, without the interference of the graver or any other inſtrument whatever. Thus a drawing may be multiplied, without loſing, even in the ſmalleſt degree, that ſpirit of freedom, and thoſe nicer characteriſtic touches, which conſtitute the great merit of an original deſign, and which have ever diſtinguiſhed it from a copy. The inventor is a Mr. ALOYS SENEFELDER, a German, and the patentee in this country is Mr. P. ANDRE, of Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

The age of ſuperſtition has not paſſed away! — A COUNT DE ROBASSOME, reſiding in London, has circulated propoſals for a ſubſcription for Gold Rings, containing an exact Imitation of a famous Labrador Stone, "which" he ſays, "bears the precious reſemblance of Louis XVI. The ſtriking reſemblance is perfectly manifeſt; it has a wide ſcar on the neck, with the impreſſion of a drop of blood, as if Nature had taken pains to characterize the manner in which the life of the beſt of kings was terminated. The head of this unfortunate Monarch, of the brighteſt azure, is ornamented with a crown of the colour of the garnet, bordered by the hues of the rainbow, and decorated with a ſmall ſilver plume, the whole on a moſt brilliantly-ſhaded green and gold ground, which art would attempt in vain to imitate. If there be a treaſure above all value, it is ſurely this; for the terreſtrial globe might be ſearched to its inmoſt receſſes without finding another production wherein Nature has combined ſo much ſplendour with preciſion to delineate ſo precious an object. This ſtone has been announced to be diſpoſed of by lottery at Frankfort on the Main for ten thouſand louis d'or: the drawing is to take place at Hamburgh in the courſe of the month of September next." !!!

We underſtand that a French tranſlation of Mr. WALKER's Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Iriſh Bards, is preparing for the preſs in Paris.

We inſerted in our Magazine, vol. xi. p. 259, the communication of Dr. MITCHILL, of New York, concerning the effect of excoriating apple-trees. A tree, peeled in the ſummer of 1798, remained uninjured by the ſucceeding winter, though a very ſevere one; that another, which was ſtripped in June 1799, had completely reproduced its bark before September, and bore a large crop of fruit. Our readers will be pleaſed to learn the

reſult

reſult of an experiment which was inſtituted with a view to aſcertain the facts above aſſerted, and which, ſo far as we know, is the only trial of the kind that has been noticed or made in this country.—After the middle of May 1801, two old apple-trees, the one a ſmall nonſuch, and the other a large Dutch codlin, were completely ſtript of their bark, from the root to the top of the trunk. They were at that time bloſſoming, and were not affected by the operation that was performing upon them during any part of that proceſs. They afterwards proceeded to fructify. The fruit of the latter was of the uſual ſize, but that of the former very ſmall. In the autumn their leaves appeared to decay rather ſooner than thoſe of their congeners. In the ſpring of 1802 both the trees in queſtion ſhewed buds, but of thoſe of the nonſuch very few ſpread into leaf. The codlin, however, bloſſomed, and produced apples at the regular time; but the growth of the fruit was checked before it had attained half its uſual ſize. Other ſymptoms of debility ſoon ſucceeded, and this unfortunate ſubject appeared to receive an untimely death long before the other trees ſhed their leaves: the other ſeemed to have died in the month of May. Now though the reſult of this experiment did not correſpond with the repreſentation of Dr. Mitchill, it may not prove uſeleſs in aſcertaining the phyſiology of the bark. The codlin tree was excoriated to the height of twelve feet, and could only make an imperfect attempt, to the extent of half an inch in length, in renewing its bark; yet, as we have ſtated, it went through its natural proceſſes for nearly two ſeaſons with its accuſtomed vigour.—Can the bark, then, be the channel, as is commonly ſuppoſed, through which the ſap is circulated? That the bark is of importance to the tree is evident from the reſult of this experiment: but may not the utility of it, like that of the cuticle of the animal ſyſtem, principally conſiſt in preſerving the body from external injury? The denuded trees were affected by ſeveral long fiſſures, which appear to have been produced by the alterations of heat and cold, and from theſe injuries ſeem to have immediately received their death.—If the body of denuded trees were protected by matting, or other effectual means, from the effects of the weather, would they experience the injuries above ſtated? That experiment deſerves to be tried.

Dr. BUTTAZ, a Ruſſian phyſician, lately in London, has been commiſſioned by the Emperor of Ruſſia to travel through that empire for the purpoſe of extending the vaccine inoculation.

M. VAUQUELIN has ſhewn by a number of experiments, that pruſſic acid exiſts, completely formed, in all bitter kernels, and in thoſe of apricots, by which he has confirmed the diſcoveries of M. Schrader on this ſubject. As the reſult of theſe experiments he obſerves: 1. That bitter almonds, the kernels of apricots, and without doubt thoſe of peaches, cherries, &c. contain a ſmall quantity of pruſſic acid, completely developed, and capable of forming a green precipitate with iron, which proves that it is oxygenated. 2. That when we take orgeat, emulſions, or any other compoſition in which bitter almonds are employed, we take at the ſame time a certain quantity of pruſſic acid. 3. That we are now enabled to account for the ſimilar effects produced on birds, and even on men, by the diſtilled liquor of bitter almonds, of the bay-tree, and pruſſic acid. 4. That pruſſic acid muſt henceforward be accounted one of the immediate principles of vegetables. The ſame Chemiſt has made many experiments on the juice of the papaw tree, from which he infers, that it poſſeſſes all the properties belonging to animal ſubſtances, and particularly to the albumen of blood, for the manner in which it acts with acids, metallic ſolutions, alkohol, the infuſion of gall-nuts, fire, &c. is perfectly ſimilar to that of albumen. Hence it follows, that nature has given to certain kinds of plants the faculty of forming ſimilar compoſitions to thoſe produced by the animal organization.

Another new metal is ſaid to have been diſcovered, which is called *palladium*, or new ſilver. It poſſeſſes the following properties. 1. It diſſolves in pure ſpirit of nitre, and makes a dark red ſolution. 2. Green vitriol throws it down in a ſtate of regulus from this ſolution, as it always does gold from *aqua-regia*. 3. If the ſolution be evaporated, a red calx is obtained, that diſſolves in ſpirit of ſalt or other acids. 4. It is thrown down by quick-ſilver, and by all the metals, except gold, platina, and ſilver. 5. Its ſpecific gravity by hammering was only 11.3; but by flatting, it is as much as 11.8.6. In a common fire it tarniſhes a little and turns blue, but comes bright again, like the other noble metals, when ſtrongly heated. 7. The greateſt heat of a blackſmith's fire would hardly melt it. 8. But if it be touched while hot with a ſmall bit of ſulphur, it runs as eaſily as zinc.

Dr.

Dr. BENZENBERG has lately made from the tower of St. Michael's church at Hamburgh, a great variety of experiments and obſervations relative to aſtronomy and phyſics, thirty-one of which relate to the rotation of the earth, twenty to the reſiſtance which the air makes to falling water, and four hundred and forty to the reſiſtance which is made by the air to falling balls of lead an inch and a half in diameter. Theſe experiments were made at different heights, from 10 to 340 feet Paris meaſure. The greateſt care was taken to obſerve with accuracy the times of falling, and the elevation was one hundred feet greater than that at Bologna, where Riccioli made his experiments two hundred years ago, and eighty-five feet greater than that of St. Paul's, where experiments were made the beginning of laſt century, by Sir I. Newton.

The Peterſburg academy of arts has obtained an annual grant from the Emperor of 140,000 rubles, inſtead of 60,000, which was formerly allowed.

Mr. DEGRENIER has lately publiſhed at Boſton a general theory of the winds and currents, in which is a refutation of the vagaries of St. Pierre, which abſurdly ſuppoſe that the melting of the ice under the pole is the cauſe of tides and currents; and a confirmation of what that ingenious author aſſerts with regard to the motion of the earth in the ecliptic, which he attributes to the alternate melting of the ice under the poles.

M. TROMSDORFF gives the following method for obtaining metallic cobalt perfectly pure. "Mix a pound of beſt ſaffre with four ounces of nitrate of potaſh, and two ounces of pulverized charcoal, and throw the mixture in ſmall portions into a red-hot crucible: repeat the ſame operation three times; at the third time leave the matter expoſed to a white heat; remove it rapidly, and add four ounces of black flux; place the crucible in the furnace, and let it remain perfectly red-hot for an hour: when cold, ſeparate the reduced part of the cobalt, which, in conſequence of the treatment to which it has been ſubjected, has loſt great part of its arſenic and iron; it muſt then be mixed with thrice its weight of nitrate of potaſh, and the mixture deflagrated in ſmall portions in a red-hot crucible. By this laſt operation the iron is completely oxydated, the arſenic is converted into acid, and taken into combination by the potaſh. By levigation with warm water, all the ſaline parts are carried off, and the oxyd of cobalt is ſeparated by the filtre. The oxyd is to be diſſolved in a ſuitable nitric acid, and the ſolution filtered."

The Univerſity of Copenhagen had lately propoſed the following queſtion:—"Whether it would be advantageous to the literature of the North to ſubſtitute the uſe of the mythology of the North to that of the Greek mythology." Three Memoirs have appeared on this ſubject, all very intereſting, and worthy to be taken into conſideration. That which has been adjudged the beſt, demonſtrates the neceſſity of retaining the Greek mythology, as the moſt cultivated and moſt ingenious; the two others give the preference to the mythology of the North, as more proper to produce *chef d'œuvres* than the other, which has already produced ſo many, and which ſeems to be exhauſted.

There appeared at Peterſburg, in the year 1801, a Collection of Hiſtorical Notices on the Monguls, volume II. in German, by Counſellor PALLAS. It contains a ſketch of the different religious opinions of thoſe hordes, the ſtate of the hierarchy and of the clergy of Thibet, the deſcription of the religious and civil orders, and of the ceremonies in uſe at interments; including likewiſe a notice on the literature of the inhabitants of the vaſt countries that are the object of this work.

There has lately appeared at Kiel a publication in German, under the title of "Obſervations and Experiments for a Number of Years on the Defect of Hearing in the Deaf and Dumb;" particularly uſeful to thoſe who are employed in the practical part of Galvaniſm. To this is added the deſcription of a new kind of cornet, or hearing-horn. The author is M. PFINGSTEN, Director of the Inſtitute of Deaf and Dumb at Kiel, (1802).—The author, who for the laſt 14 years has ſuperintended that uſeful eſtabliſhment with a highly commendable zeal, and whoſe whole life (ſay the foreign journals) is marked by acts of beneficence and traits of humanity, makes an obſervation, founded on a great number of experiments, that we ſhould not depend too much on the ſalutary effects of Galvaniſm as applied to the deaf and dumb; for the defect in the auditory organ often returns after having been removed; and thoſe who employ the Galvanic agents are often too apt to miſtake for the re-eſtabliſhment of the organ, what is only the effect of that fine and delicate ſenſation with which the generality of the deaf and dumb are endowed. As to the cornet that the author propoſes, its principal advantage is, that it occaſions no buzzing in the ear, which

which all the other inſtruments hitherto made uſe of do.

About the end of March eight waggons arrived at Paris, loaded with the moſt valuable works of art and antiques formerly belonging to the Villa Albani and the palace of the Principe Braſchi. The Medicean Venus and the Pallas of Villetri are expected ſoon to follow.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences of New York has opened a ſubſcription of 25,000 dollars, for the purpoſe of procuring from Paris, by means of the American Miniſter, works of art of every kind, drawings and copies of pictures, caſts of the moſt beau iful ſtatues, antiques, &c.

No foreign works, in whatever language, and upon whatever ſubject they be written, are allowed to be ſold in Spain, until a copy has been ſent to the Council of Caſtile for examination, and a licence obtained. In conſequence of this regulation, and the tardy proceedings of the licenſers, whole bales of printed paper are lying uſeleſs or ſpoiling in the cuſtom-houſes.

The officers of police in Paris lately ſeized ſeveral pirated editions of books; and the French Government are now more attentive than ever to put a ſtop to this ſpecies of robbery, which had become but too frequent during the revolution.

A Greek Poem has lately been publiſhed at Vienna, by Father AMBROSE POMPERY, conſiſting of 506 verſes, which have the ſame meaning when read either backwards or forwards.

About two years ago a number of Poliſh literati formed themſelves into a ſociety, under the preſidency of Biſhop Albertrandi. The name of this Society, which conſiſts of ſixty members, is the Warſaw Society of Friends of the Sciences; and the objects of their labours are, to preſerve and cultivate the Poliſh language, to compoſe practical treatiſes, to tranſlate claſſical authors, and to publiſh works of general utility. The firſt volume of their Tranſactions has lately made its appearance.

Laſt year a coloſſal equeſtrian ſtatue was caſt in bronze at Mexico by MANUEL TORSO, Director of the Academy of Sculpture in that city.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

ANALYSIS *of a* MEMOIR *read to the* CLASS *of* LITERATURE *and* FINE ARTS, *during the* FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING *of* YEAR 11, *by* CITIZEN MONGEZ.

THIS Memoir relates to the diſcovery of a number of medals in the Department of Cantal. Citizen Mongez opens it with the following preliminary obſervations.

"A taſte for inſtruction and for deſign is becoming general, of late, in the departments. This may be attributed to the central ſchools, and antiquarians highly applaud one-another on the circumſtance. As ſoon as any ſubterranean reſearch is ſet on foot, or any intereſting diſcovery made, citizens of enlightened ſentiments haſten to the ſpot, aſſiduouſly collect the diſcovered objects, and, by means of the art of deſign, propagate their uſeful labours throughout all France."

In the beginning of this year, as ſome men were digging at the diſtance of two kilometers from Aurillac, near Fabregue, in a meadow watered by the river Jordane, a portion of a circular incloſure was found, formed by a double wall The interior wall conſiſted of very beautiful circular baked bricks, with joints tending to the centre. It was environed with a wall of dry ſtones, intended, without doubt, to ſupport the grounds.

While digging in this incloſure, and after demoliſhing it, medals of gilt bronze were found of all the Roman emperors down to Commodus, Otho excepted; which proves, that, from the ſecond century, the bronze medals of that prince were very rare, and had not perhaps been till then tranſported into Gaul. With the ſmall vaſes of pottery, which contained the medals, ſome ſmaller ones were diſinterred, which contained ſpices: the workmen took them for tobacco; but finding them taſteleſs, they threw them away, and carefully waſhed the vaſes that held them; ſo that it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the nature of theſe ſpices, and not even the odour which the vaſes would have retained of them. Two ſmall pieces of very white and moulded clay were alſo diſinterred; one repreſenting a dog, whoſe legs have been broken; the other is the buſt of a woman, the remaining part of whoſe

whoſe body was reduced to dust, during the excavation. And laſtly, were found an agraſe of bronze, and a glaſs ring ſo large, that, if made uſe of for a ring, it could only be worn on the thumb. Hiſtory informs us, that Maximin the Elder, celebrated for his enormous ſtature, wore his wife's bracelet on his thumb, in the manner of a ring.

The circular form of the incloſure diſcovered near Aurillac, leads Citizen Mongez to conjecture that it was made use of to burn bodies, and was a *uſtrinum*; like the circular incloſure of ground on which the body of Auguſtus was burned, and which was religiouſly preſerved near his mauſoleum, a part of which ſubſiſts to this day; like an incloſure of the ſame form, diſcovered, in the year 1763, near Placentia, in the ruins of the ancient Veleia, which appears to have been buried by the fall of a mountain; an incloſure which Winkelmann recoguized for a *uſtrinum*. Some of the inſcriptions read on the ſepulchral ſtones of the Romans, indicate an expreſs prohibition to join a *uſtrinum* to the monument.—What was the motive of this prohibition? This is a matter which has not been hitherto inveſtigated. After having noticed the law of the *Twelve Tables*, which forbade the burning of any bodies nearer than the diſtance of ſixty feet from any building, unleſs the owner conſented to let the funeral pile approach, our colleague is of opinion that this prohibition ſuppoſed the vicinage of ſome building, the proprietor of which rigorouſly exacted the execution of the law.

A ſecond object which has given place to ſubterranean reſearches, is the ſmall buſt of a woman, found in certain excavations at Aurillac; which buſt is the remainder of an entire figure. Citizen Mongez reminds us that Montfaucon has given the deſign of four ſimilar figures of women; they were all of the kind of clay called pipe-clay: the workmanſhip was rude, and ſo in all; and they had all been moulded. One of them was found in the year 1710, in excavations made at Blois, in the incloſure of the Abbey de St. Lomer. It was depoſited in a ſmall caſe, which contained the boney fragments of animals half-burned; among which was found the leg-bone of a horſe, and a dog's tooth. It was a cuſtom among the ancient Gauls, to throw into their funeral pile the animals which they valued moſt, ſuch as dogs and horſes. We may, therefore, conclude, that the cave of Blois was a place of Gallic ſepulture; and, by analogy, that the incloſure of Aurillac appertained to the ſame nation. The buſt of a woman found here, exhibits, in fact, the ſame characters as the figures publiſhed by Montfaucon; and, moreover, with this buſt was found a figure of a dog of the ſame materials, and of the ſame workmanſhip.

Theſe figures of women have been ſo often diſinterred in the ſepulchres of the Gauls, the ſtyle, the workmanſhip, and the materials, have ſo ſtrong a reſemblance, that we cannot refrain from ſuppoſing that one and the ſame motive cauſed them to be depoſited there. Citizen Mongez conceives that they might have repreſented the mother-goddeſſes in general; and, in particular, ſuch of thoſe divinities as the defunct, whoſe aſhes repoſed in thoſe tombs, had adopted for their protrectreſſes. Much has been written, in the two laſt centuries, on the mother-goddeſſes, of whom mention is made in the ſepulchral inſcriptions of the Romans —*Diis Matribus . . . Matronis*, &c. As there were ſometimes joined to theſe inſcriptions bas reliefs, which repreſented three women, ſometimes ſtanding up, ſeated, holding fruits, pine-apples, and cornucopiæ, the mother-goddeſſes were taken, at firſt, for rural divinities. But one of theſe monuments was found in the city of Lyons; and, among other titles, they are called the mothers of Galicia, the mothers of Gabia, &c. Their protection extended likewiſe over the city and provinces. Keiſler imagined that they were thoſe Druid women for whom the Gauls had ſo great a veneration; but he is contradicted by the monuments of this kind which have been conſecrated in countries very remote from Gaul. Laſtly, others have taken the mother-goddeſſes for the three Deſtinies; but it is not ſo very certain that the Deſtinies made a part of the mythology of all the nations among which the divinities here alluded to were honoured; beſides, theſe latter had their peculiar denomination, *Fata*. And, laſtly, Banier ſuggeſts the moſt probable opinion relative to theſe mother goddeſſes; he ſuppoſes them to be divinities common to ſeveral nations, and that their ſurnames deſignated the places where worſhip was paid to them.

We may add, that the women acknowledged them for their ſpecial tutelary deities, as we read on two inſcriptions: *Matronis Gabiabus.——Junonibus Gabiabus.* Every woman profeſſed to have a genius of her own ſex, who protected her; by whom ſhe ſwore, and whom ſhe called her *Juno*. It was alſo by her Juno that the infamous

infamous ſpouſe of Sporus, the vile Nero, ſwore. The Greeks, particularly the Cretans and the Sicilians, rendered worſhip to the celeſtial Urſi, or Bears (conſtellations ſo called) under the name of *mothers*. But it may appear doubtful whether the mother-goddeſſes of Gaul, of Britain, Germany, Spain, &c. were the ſame divinities. At leaſt, it is certain that in that caſe, by tranſmigration, the notions relative to theſe goddeſſes, their functions, and their attributes, had been ſtrangely altered. With reſpect to the figures publiſhed by Montfaucon, they hold children in their arms, like the figures of women, that appear on the medals of ſome empreſſes, with the legend *Juno Lucina*: which confirms the opinion of Citizen Mongez, that his figures repreſent the mother-goddeſſes in general; and the Junos, or the Genii of women in particular. He has before endeavoured to prove, that the incloſure diſcovered near Aurillac was a place deſigned for the burning of bodies, and that it had been made uſe of as ſuch by the Gauls, under the firſt emperors.

But the ſcience of antiquity is not confined to ſtatues, to columns, to vaſes, or to garments; it embraces, in general, all that men have done, in every kind, from the earlieſt times of the world, to thoſe that approach the times wherein we live; its ramifications are ſo varied, ſo multifarious, that no wiſe individual would pretend to poſſeſs it in all its extents. Altho' the knowledge of the coſtume of ancient nations is but a very circumſcribed diviſion of it; it is, notwithſtanding, immenſe; and neither the labours of the indefatigable literati that have preceded us, nor the new and frequent diſcoveries of antique monuments in modern times, have been able entirely to diſpell the obſcurity which conceals a great part of it from our reſearches.

Men renowned for their erudition and profound knowledge, the Salmaſiuses, the Caſaubons, and many other literati who have been employed on this intereſting part of antiquity, never fulfilled the promiſe they had made of forming and publiſhing complete treatiſes of it; and perhaps, without falling ſhort of the reſpectful opinion we entertain of their ability and knowledge, it is only fair to preſume that they were diſcouraged by the extreme difficulty of the undertaking.

To preſent this ſcience in its *enſemble*; to purſue it through all its details; to develope its gradual progreſs; and, laſtly, to explain and teach it with preciſion, perſpicuity, and the evidence indiſpenſable to the right underſtanding of it, is a taſk ſtill reſerved for the ſagacity, judgment, aſſiduous ſtudy, and perſeverance, of ſome future author; not one having, to this day, ſatisfactorily executed it.

But the efforts employed to ſucceed in this difficult labour, however inſufficient they may be, never failing to occaſion freſh improvements, it is uſeful to appreciate and to encourage them.

Citizen Maillot, profeſſor in the central ſchool of the department of Upper Garonne, has lately preſented to the Inſtitute a new *Treatiſe on Coſtume*; it is principally deſigned, however, for young pupils who cultivate the fine arts. A commiſſion has been appointed to render an account of it to the claſs, and ſome notice has been already taken of it in a former number of this Magazine.

TRANSACTIONS *of the* SOCIETY *inſtituted at* LONDON *for the* ENCOURAGEMENT *of* ARTS, MANUFACTURES, *and* COMMERCE.

A FEW months ſince, a number of public-ſpirited and wealthy perſons aſſociated for the purpoſe of aboliſhing the common method of chimney ſweeping. Feeling themſelves perhaps inadequate to the carrying their laudable intentions into execution, they applied to the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, requeſting them to offer premiums on the ſubject. In conſequence of this application, the Society departed from their uſual routine of buſineſs, and offered the gold medal to the perſon who ſhould invent the moſt effectual mechanical or other means for cleanſing chimneys from ſoot, and obviating the neceſſity of children being employed within the flues; and to the next in merit, the ſilver medal. On the third of May, the time limited by the Society for candidates to put in their claims, five perſons had ſent in machines with proper certificates of their having been uſed with effect in ſweeping chimneys. The candidates were Meſſrs. Horneblower, Wyat, Smart, Barber, and Orme; their ſeveral machines were referred to the Committee of Mechanics, in order that they might appreciate their various merits. The candidates were deſired to attend the Society's rooms to ſhew the effect of their machines by actual experiment. A chimney was fixed on for the purpoſe, upwards of 70 feet high. Mr. Wyatt's machine conſiſted of a ſet of bruſhes with pulleys and weights, which were to be let down from the top of the chimney; but as the object of the Society was to find an

apparatus to effect the purpoſe from the inſide of the houſe, this machine was deemed unfit to accompliſh their views. Mr. Horneblower's method was that of throwing gravel up the chimney by means of condenſed air; as this plan could ſucceed only in caſes where the chimneys are perpendicular, it had no claim to the premium as a general method of cleanſing chimneys. Mr. Orme's apparatus conſiſted of elaſtic rods of whalebone and cane, with a bruſh on the upper one: this in ſhort and ſtrait chimneys might probably anſwer the end very completely, but in that on which the experiment was made it could not be made to aſcend.

The two competitors for the gold medal were Mr. Barber and Mr. Smart. The apparatus of the former conſiſted of laths ſeveral feet long, which locked into one another, and on the upper one was fixed an elaſtic expanding bruſh, which in its contracted ſtate was reduced to a ſpace of about ſix inches ſquare, but which when ſpread is capable of filling a ſquare the ſide of which is twenty four inches: a ſtring attached to the bruſh the whole length of the rods, is intended to open it after they have reached the top of the chimney-pot. Twice did Mr. Barber attempt to ſend his bruſh up without effect; but it expanded before it had aſcended more than about fifty feet: he requeſted leave to make ſome alterations, and renew his experiments; this was readily granted; ſtill however, after repeated attempts, he was completely unſucceſsful; between fifty and ſixty feet was the greateſt height to which he could force his bruſh; nor could he then by any means in his power open and expand it. Another material inconvenience attending this machinery is, that it requires a man to ſtand in the flue to force up the rods, thereby expoſing him to all the inconvenience which attach to the climbing-boys under the common method.

Mr. Smart's apparatus has been already deſcribed in this Magazine.* The bruſh attached to the upper tube of this machine preſently appeared out at the top of the chimney, and in leſs than twelve minutes the whole operation was completed. Some doubts were entertained as to the efficacy of the bruſh in bringing down all the ſoot adhering to the ſides of the chimney. To aſcertain more fully the merits of this and Mr. Barber's machine, the Committee have ordered new experiments to be made. The progreſs of theſe, as well as of every thing elſe connected with the ſubject, we ſhall carefully watch, and report in the ſucceeding Numbers of the Monthly Magazine.

* See p. 259.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
FEBRIS Catarrhalis - -	13
Tuſſis - - -	27
Dyſpnœa - - -	18
Rheumatiſmus - -	21
Aſthenia & Dyſpepſia - -	49
Amenorrhœa - - -	28
Menorrhagia - - -	9
Leucorrhœa - - -	6
Hæmorhois - - -	44
Epilepſia - - -	8
Hyſteria - - -	5
Morbi Cutanei - -	21
Morbi Infantiles - -	32

THE laſt month has not been marked by the prevalence of any particular diſeaſe Typhus, which for ſeveral years was the topic that more eſpecially occupied the attention and pen of the reporter, has of late retired in a great meaſure from the reach of his profeſſional obſervation. It is remarkable as a fact, not of medical merely, but likewiſe of political importance, that, ſoon after the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities with a foreign power, this domeſtic enemy evidently contracted the ſphere of its extenſive devaſtation. The abject neceſſities and extreme wretchedneſs of the loweſt claſs of ſociety were in a conſiderable degree relieved by the more acceſſible price of thoſe articles which are eſſential to the ſupport of life.

The recent renewal of war, it is probable, will e'er long be followed by the return of peſtilence and famine. The *fever of the poor** will again raiſe its head, and require

* By this expreſſion it is meant that a lia-

require the unremitting vigilance of our medical protectors, to resist its encroachments, and, where it has already extended, to counteract, or at least alleviate, the malignity of its power.

Two remarkable cases have this month occurred. One is a case of trismus, or what is commonly called locked jaw, that took place in a young man, in consequence of an accidental wound in his leg. This complaint continued, with spasm of the arms and severe pains in the back. In three weeks he was decidedly cured by opiate frictions. Nearly an ounce a day was forced into the interior of the frame, by this mode of cutaneous application. Peruvian bark, wine, and steel, were employed to accelerate and secure the restoration of the patient.

Chorea, vulgarly denominated St. Vitus's dance, although it had previously continued for a very long time, was effectually relieved in a girl of eight years of age, by steel pills, each of which consisted of one grain and a half of ferr: vitriol: with two grains of myrrh: three of these pills were given four times in the four-and-twenty hours.

Southampton-row, J. REID.
May 25, 1803.

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blenes to typhous fever, although not exclusively, is principally, attached to the condition of the poor, or to that of persons who are accidentally, or officially, connected with them.

If we count the comparatively small number of practitioners, who, in the empoisoned atmosphere of this metropolis, exercise their profession to a great extent amongst the indigent ranks of society, and calculate the proportion of them who yearly fall martyrs to a conflict with febrile contagion, it will be found that the field of Mars is less pregnant with danger and with death, than the theatre of medical experience and observation.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20*th of April and the* 20*th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.

AGNEW, J. Grosvenor square, banker. (Potts, Crescent, Jewin street
Arnstein, A. Marcus, London street, Tottenham Court Road, linen draper. (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's Inn
Brewer, W. Rochester, coach master. (Hill, Rood lane
Baynes, E. Rochford, shopkeeper. (Cutting, Bartlet's buildings
Beare, D. Kensington, distiller. (Field, Richmond buildings, Soho
Bradnock, T. Walsall, sadler and ironmonger. (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Symond's Inn
Brown, J. Strand, gun maker. (Manning, Clement's Inn
Byron, J. Great Bell alley, merchant. (Aspinall, Quality court, Chancery lane
Beavis, H. Upper Thames street, victualler. (Burden, St. Andrew's court, Holborn
Beckley, J. Southampton, grocer. (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppage, Essex street
Bentley, R. Wellclose square, haberdasher. (Willis, Warnford court
Bogue, P. Whitefriars, builder. (Newcomb, Vine street, Piccadilly
Binns, T. Great Barlow street, Marybone, water closet maker. (Gale, Bedford street, Bedford row
Barber, J. Manchester, machine maker. (Ellis, Curistor street
Booth, T. and T. Ireland, Blakeley, dyers. (Seddon, Manchester
Chapman, R. Old Bethlem, chip and straw hat manufacturer. (Kearsey, Inner Temple
Curtis, J. Oxford, wine and brandy merchant. (Bishop, Essex street, Strand
Chater, W. Charles street, Long Acre, coach spring maker. (Freame, Little St. Martin's lane
Courties, J. and J. Stephens, Penryn, shopkeepers. (Reardon, Corbet court
Cowen, G. Hoxton, oil and colour man. (Crawford, Craven buildings, City Road
Croker, P. and T. Stevenson, Liverpool, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane
Claridge, W. Garden place, St. George's Fields, bricklayer. (Howard, Henrietta street, Covent Garden
Cox, J. Leighton Buzzard, corn and flour merchant. (Adams, Old jewry
Donald, J. Aldermanbury, warehouseman. (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury
Dealey, T. and J. Hallet, Little Queen street, Holborn, coach makers. (Johnson, Ely place
Dorset, G. J. Johnson, J. Wilkinson, W. Berners, and J. Tilson, New Bond street, bankers. (Cardale, Hadwald, and Spear, Gray's Inn
Dricol, M. and J. Mudden, Union court, Broad street, merchants, brokers, and insurers. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court
Druery, T. Brittow, shopkeeper. (Boyce, Norwich
Every, W. New Sarum, shopkeeper. (Phipps, Philpot lane
Freeman, W. St. Martins, Stamford Baron, grocer and cheesemonger. (Smart, Staple Inn
Farmer, E. jun. Stratford, Essex, butcher. (Argill, Whitechapel road
Gwynne, D. Frith street, Taylor. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden
Gane, J. Bridgewater, innkeeper. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New Inn
Gardiner, H. Thames street, seedsman. (Wilson and Broad, Union street, Southwark
Garrod, S. Saxmundham, taylor and draper. (Babet and Cox, Canton, Suffolk
Garrett, W. Rood lane, merchant. (Wild, Warwick square
Gough, P. Birmingham, butcher. (Egerton, Gray's Inn
Gadd, J. Bristol, dealer. (Hicks, Pancras lane
Gibbs, J. Birmingham, button maker. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's Inn
Hitchener, W. H. Bird in hand court, Cheapside, warehouseman, firm, W. H. Hitchener and J. Green. (Manning, Clement's Inn
Hudson, J. Devonshire square, merchant, partner with Isaac Strombom, of the Cape of Good Hope. (Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Harris, J. Exeter, coach maker. (Drewe and Loxham, New Inn
Hippisly W. Shepton Mallet, shopkeeper. (Warry, New Inn
Hebden, L. Warwick lane, coffee house keeper. (Thompson, Portsmouth street
Hernshaw, R. Palace wharff, Lambeth. (Murphy, Bouverie street
Hallam, B. jun. Bury St. Edmunds, chymist and druggist. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford row
Jones, J. Wood street, Cheapside, Leghorn hat warehouseman. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Jones, T. Old passage house, victner. (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Johnson, W. Whitehaven, mercer and woollen draper. (Clennell, Staple Inn
Jacobs, S. Tabernacle walk, Finsbury square, dealer. (Isaac, Great George street, Minories
Ibbetson, H. Pocklington, spirit merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, Bolwell court
Jacob, W. Poole, shopkeeper. (Mawley, Tottenham street
Jefferys, G. New Bond street, goldsmith. (Pellatt, Bartlet's buildings
Kelly, J. Liverpool, Flour dealer. (Parr and Thompson, Liverpool

Kennett,

Kennett, R. formerly of New Bond ſtreet, Upholſterer, now of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Tooth-ache-curer. (Duff, Thavies Inn
Larkin, C. Rocheſter, coach maker. (Townſhend and Ruſſell, Southwark
Lloyd, F. Bridge ſtreet, Weſtminſter, linen draper.—(Clerk, Sadler's hall
Linnington, W. Exeter, currier. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn
Lang, W. Riſhton, calico printer. (Blackſtock, Temple
Lightly, J. and J. Thompſon, Upper Thames ſtreet, ſtationers. (Loxley, No. 80, Cheapſide
Landell, W. Berwick, ſadler. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave place
Mathews, G. and T. Turnbull, Budge row, merchants. (Leverſedge, Fore ſtreet
Malins, W. Eveſham, maltſter. (Smart, Staple Inn
Mackellar, D. Savage Gardens, wine merchant. (Oakley, New London ſtreet
Marſden, R. St. John's ſtreet, Upholſterer. (Kibblewhite, Gray's Inn place
Maſſey, C. New ſtreet, St. Catharine, wharfinger. (Michell, Union court, Broad ſtreet
Medford, M. Finſbury ſquare, merchant, partner with J. Liſle, jun. of Philadelphia. (Palmer and Tomlinſons, Warnford court
Mayduell, S. Wheeler ſtreet, Spital fields, ſilk dyer and dry ſalter. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon ſquare
Nicholls, W. Briſtol, ſoap boiler and tallow chandler.—(Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn
Newman, C. late of Shakeſpear walk, now of Hall's rents, Butcher row, Eaſt Smithfield, ſlopſeller. (Howard, Shire lane
Palmer, W. Sonning, butcher. (Smart, Staple Inn
Riddell, A. and R. High ſtreet, Borough, grocers and tea dealers. (Wild, Warwick ſquare
Ruffield, J. Old Bond ſtreet, builder. (Taunton, Pump court
Renſhaw, F. Iſlington, timber merchant. (Leigh, Barband and Maſon, Creſcent, New Bridge ſtreet
Stawell, T. Halbarton, dealer. (Scott and Howard, Great Ruſſell ſtreet, Bloomſbury
Scarfe, R. King's Lynn, brewer. (Gotebed, Browns, Gotebed, Norfolk ſtreet, ſtrand
Skegg, F. Davis ſtreet, Berkley ſquare, oilman. (Nelſon, Maddox ſtreet
Sherreff, A. Newman ſtreet, taylor. (Pike, Air ſtreet
Smith T. S. Prittlewell, victualler. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court
Sawyer, T. Woolwich, victualler. (Pearce and Dixon Paternoſter row
Spraggon, J. and W. Graveſend, ſlopſellers. (Nind, Great Prescot ſtreet
Sedgwick, J. Mancheſter, manufacturer and cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Thurſton, H. Winchcomb, grocer. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer office, Lincoln's Inn
Tredgold, R. Milland, Wincheſter, miller. (Hopkins, New Alresford
Thorne, T. Ruxton, Manſell ſtreet, baker. [Holmes, Mark lane
Thomſon, A. Bow lane, factor, firm A. Thomſon and Co. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederick's place
Waller, J. Marriott, and Michael, Hightown, Briſtol, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane
Wathams, W. Hereford, joiner. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's Inn
Wilſon, G. and E. Dixey, late of Wardrobe place, Doctor's Commons, now of Piccadilly, opticians. (Vincent and Upton, New North ſtreet, Red lion ſquare
Wainwright, W. Liverpool, ironmonger. (Williamſon, Liverpool

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews, J. Alton, tallow chandler, &c. May 16, final
Amoyl, T. Lloyd, Shrewſbury, ſcrivener, May 23
Allen, J. St. Mary Axe, merchant, June 7
Andrews, G. Holybourne, turner, May 25
Arundall, J. Newbury, clothier, June 1
Augarde, J. and F. J. Alaincant, Oxford ſtreet, hoſiers, June 7
Aſhby, W. Northampton, ſadler June 7
Bryden, J. Charing Croſs, print ſeller, June 4
Bratt, C. Warrington, linen draper, May 26
Burden, W. Chatham place, ſcrivener, June 4
Brooke, F. W. Farrar, and R. Row, Baſinghall ſtreet, Warehouſemen, June 7
Bamford, S. P. J. Cooke, and J. F. Clifford, Tiverton, worſted manufacturers, June 4
Brown, W. Wymondham, tanner, June 17
Branwhite, J. jun. Rochland, ſhopkeeper, June 6
Chipchaſe, R. Poultry, linen draper, May 28, final
Chenney, J. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, partner with J. Summerſet, and J. Dawſon, May 24
Carter, J. Kennington Common, cow keeper, May 24
Cory, G. Great Yarmouth, upholſterer, May 28
Coles, J. Smithfield, banker and agent, June 7
Dean, J. Strand, lace man, May 28
Duff, J. Finſbury ſquare, merchant, June 8
Dixon, C. Fenchurch ſtreet, brush maker, June 4
Durnford, T. Philpot lane, wine merchant, May 28
Dring, W. and D. Brighthelmſtone, ſhopkeepers, June 7
Eggs, T. South Shields, ſhip owner, June 3
Emmott, J. H. and F. Browne, Old Jewry, wine merchants, joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Emmott, May 28
Earle, R. Chicheſter, ſpirit merchant, May 27
George, J. Piccadilly, draper, May 17
Gibbs, J. Wrotham, corn chandler, May 17
Gilbert, R. Reading, draper, May 24
Gowland, T. jun. White lion court, Birchin lane, and Belmont place, Vauxhall, merchant, June 14
Hobſon, J. Moorgate in Netherthong, Yorkſhire, dealer, May 18
Hope, P. Liverpool, merchant, May 24
Hopwood, J. Long Acre, lace man, June 11
Holygate, J. Mancheſter, manufacturer, May 27
Higgot, J. Birmingham, teaman, June 1
Hopwood, D. Union ſtreet, Mary le bone, grocer, June 11
Jackſon, B. Wentworth, corn dealer, June 6
Jamiſon, R. Bayley, Droitwich, miller, May 27
Jones, J. Birmingham, draper, May 28
Jackſon, N. Man, and G. Bartlett, Gerard ſtreet, ironmongers, June 7
Jones, T. and J. Harriſon, under the firm of Jones and Co. Ludlow, and of Harriſon and Co. High Holborn, manufacturers and glovers, June 4
Kerſhaw, J. Arnfield, cotton ſpinner, May 18
Kay, W. Birmingham, factor, June 1
Kirkpatrick, T. Church paſſage, Cateaton ſtreet, merchant, June 7
Landale, C. St. Martin's ſtreet, Leiceſter Fields, tayler, May 21
Long, G. Maldon, ſhopkeeper, May 14
Lambard, J. Fenchurch ſtreet, flour merchant, May 31
Loggin, W. and R. Slater, Newgate ſtreet, linen drapers, May 25
Langwith, J. Grantham, builder, June 9
Linſdale, E. York, draper, June 14
Like, T. Old Brompton, builder, June 25
Luncheſter, Ann, Sackville ſtreet, dealer, June 7
Long, G. Malden, ſhopkeeper, June 7
Mure, Hutchinſon, Robert, and William, Fenchchurch ſtreet, merchants, May 24
M'Knight, S. jun. Liverpool, merchant, May 20
Moſely, J. and J. Roſe, Birmingham, factors, firm Mewa and Moſely, ſeparate eſtate of Roſe, May 25, final
Medley, Wm. Upper Thames ſtreet, timber merchant, May 28
Malcolm, S, Old Broad ſtreet, broker, June 14
Murr, Hugh, Liverpool, grocer, June 8
Needham, B. Doncaſter, ſacking manufacturer, May 27
Nicholls, T. Birmingham, grocer, &c. June 6
Nuthall, T. and J. Smethurſt, Salford, brewers, June 18
Paddey, C. W. Purcell, and J. Hargreaves, Congleton, cotton manufacturers, May 24
Preſton, R. Liverpool, merchants, May 26
Perry, J. and G. Rigg, Bread ſtreet, warehouſemen, June 7
Phillips, J. Totnes, ſhopkeeper, June 8
Parry, J. Birmingham, button and toy maker, June 6
Rowan, J. Burton on Trent, hawker, May 23
Ruſſell, J. Worceſter, dealer, May 16
Ruſſell, J. and E. W. Hartland, and T. Williams, Worceſter, merchants, May 20
Robinſon, S. Sheffield, ſciſſar ſmith, June 8
Richard, J. P. Liverpool, merchant, June 10
Robinſon, M. Liverpool, ſcrivener, June 9
Stewart, W. Doncaſter, hawker, June 14
Stain, J. Lubenham, farmer, May 26
Stephens, W. Abchurch lane, oyſter dealer, June 7
Sealy, W. jun. Rettendonon, farmer, May 27
Scott, A. Workington, mercer, June 7
Smith, T. Liverpool, woollen draper, May 30
Smith, G. Barnſley, grocer, &c. June 2
Smallwood, W. Greenfield ſtreet, Whitechapel, upholſterer, June 7
Sherringham, J. Great Marlborough ſtreet, paper ſtainer, June 11
Simpſon, J. Mancheſter, hat manufacturer, June 13
Stoddart, J. T. Errington and J. Errington, Newcaſtle, corn factors, June 7
Thomas, J. Bathwick, lodging houſe keeper, May 30
Turnbull, J. J. Forbes, R. Allen Crawford, and D. Shene, Broad ſtreet, merchants, ſeparate eſtates of Forbes and Turnbull, June 28
Vine, J. Holborn, linen draper, May 28
Wright, T. Berkeley, clothier, May 17
Wapſhott, T. Tufton ſtreet, carpenter, May 28
Wickens, L. St. Clement's church yard, haberdaſher, June 7
Wilſon, J. Strand, umbrella maker, May 28
Wheatly, J. Bankſide, Southwark, colour manufacturer, May 10
Watſon, W. Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, May 28
Warner, A. Marlborough, ſtocking manufacturer, June 2
Whitaker, T. Colonade near Ruſſell ſquare, victualler, June 4
Wainwright, J. Liverpool, gun maker, June 1
Whillington, W. Bradford, clothier, June 4
Williams, H. Crickhowell, ſcrivener, June 4
Wilſon, J. Birmingham, builder, June 8
Yare, J. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, May 3
Yate, J. T. Spencer Dun, S. Hilton Parker, and T. Yate, Liverpool, merchants, June 11

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The CORRESPONDENCE *between* GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE *on the* SUBJECT *of the late* NEGOTIATION, *presented by his* MAJESTY'S COMMAND, *to both* HOUSES *of* PARLIAMENT.

PAPERS *presented to both* HOUSES *of* PARLIAMENT, MAY 18, 1803.

NOS. 1 and 2, dated May 23 and 24, 1802, are letters from Messrs. Otto, and Lord Hawkesbury, announcing the appointments of General Vial, on the part of the French government, and of Sir Alexander Ball, on the part of the British government, to execute that part of the treaty of peace which related to the surrender of Malta.

No. 3 is a dispatch from Lord St. Helen's, dated Petersburgh, April 23, 1802, by which it appeared that he entertained doubts whether the Emperor of Russia would guarantee the arrangements of the treaty of Amiens, relative to Malta.

No. 4 consists of a dispatch from Lord St. Helens, dated Petersburgh, May 7, 1802, in which he states that he has reason to hope that the first impressions that had been produced here by certain parts of the arrangement relative to Malta, have been removed; and that his Imperial Majesty may even be ultimately induced to guarantee the whole of that arrangement; provided that the steps which have been taken towards the election of a new Grand Master, according to the mode suggested by this court, be considered as fulfilling what is required on that head by the latter part of the paragraph of the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens; and consequently that no new election for that office is to take place in the manner pointed out by the former part of the same stipulation.

No. 5 is a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Merry, at Paris, informing him that his Majesty agrees to the election noticed in the previous communication, and requesting that the French government should instruct, without delay, their Ambassadors or Ministers at Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin, to make, conjointly with his Majesty's Ministers at those courts, an official communication, desiring the accession of those powers to the arrangements relative to Malta in the definitive treaty; by which it is provided, that the independence of the island and the other stipulations shall be under the guarantee of those powers, in conjunction with his Majesty, the French Government, and the King of Spain.

No. 6 contains Mr. Merry's note to Talleyrand, and his acquiescence.

No. 7.

My Lord, *Paris, June* 4, 1802.

I had occasion to see M. Talleyrand yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of introducing to him, by appointment, some English gentlemen previously to their presentation to-day to the First Consul.

Having gone first alone into the Minister's Cabinet, he said, that he had been directed by General Bonaparte, to represent to me several circumstances which stood very much in the way of that perfect reconciliation and good understanding between the two countries and their governments, which it was the First Consul's sincere wish to see re-established, in order that such obstacles might be removed before the arrival in London of the French Ambassador; because, although the circumstances in question had already produced a very disagreeable effect, whilst only M. Otto, as Minister, had to witness them, they would acquire a greater addition of force if they should still exist when the Ambassador should be present; and since the First Consul had given orders for General Andreossi to proceed to his destination with as little delay as possible, he wished that I should take an early opportunity to give an account to your Lordship of the observations which he was charged to make to me.

After a preface to this effect, M. Talleyrand proceeded to state to me, that the accounts which M. Otto had transmitted of the disgust and inconvenience which he could not but feel and experience at meeting frequently at his Majesty's court, and at other places, the French Princes, and some French persons still decorated with the insignia of French; orders which no longer existed; and at seeing the countenance and support which continued to be given in England, to what he termed the ci-devant French Bishops, as well as to other persons (here he mentioned Georges) inimical to the present Government of France, had affected so strongly the First Consul, and were in fact so calculated to prevent that system of cordiality which he was anxious to see established, that it was incumbent upon him to express his wish, that his Majesty's Government might be disposed to remove out of the British dominions all the French Princes and their adherents, together with the French Bishops and other French individuals whose political principles and conduct must necessarily occasion great jealousy to the French Government. He continued to observe, that the protection and favor which all these persons in question continued to meet with, in a country so close a neighbour

to

to France, muſt alone be always conſidered as an encouragement to the diſaffected here, even without thoſe perſons themſelves being guilty of any acts tending to foment freſh diſturbances in this country; but that the Government here poſſeſſed proofs of the abuſe which they were now making of the protection which they enjoyed in England, and of the advantage they were taking of the vicinity of their ſituation to France, by being really guilty of ſuch acts, ſince ſeveral printed papers had lately been intercepted, which it was known they had ſent, and cauſed to be circulated in France, and which had for object, to create an oppoſition to the Government. I cannot, my Lord, do better than refer you to what you will have read in the official paper of the day before yeſterday, under the article of Paris, for the exact text of M. Talleyrand's diſcourſe upon this ſubject; which he concluded by ſaying, that he thought the reſidence of Louis XVIII was now the proper place for that of the reſt of the family, and that I might add this ſuggeſtion in my report to your Lordſhip.

I anſwered the French Miniſter, that, without any reference to you, I could aſſure him, that the practices of the French reſiding in England, of which he complained, had not been encouraged, nor would be countenanced by his Majeſty's Government; which was as ſincerely diſpoſed to cultivate harmony and a good underſtanding between the two countries, as he had repreſented the Firſt Conſul to be; but that I could by no means ſay how far they would be diſpoſed to adopt the meaſures which he had intimated it to be General Bonaparte's wiſh that they ſhould purſue, in order to remove ſo effectually every thing which might not perhaps be conſidered equally by them, as giving juſt cauſe of offence or jealouſy to France.

M. Talleyrand did not rejoin upon the matter; but aſked me when I propoſed writing. Upon my replying I ſhould loſe no time, he ſaid, that, if I ſhould write as to-day, he would avail himſelf of the opportunity to convey a letter to M. Otto.

A. MERRY.

The Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c.

No. 8.

Sir, *Downing-ſtreet, June* 10, 1802.

Your diſpatches of the 4th inſtant were received on Monday night, and have been laid before the King.

The account given in that diſpatch of the converſation which paſſed on the 3d inſtant, between you and M. Talleyrand, reſpecting the French Princes and their adherents, would have afforded here conſiderable ſurpriſe, if his Majeſty's Government had not in ſome degree been prepared for it by information which had been previouſly received: from the manner, however, in which this ſubject has been mentioned to you, it is important that you ſhould take a proper opportunity to explain, candidly and fairly, to the French Government the line of conduct which his Majeſty feels it to be his duty to purſue in this very delicate buſineſs. His Majeſty would certainly conſider it inconſiſtent with both the letter and ſpirit of the treaty of peace between him and the French Republic, to encourage or countenance any projects that might be hoſtile to the preſent Government of France. He is ſincerely deſirous that the peace which has been concluded may be permanent, and may lead to the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of good underſtanding and harmony between the two countries. With theſe ſentiments he is diſpoſed to employ all the means in his power to guard againſt any circumſtance which can have the effect of diſturbing the tranquility that has been ſo happily reſtored; and he certainly expects that all foreigners who may reſide within his dominions, ſhould not only hold a conduct conformable to the laws of the country, but ſhould abſtain from all acts which may be hoſtile to the Government of any country with which his Majeſty may be at peace. As long, however, as they conduct themſelves according to theſe principles, his Majeſty would feel it inconſiſtent with his dignity, with his honour, and with the common laws of hoſpitality, to deprive them of that protection which individuals reſident in his dominions can only forfeit by their own miſconduct. The greater part of the perſons to whom alluſion has been made in M. Talleyrand's converſation with you, are living in retirement, and his Majeſty has no reaſon whatever to ſuppoſe that ſince the concluſion of peace they have availed themſelves of their reſidence in this country to promote any deſigns injurious to the Government of France. HAWKESBURY.

Anthony Merry, Eſq.

No. 9.

My Lord, *Paris, June* 17, 1802.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I have executed the inſtructions given me by your ſecret and confidential diſpatch (No. 14,) in conſequence of the communication from M. Talleyrand, which I tranſmitted in my number 23, reſpecting the reſidence of the French Princes and other French perſons in his Majeſty's dominions.

In delivering my anſwer on this buſineſs to the French Miniſter, I took care to expreſs in the ſtrongeſt manner the aſſurances which your Lordſhip has authorized me to give of his Majeſty ſincere deſire that the peace which has happily been concluded ſhould be permanent and that it ſhould lead to the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of harmony and good underſtanding between the two countries; and that, as his Majeſty's conduct would in every reſpect be guided by thoſe ſentiments, he of courſe would not tolerate, much leſs encourage, any proceedings on the part of perſons within his dominions, which might be hoſtile to the preſent Government of France; which aſſurances might, I truſted, be

be ſufficient to tranquilize and ſatisfy the Firſt Conſul, without recurring to the meaſures which had been intimated to me, and which could not but be conſidered as inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's dignity and honour, as well as with the common laws of hoſpitality, which he could not but obſerve towards foreigners within his dominions, until they ſhould have forfeited that protection by their miſconduct.

M. Talleyrand expreſſed to me in reply, that the Firſt Conſul had ſolicited no more than the Britiſh Government itſelf had, at the time, demanded of France, when the Pretender was in this country, and than had been practiſed between other Governments under ſimilar circumſtances: that he could not ſee any humiliation in the meaſure which he had intimated to me; that he could aſſure me it had not been ſuggeſted with any ſuch idea; and that he could only repeat, that the adoption of it would be in the higheſt degree agreeable and ſatisfactory to the Firſt Conſul, and be conſidered by him as the moſt convincing proof of his Majeſty's diſpoſition to ſee a cordial good underſtanding eſtabliſhed between the two countries; concluding his anſwer with a requeſt that I would report it to your Lordſhip.

I rejoined upon the ſubject by obſerving to the French Miniſter, that even without adverting to the ſerious conſideration of the King's dignity and honour, the feelings of the people of England were to be taken into account on the occaſion: that he muſt be ſenſible the relative ſituation, hitherto, of the two countries, eſpecially in regard to trade, afforded his Majeſty's ſubjects no room to reap thoſe advantages which were common to, and which were always expected from, a ſtate of peace; and that it therefore appeared to me that the Firſt Conſul would equally give a proof of his diſpoſition to ſee harmony and a friendly intercourſe re-eſtabliſhed between the two nations, by not repeating his wiſh upon a matter which would operate in the ſtrongeſt manner againſt ſuch an approximation and reconciliation of ſentiments, were it even only to come to the knowledge of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

I am happy, my Lord, to ſay, that M. Talleyrand ſhewed no warmth, or any very marked eagerneſs, in his manner of replying to my communication; and that our converſation on this head terminated with the laſt remarks I made to him, when he changed it to another ſubject. ANTHONY MERRY.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 10.

Portman-ſquare, July 25, 1802.

My Lord,

I tranſmitted ſome time ago, to Mr. Hammond, a number of Peltier, containing the moſt groſs calumnies againſt the French Government, and againſt the whole nation; and I obſerved, that I ſhould probably receive an order to demand the puniſhment of ſuch an abuſe of the preſs. That order is actually arrived, and I cannot conceal from you, my Lord, that the reiterated inſults of a ſmall number of foreigners, aſſembled in London to conſpire againſt the French Government, produce the moſt unfavourable effects on the good underſtanding between the two nations. Even though the firſt article of the treaty of Amiens had not provided for the maintenance of that reſpect, which two independent nations owe to each other; the general maxims of the law of nations would formally condemn ſo revolting an abuſe of the liberty of the preſs. It cannot be believed, that the law can give more latitude to a libelliſt than to any other individual, who, without declaration of war, ſhould permit himſelf to violate the duties of good neighbourhood. The offence in queſtion is ſo much the more ſerious, as its object is evidently to diſturb the harmony which ſubſiſts between the two Governments.

It is not to Peltier alone, but to the editor of the Courier François de Londres, to Cobbet, and to other writers who reſemble them, that I have to direct the attention of his Majeſty's Government. The perfidious and malevolent publications of theſe men are in open contradiction to the principles of peace, and if it could ever enter into the mind of the French Government to permit retaliation, writers would doubtleſs be found in France, willing to avenge their countrymen by filling their pages with odious reflections on the moſt reſpectable perſons, and on the deareſt inſtitutions of Great Britain.

The want of poſitive laws againſt theſe ſorts of offences cannot palliate the violation of the law of nations, according to which peace ſhould put a ſtop to all ſpecies of hoſtilities; and doubtleſs thoſe which wound the honour and the reputation of a Government, and which tend to cauſe a revolt of the people, whoſe intereſts are confided to that Government, are the moſt apt to leſſen the advantages of peace, and to keep up national reſentments. OTTO.

To Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 11.

Sir, *Downing-ſtreet, July* 28, 1802.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the ſubject of the laſt number of Peltier. It is impoſſible that his Majeſty's Government could peruſe the article in queſtion without the greateſt diſpleaſure, and without an anxious deſire that the perſon who publiſhed it ſhould ſuffer the puniſhment he ſo juſtly deſerves. The calumnies, however, to which his Majeſty's Government, and many of the beſt ſubjects in this country, are frequently expoſed in the public prints, muſt neceſſarily convince all foreign Governments of the difficulties which exiſt in a conſtitution like that of Great Britain, in preventing the abuſe which is often unavoidably attendant on the greateſt of all

political benefits; and though publications of this nature are, as they certainly ought to be, by the law of England, ſubject to puniſhment, it is often difficult to prove the guilt of an individual ſo ſatisfactorily as to obtain the judgment of a court of juſtice; and the inconvenience which ariſes from proſecution, unleſs there is a reaſonable proſpect of ſucceſs, is frequently ſufficient to deter both the Government and individuals from undertaking it. In the preſent caſe I have thought it my duty to refer the article in queſtion to his Majeſty's Attorney General, for his opinion whether it is or is not a libel, according to the conſtruction of the law of England, and whether it is ſuch a libel as he would, under all the circumſtances, recommend for proſecution. As ſoon as I receive his report, I ſhall have the honour of communicating it to you. HAWKESBURY.

M. Otto.

No. 12.

NOTE.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic having ſubmitted to his Government the letter which his excellency Lord Hawkeſbury, Miniſter and Principal Secretary of State of his Britannic Majeſty, did him the honour of writing, under date of the 27th July, is directed to offer the following obſervations:

If the Britiſh Government tolerates cenſures upon the acts of its adminiſtration, and the perſonal abuſe of the moſt reſpectable men, it does not ſuffer even the ſlighteſt attempt againſt the public tranquillity, the fundamental laws of the empire, and the ſupreme authority which ariſes from them. Every nation is, moreover, at liberty to ſacrifice any advantage whatever in its interior, in order to obtain another to which it attaches a higher value; but the Government which does not repreſs the licentiouſneſs of the preſs when it may be injurious to the honour or the intereſts of foreign powers, would afford an opportunity for libelliſts to endanger the public tranquillity, or at leaſt the good underſtanding that forms the baſis of it, and whenever ſuch ſerious injuries are continued in a regular and ſyſtematic manner, doubts muſt ariſe as to its own diſpoſitions.

The particular laws and conſtitution of Great Britain are ſubordinate to the general principles of the law of nations, which ſuperſede the laws of each individual ſtate. If it be a right in England to allow the moſt extenſive liberty to the preſs, it is a public right of polithed nations, and the bounden duty of Governments to prevent, repreſs, and puniſh, every attack which might by thoſe means be made againſt the rights, the intereſts, and the honour, of foreign powers.

This general maxim of the law of nations has never been miſtaken without paving the way for the greateſt diviſions, and has even furniſhed in England a plauſible pretext to thoſe who have written volumes to prove the neceſſity of the laſt war againſt France. Are theſe men now deſirous of preſenting to the Conſular Government a weapon which they have wielded with ſo much addreſs? And can they flatter themſelves that the authority which has ſigned the peace has not power to maintain it?

By the firſt article of the Treaty of Amiens, the two powers agree to afford no protection, either directly or indirectly, to thoſe who ſhould cauſe prejudice to any of them.

But the greateſt of all injuries doubtleſs is, that which tends to debaſe a foreign Government, or to excite within its territory civil and religious commotions; and the moſt decided of all protections, is that which places under the ſafeguard of the men who ſeek not only to diſturb the political tranquillity of Europe, but even to diſſolve the firſt bonds of ſociety.

The underſigned Miniſter muſt moreover obſerve, that this is not a queſtion reſpecting ſome paragraphs, which, through the inadvertence of an editor, might have been accidentally inſerted in a public print; but is a queſtion of a deep and continued ſyſtem of defamation, directed not only againſt the Chief of the French Republic, but againſt all the conſtituted authorities of the Republic, againſt the whole nation, repreſented by theſe libellers in the moſt odious and degrading terms. It has even been remarked that many of theſe prints contain an appeal to the French people, againſt the Government and fundamental laws of their country.

If theſe obſervations apply to the Engliſh writers, who, for theſe three months paſt, have deluged the public with the moſt perfidious and unbecoming publications, they are ſtill more applicable to a claſs of foreign calumniators, who appear to avail themſelves of the aſylum offered them in England, only for the purpoſe of the better gratifying their hatred again France, and undermining the foundations of peace.

It is not merely by inſulting and ſeditious writings, evidently publiſhed with a view to circulation in France, but by other incendiary papers diſtributed through the maritime departments, in order to excite the evil-diſpoſed or weak inhabitants, to reſiſt the execution of the Concordate, that theſe implacable enemies of France continue to exerciſe hoſtilities, and to provoke the juſt indignation of the French Government and people. Not a doubt exiſts of theſe writings having been compoſed and circulated by Georges, and by the former Biſhops of France. Theſe men can no longer be conſidered but as rebels againſt both political and religious authority; and after their reiterated attempts to diſturb the good underſtanding between the two Governments, their reſidence in England militates openly againſt the ſpirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace.

The meetings likewiſe which have taken place

place in the iſland of Jerſey, and the odious plots which are there framed, in ſpite of the repreſentations which the underſigned miniſter has already taken care to make on this ſubject, alſo demand immediate meaſures to be taken by a Government, the neighbour and friend of France.

Other perſons (attached, by recollections never to be effaced, and by regrets too long foſtered, to an order of things which no longer exiſts in France) find themſelves daily implicated by the plots of thoſe who pretend to ſerve them. A ſenſe of their own reputation will without doubt lead them to avoid a focus of intrigues, with which they ought not to have the leaſt connection.

Peace happily re-eſtabliſhed, the mutual deſire of the two Governments to render it ſolid and laſting, and the general intereſts of humanity, require that all theſe cauſes of diſſatisfaction ſhould be done away, and that his Majeſty's Miniſtry ſhould by frank and energetic meaſures, manifeſt their diſapprobation of all the attempts made to produce new diviſions.

The underſigned has in conſequence received eſpecial orders to ſolicit.

1ſt. That his Majeſty's Government will adopt the moſt effectual meaſures to put a ſtop to the unbecoming and ſeditious publications with which the newſpapers and other writings printed in England are filled.

2d. That the individuals mentioned in the underſigned Miniſter's letter of the 23d July laſt, ſhall be ſent out of the iſland of Jerſey.

3d. That the former Biſhops of Arras and St. Pol de Leon, and all thoſe, who like them, under the pretext of religion, ſeek to raiſe diſturbances in the interior of France, ſhall likewiſe be ſent away.

4th. That Georges and his adherents ſhall be tranſported to Canada, according to the intention which the underſigned has been directed to tranſmit to his Government at the requeſt of Lord Hawkeſbury.

5th. That, in order to deprive the evil-diſpoſed of every pretext for diſturbing the good underſtanding between the two Governments, it ſhall be recommended to the Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon at preſent in Great Britain, to repair to Warſaw, the reſidence of the head of their family.

6th. That ſuch of the French emigrants as ſtill think proper to wear the orders and decorations belonging to the ancient Government of France, ſhall be required to quit the territory of the Britiſh empire.

Theſe demands are founded upon the Treaty of Amiens, and upon the verbal aſſurances that the underſigned Miniſter has had the ſatisfaction to receive in the courſe of the negociations, with regard to a mutual agreement for maintaining tranquillity and good order in the two countries. If any one in particular of theſe demands does not proceed ſo immediately from the treaty concluded, it would be eaſy to juſtify it by ſtriking examples, and to prove how very attentive the Britiſh Government has been in times of internal fermentation, to remove from the territory of a neighbouring power thoſe who might endanger the public tranquillity.

Whatever may be the protection which the Engliſh laws afford to native writers, and to other ſubjects of his Majeſty, the French Government knows that foreigners do not here enjoy the ſame protection; and that the law, known by the title of the Alien Act, gives the Miniſtry of his Britannic Majeſty an authority which it has often exerciſed againſt foreigners whoſe reſidence was prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain. The firſt clauſe of this act ſtates, expreſsly, that any Order in Council which requires a foreigner to quit the kingdom ſhall be executed under pain of impriſonment and tranſportation. There exiſts, therefore in the Miniſtry a legal and ſufficient power to reſtrain foreigners, without having recourſe to the courts of law; and the French Government, which offers on this point a perfect reciprocity, thinks it gives a new proof of its pacific intentions, by demanding that thoſe perſons may be ſent away, whoſe machinations uniformly tend to ſow diſcord between the two people. It owes to itſelf and to the nation at large, (which has made it the depoſitory of its power and of its honour,) not to appear inſenſible to inſults and to plots during profound peace, which the irritation of open war could not juſtify; and it is too well acquainted with the conciliatory diſpoſitions of the Britiſh Miniſtry, not to rely upon its efforts to diſperſe a faction, equally the enemy of France and England. OTTO.

London, 17*th Aug.* 1802.

No. 13.

Sir, *Downing-ſtreet, Aug* 28, 1802.

I ſend you the copy of a letter which I received ſome days ago from M. Otto, together with a copy of an official note incloſed in it. I have informed M. Otto, that you would receive inſtructions to enter into explanations with the French Government on the ſeveral points to which it refers. It is impoſſible not to feel conſiderable ſurprize at the circumſtances under which it has been thought proper to preſent ſuch a note; at the ſtyle in which it is drawn up, and at the complaints contained in it. Whatever may be the general diſpoſitions of the French Government towards this country, ſuppoſing them to be as hoſtile as they have been at any former period, or even more ſo, it would appear ſo contrary to their intereſt to provoke a war with us at the preſent moment, that I am inclined to aſcribe their conduct, in the whole of this buſineſs, more to temper, than to any other motive; but whether their conduct is to be referred to temper or to policy, the effects of it may ſtill be the ſame; it is therefore become of the utmoſt importance that a frank explanation ſhould be made of the line of conduct which his Majeſty has determined to adopt on reaſons of the nature of

thoſe to which this note refers, and of the motives on which it is founded; and it is to be hoped that ſuch an explanation will have the effect of putting an end to a courſe of proceeding which can lead only to perpetual irritation between the two Governments, and which might ultimately tend to the moſt ſerious conſequences.

The firſt conſideration that naturally ariſes on this tranſaction, is that of the peculiar circumſtances under which the note of M. Otto has been preſented. It cannot be denied that ſome very improper paragraphs have lately appeared in ſome of the Engliſh newspapers againſt the Government of France; it cannot be denied likewiſe, that publications of a ſtill more improper and indecent nature have made their appearance in this country, with the names of foreigners affixed to them. Under theſe circumſtances, the French Government would have been warranted in expecting every redreſs that the laws of this country could afford them; but as, inſtead of ſeeking it in the ordinary courſe, they have thought fit to reſort to recrimination themſelves, or at leaſt to authorize it in others, they could have no right to complain if their ſubſequent appeal to his Majeſty had failed to produce the effect that otherwiſe would have attended it.

Whatever may have been the nature of the prior injury, they have in fact taken the law into their own hands: and what is this recrimination and retort? The paragraphs in the Engliſh newspapers, the publications to which I have above referred, have not appeared under any authority of the Britiſh Government, and are diſavowed and diſapproved of by them; but the paragraph in the Moniteur has appeared in a paper avowedly official, for which the Government are therefore conſidered as reſponſible, as his Majeſty's Government is reſponſible for the contents of the London Gazette. And this retort is not confined to the unauthorized Engliſh newſpapers, or to the other publications of which complaint is now made, but is converted into, and made a pretence for a direct attack upon the Government of his Majeſty. His Majeſty feels it beneath his dignity to make any formal complaint on this occaſion; but it has been impoſſible for me to proceed to the other parts of the ſubject, without pointing your attention to the conduct of the French Government in this reſpect, that you may obſerve upon it in the manner it deſerves.

The propoſitions in M. Otto's official note, are ſix in number; but may in fact be divided under two heads: the firſt, that which relates to the libels of all deſcriptions, which are alleged to be publiſhed againſt the French Government; the laſt, comprehending the five complaints which relate to the emigrants reſident in this country. On the firſt, I am ſure you muſt be aware that his Majeſty cannot, and never will, in conſequence of any repreſentation or any menace from a foreign power, make any conceſſion which can be in the ſmalleſt degree dangerous to the liberty of the preſs, as ſecured by the conſtitution of this country. This liberty is juſtly dear to every Britiſh ſubject. The conſtitution admits of no previous reſtraints upon publications of any deſcription; but there exiſts judicatures, wholly independent of the Executive Government, capable of taking cognizance of ſuch publications as the law deems to be criminal, and which are bound to inflict the puniſhment the delinquents may deſerve; theſe judicatures may take cognizance not only of libels againſt the Government and the magiſtracy of this kingdom, but, as has been repeatedly experienced, of publications defamatory of thoſe in whoſe hands the adminiſtration of foreign Governments is placed. That our Government neither has nor wants any other protection than what the laws of the country afford: and though they are willing and ready to give to every foreign Government all the protection againſt offences of this nature which the principle of their laws and conſtitution will admit, they never can conſent to new-model their laws, or to change their conſtitution, to gratify the wiſhes of any foreign power. If the preſent French Government are diſſatisfied with our laws on the ſubject of libels, or entertain the opinion that the adminiſtration of juſtice in our courts is too tardy and lenient, they have it in their power to redreſs themſelves by puniſhing the venders and diſtributers of ſuch publications within their own territories, in any manner that they may think proper, and thereby preventing the circulation of them. If they think their preſent laws are not ſufficient for this purpoſe, they may enact new ones; or, if they think it expedient, they may exerciſe the right which they have of prohibiting the importation of any foreign newſpapers, or periodical publications, into the territories of the French Republic. His Majeſty will not complain of ſuch a meaſure, as it is not his intention to interfere in the manner in which the people or territories of France ſhould be governed; but he expects, on the other hand, that the French Government will not interfere in the manner in which the Government of his dominions is conducted, or to call for a change in thoſe laws with which his people are perfectly ſatisfied. With reſpect to the diſtinction which appears to be drawn in M Otto's note, between the publications of Britiſh ſubjects and thoſe of foreigners, and the power which his Majeſty is ſuppoſed to have in conſequence of the alien act, of ſending foreigners out of his dominions, it is important to obſerve, that the proviſions of that act were made for the purpoſe of preventing the reſidence of foreigners, whoſe numbers and principles had a tendency to diſturb the internal peace of his own dominions, and whom the ſafety of thoſe dominions might require in many inſtances to be removed, even if their actual conduct had not expoſed them to puniſhment by law. It does not follow that it would be a warrantable applica-

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tion of ſuch a law to exert its powers in the caſes of individuals ſuch as thoſe of whom complaint is now made, and particularly as they are liable to be proſecuted under the law of the land, in like manner as others have been in ſimilar caſes, at the inſtance, and upon the complaint of foreign Governments.

The ſecond general head, which includes the five laſt complaints, relates to the removal of ſome of the French emigrants reſident in this country. His Majeſty entertained hopes that the explanation furniſhed on this head in my diſpatch, No. 14. would have proved ſatisfactory, and would have precluded the neceſſity of any farther diſcuſſion on this ſubject. The French Government have, upon ſeveral occaſions, reſorted on this part of the ſubject to precedent, and have particularly reſted on the demand formerly made by this country, that the perſon then called the Pretender, ſhould be ſent from the French dominions. It is important that the differences between theſe two caſes ſhould be ſtated. When James the Second abdicated the throne, and left this country, he retired with his adherents to France; and though in the war which immediately ſucceeded that event, the French Government adopted his cauſe as their own, no ſtipulation was made, at the Treaty of Ryſwick, that he ſhould be ſent from that country, nor was any ſubſequent demand ever made to the French Government to this effect, but he was ſuffered to remain at St. Germain, in the neighbourhood of Paris, ſurrounded by his family and friends, till the time of his death. It was not till after his demiſe, when Lewis the XIVth. in direct violation of the treaty of Ryſwick, had acknowledged his ſon as King of Great Britain, that a different courſe of proceeding was adopted by the Britiſh Government; and in the treaty of peace ſigned at Utrecht, which put an end to the war which had been carried on, on account of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, an article was inſerted to prevent the Pretender from reſiding in any part of the French dominions. The demand which was ſubſequently made for the removal of the Pretender from a town which was ſituated in the centre of theſe dominions, was founded on this article of the treaty, which was in fact one of the conditions of the Peace; but both the article in the treaty and the demand were confined to the Pretender perſonally; and were not extended to any of his family, or to any of his adherents. After his removal, many of his adherents continued to reſide in France; many perſons reſident in this country, who were attached to the cauſe of the Pretender, and had promoted the rebellion in his favour, and who were conſequently attainted for high treaſon, ſought refuge in France, and were permitted to remain there till their death, without any application ever having been made by the Britiſh Government for their removal. The Duke of Berwick, the natural ſon of James the Second, who from his principles and talents was the moſt dangerous man to the intereſts of this country and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, continued to be a general in the French armies, and though deſcended from the King, an Engliſhman, and an emigrant, it was not required that he ſhould be ſent out of France. In the preſent caſe, there is no article in the Treaty of Peace by which his Majeſty is bound to ſend from this country any Frenchman whatever, except on account of the crimes ſpecified in the 20th article of the definitive treaty, and in conſequence of the proofs therein required having been adduced. In the preſent caſe, it cannot be pretended that his Majeſty has ever given the ſlighteſt countenance to the cauſe of the royaliſts in France againſt the preſent Government, ſince the period when he acknowledged that Government; and if there were not theſe important differences in the two caſes, they would be totally diſſimilar in the only remaining point; for in the caſe of the houſe of Stuart, as has been already ſtated, notwithſtanding the violence of the times, and the danger to which the Proteſtant ſucceſſion was really expoſed, this ſtrong act of authority was confined to the perſon of the Pretender; and the individual who muſt be recognized in that character by the French Government, and whoſe caſe can alone bear any ſimilarity to the former, even in this reſpect, is not, and never has been, within his Majeſty's dominions: other precedents might be adduced on this ſubject; but it is not neceſſary to ſtate them, as the foregoing are ſufficient.

With reſpect to the complaints in detail under the ſecond head. Upon the firſt, you may inform the French Government, that the emigrants in Jerſey, many of whom had remained there ſolely on account of the cheapneſs of ſubſiſtence, had actually removed, or were removing, previous to the repreſentation concerning them in M. Otto's note; and that before your explanation with M. Talleyrand can take place, there will probably not be an emigrant in the iſland.

To the ſecond complaint, which relates to the Biſhops of Arras and Saint Pol de Leon, and others, his Majeſty can only reply, that if the facts alleged againſt them can be ſubſtantiated; if it can be proved that they have diſtributed papers on the coaſt of France, with a view of diſturbing the Government, and of inducing the people to reſiſt the new church eſtabliſhment, his Majeſty would think himſelf juſtified in taking all meaſures within his power for obliging them to leave the country; but ſome proof muſt be adduced of thoſe facts; and ſuch proof muſt not be that of their having in a ſingle inſtance, viz. in reply to the Pope's mandate, publiſhed a vindication of their own conduct, in refuſing to conform to the new eſtabliſhment, a proceeding in which they would be juſtifiable on every principle of toleration and juſtice; but it ſhould ſhew that they have ſince availed themſelves of their ſituation in this country

to excite the people of France againſt the authority of that Government, whether civil or eccleſiaſtical.

On the third complaint, which reſpects the removal of Georges, and thoſe perſons ſuppoſed to be deſcribed as his adherents, M. Otto muſt have miſtaken me in what he ſuppoſes me to have ſaid on the ſubject. His Majeſty is however very deſirous to obviate any cauſe of complaint or uneaſineſs with reſpect to theſe perſons; and meaſures are in contemplation, and will be taken, for the purpoſe of removing them out of his Majeſty's European dominions.

On the fourth complaint, reſpecting the Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon, I can only refer you to my former anſwer. His Majeſty has no deſire that they ſhould continue to reſide in this country, if they are diſpoſed, or can be induced to quit it; but he feels it to be inconſiſtent with his honour and his ſenſe of juſtice to withdraw from them the rights of hoſpitality, as long as they conduct themſelves peaceably and quietly; and unleſs ſome charge can be ſubſtantiated of their attempting to diſturb the peace which ſubſiſts between the two Governments.

With reſpect to the fifth complaint, which relates to the French emigrants wearing in this country the orders of their ancient Government; there are few, if any, perſons of that deſcription in this country who wear ſuch orders. It might be more proper if they all abſtained from it; but the French Government could not perſiſt in expecting, that even if it were conſiſtent with law, his Majeſty could be induced to commit ſo harſh an act of authority as to ſend them out of the country on ſuch an account.

I have thus ſtated to you his Majeſty's ſentiments on the ſeveral points contained in M. Otto's note. You will take an early opportunity of communicating theſe ſentiments to the French Government, and of accompanying them with the arguments and explanations above ſtated. And if it ſhould be deſired, and you ſhould be of opinion, that it was likely to produce any good effect, there is no objection to your putting the ſubſtance of what you ſhall have ſtated in writing, and of delivering it to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, as a memorandum of your converſation.

Upon the general tone and ſtyle of M. Otto's note, it is important to obſerve, that it is far from conciliating; and that the practice of preſenting notes of this deſcription, on any motive or ſuggeſtion of perſonal irritation, cannot fail to have the effect of indiſpoſing the two Governments towards each other, inſtead of conſolidating and ſtrengthening the peace which happily ſubſiſts between them. That after a war, in which the paſſions of men have been rouſed beyond all former examples, it is natural to ſuppoſe that the diſtruſt, jealouſy, and other hoſtile feelings of individuals ſhould not immediately ſubſide; and under theſe circumſtances it appears to be both the intereſt and the duty of the two Governments, by a mild and temperate conduct, gradually to allay theſe feelings, and not on the contrary to provoke and augment them by untimely irritation on their part, and by aſcribing proceedings like thoſe above-noticed, to cauſes to which they have no reference. His Majeſty has thus fully and frankly explained his ſentiments, and the ground of his conduct. He is ſincerely diſpoſed to adopt every meaſure for the preſervation of peace, which is conſiſtent with the honour and independence of the country, and with the ſecurity of its laws and conſtitution. But the French Government muſt have formed a moſt erroneous judgment of the diſpoſition of the Britiſh nation, and of the character of its Government, if they have been taught to expect that any repreſentation of a foreign power will ever induce them to conſent to a violation of thoſe rights on which the liberties of the people of this country are founded.

Anthony Merry, Eſq. HAWKESBURY.

No. 14 conſiſts of a note from M. Otto, ſtating that the Firſt Conſul would have been deſirous that the two thouſand Neapolitans who are ready to depart, could have been tranſported at an early period to the iſland of Malta, to be in readineſs whenever the evacuation of Malta ſhall be on the point of being effected; but that Mr. Drummond, the Engliſh Miniſter at Naples, has not been authoriſed by his Government to facilitate this tranſport; and, that the motive alleged by that Miniſter was, that the ſtipulations which ought to precede the evacuation not being fulfilled, that evacuation could not yet take place.

No. 15 ſtates, in reply, that when the Neapolitan Government notified to Mr. Drummond, the King's Miniſter at Naples, that the 2000 troops which his Sicilian Majeſty had ſelected to ſerve in Malta, were ready to proceed to their deſtination, that gentleman declined taking any ſtep to facilitate their embarkation, till he ſhould receive intelligence of the arrival of Sir Alexander Ball in that iſland, and till he ſhould be informed that the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces had made ſuitable preparations for their reception. He added, that His Majeſty is moſt ſincerely deſirous to ſee all the ſtipulations of the tenth article of the Definitive Treaty carried into effect with the utmoſt punctuality and with the leaſt poſſible delay. With this view he obſerved to M. Otto, that by the very laſt diſpatches from the Engliſh Ambaſſador, at St. Peterſburgh, the French Miniſter at that Court had not even then received any inſtructions from his Government relative to the ſteps to be taken in concert with Lord St. Helens, for inviting the Emperor to become a guarantee of the proviſions and ſtipulations of the article in queſtion.

queſtion. And the French Miniſter at Berlin was in the ſame predicament.

No. 16, 17, and 18, contain the applications from Switzerland for the aid of England, and inſtructions from Lord Hawkeſbury to Mr. Moore.

No. 19, conſiſts of a letter from Mr. Moore, dated Conſtance, October 31, 1802, in which he ſtates, that having received authentic information of the ſubmiſſion of the Diet of Switzerland, aſſembled at Schwitz, to the French arms, he had contented himſelf by taking up his reſidence in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, and there await his Majeſty's farther orders.

No 20 conſiſts of a letter from Lord Hawkeſbury to Mr. Moore, deſiring him to return to England.

Nos. 21 and 22 contain letters from Mr. Liſton, relative to the continuance of the French troops in Holland.

No. 23.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Hawkeſbury, to Lord Whitworth, dated Nov. 30th, 1802.

His Majeſty's Government have learnt with ſome ſurpriſe from the communications from General Stuart, that that officer had ſignified to Colonel Sebaſtiani his inability to evacuate Egypt, until he ſhould receive ſpecific orders for that purpoſe. It is certainly true that no warrant has been tranſmitted to General Stuart, or to his predeceſſor, the Earl of Cavan, for the evacuation of Egypt; neither was it conſidered to be neceſſary, inasmuch as his Majeſty's Government had already expreſſed their intention to General Stuart, in his inſtructions, that, except in a caſe of abſolute neceſſity, the King's troops ſhould remain in Egypt no longer than the month of July laſt. In all the inſtances of places which have been conquered by the King's forces, and of which poſſeſſion had been taken in his Majeſty's name, it has been uſual when they have been reſtored to the French Republic, or its Allies, that the Commanding Officer ſhould be furniſhed with a regular warrant, under the King's ſign manual, authoriſing him to make ſuch reſtoration. But the caſe of Egypt is different, as that country had never been taken poſſeſſion of in his Majeſty's name, as it had been actually reſtored to the Ottoman Porte, and as certain ſtations in it were continued to be occupied merely as military poſts, until the means of removing the troops ſhould be provided.

It is probable, that, in the preſent inſtance, General Stuart may have been miſled by a doubt as to the extent of his own power; and by the opinion that he required a warrant to evacuate Egypt, ſimilar to that which had been granted to officers who ſuperintended the reſtitution of conqueſts, of which poſſeſſion had been taken in his Majeſty's name. In order, however, to obviate any farther difficulties, inſtructions have now been ſent to General Stuart, directing him to remove the King's troops from Egypt with as little delay as poſſible, and information has been given to this effect to General Andreoſſi.

No. 24 and 25, contain letters (dated July 20, and Auguſt 3) from Lord St. Helens, ſtating that the French Miniſter, at Peterſburgh, had not received any inſtructions from Paris, to ſolicit the Emperor's guarantee of Malta.

No. 26 contains a diſpatch from the Hon. A. Paget, to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Vienna, 18th of July, 1802, ſtating, that he and the French Miniſter had preſented requeſts to the Emperor to become one of the guarantees of Malta, but that the French Miniſter had done ſo without having received any inſtructions from his Government.

No. 27 contains the Emperor's formal guarantee.

No. 28.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Mr. Caſſamajor to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Berlin, Auguſt 21, 1802.

Having opened the ſubject of your Lordſhip's laſt diſpatch, relative to the acceſſion of this court to the arrangement ſtipulated in the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens, to Mr. Bignon, this gentleman undertook very willingly to mention the ſame to his Government, and has in fact already performed his promiſe. In ſeveral converſations with Mr. Bignon, in which I have occaſionally remarked that nothing had hitherto been ſaid to me here upon the ſubject of Malta, he has conſtantly affected the greateſt indifference, and treated it as a buſineſs of too little importance to occupy the attention of the French Government.

No. 29 contains a diſpatch from Mr. Caſſamajor to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Berlin, Auguſt 31, 1802, by which it appears that Mr. Bignon had received inſtructions from the French Government, to invite the King of Pruſſia, conjointly with him, to accede to the guarantee of the independence of the Iſland of Malta.

No. 30 is alſo from Mr. Caſſamajor to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Berlin, October 2, 1802, ſtating that his note upon the ſubject of the guarantee of Malta remains unanſwered.

No. 31.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Mr. Jackſon to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Berlin, November 25, 1802.

At my firſt interview with Count Haugwitz, I told him that the only ſubject in ſuſpence between our two courts, to which I need call his immediate attention, was that of the guarantee of Malta, on which an anſwer was ſtill due from him. He adverted to what he told Mr. Caſſamajor, of the King his maſter having ordered a report to be made to him, on the ſtate of the commanderies in Sileſia, hinting that this country took a very ſlight intereſt in the fate of the iſland; and that he was countenanced in withholding its guarantee, *by the example of Spain.* He, however, added that the report in queſtion had been made to the King, and that he only waited his Majeſty's commands to confer with me farther upon the ſubject. No.

No. 32 contains a diſpatch from Mr. Garlike to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Peterſburgh, September 17, 1802, ſtating that the French Miniſter had at length been directed by his Government to make, conjointly with his Majeſty's Miniſter here, a formal invitation to the Emperor of Ruſſia for his Imperial Majeſty's guarantee.

No. 33 conſiſts of a diſpatch from Sir John Borlaſe Warren to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated St. Peterſburgh, November 18, 1802, ſtating that on the 3d of that month he had waited upon the Chancellor with General Hedouville; and that the General entered into various reaſons to induce the Ruſſian Government to grant the guarantee; the principal of which was to prove, that without the guarantee of Ruſſia, either of the two powers, upon the firſt difference between them, would look upon themſelves at liberty to ſeize upon the iſland, which was only important in a military point of view; and the only alteration he ſhould make in his invitation was, that the iſland might be given up to the Neapolitan troops. —He added, that the act of guarantee would not be conſidered as affecting the arrangement of any particular power with the Order, or of any alteration that power might wiſh to make in the baillages, or that part belonging to itſelf, *as Spain had already done.*

No. 34 contains the conditions upon which his Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias is willing to accede to the ſtipulations of the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens.

No. 35.

My Lord, *Paris, January* 27, 1803.

I have to report to your Lordſhip the purport of a converſation I had on Tueſday laſt, by appointment, with M. Talleyrand. He had invited me ſome days ago for this purpoſe. The communication he had to make to me related to two points, both equally important, as he ſaid, to the maintenance of good harmony between the two countries; with this difference however, that the one originated with himſelf, and was dictated by his anxiety to do away every thing which might feed the mutual irritation of the two countries; and the other by the expreſs order of the Firſt Conſul. That which came from himſelf related to the Engliſh Newſpapers, againſt which he pronounced a moſt bitter Philippic, aſſuring me that the Firſt Conſul was extremely hurt to find that his endeavours to conciliate had hitherto produced no other effect than to increaſe the abuſe with which the papers in England continually loaded him. He expatiated much upon this topic, and endeavoured to eſtabliſh a fact, which I aſſured him a reference to any one newſpaper in Paris would inſtantly refute; that during four months not a word of provocation had appeared in any French journal, which could juſtify a retort from thoſe publiſhed in England. For the reſt, he advanced nothing but what had been ſaid on more than one occaſion to Mr. Merry, and reported by him to your Lordſhip. I was, however, given to underſtand, that the Firſt Conſul was in fact highly incenſed, and the more ſo, he was pleaſed to ſay, as it came from a country of whoſe good opinion he was ſo very ambitious.

In my reply, I could but go over the old ground, and endeavour to make M. Talleyrand underſtand—firſt, that whatever was ſaid in the Engliſh newſpapers might be conſidered but as a national retaliation for what was publiſhed in the French papers;—ſecondly, that what was *officially* publiſhed here was by no means ſo in England;—and, thirdly, that although the Government poſſeſſed a controul over the preſs in France, the Engliſh Government neither had nor could have, unleſs they purchaſed it at the ſame price, any whatever in England. Upon this he endeavoured to prove to me, that there were papers in England attached to different parties, and went over their names and ſuppoſed connections with great preciſion; and that conſequently his Majeſty's Miniſters might ſo far controul thoſe at leaſt which depended upon them, as to prevent their inſerting that abuſe which muſt be conſidered as having their ſanction. I endeavoured to explain to him what the influence was, which he ſuppoſed Miniſters to poſſeſs in England; that it amounted to nothing more than a preference which your Lordſhip, for inſtance, might give to one paper rather than to another, by ſending to it any articles of news which it might be wiſhed to make public; but that your Lordſhip's influence went no further; and that if the editor of ſuch a paper conceived it more for his intereſt to continue to write after his own fancy and uncontrouled, than to be the publiſher of ſuch occaſional articles, in that caſe all influence was at an end. I told him, that if he had remarked any abuſive article in any paper of ſuch a deſcription, it was natural and fair to conclude that it did not depend upon Government to prevent it. He perſiſted in his opinion, that his Majeſty's Miniſters might keep certain papers in order, as I did in aſſuring him, that until the Firſt Conſul could ſo far maſter his feelings as to be as indifferent to the ſcurrility of the Engliſh prints, as the Engliſh Government was to that which daily appeared in the French, this ſtate of irritation was irremediable. I told him, however, that I would report the ſubſtance of this communication to your Lordſhip, although I could aſſure him that your Lordſhip could add nothing to the explanation which had been given, and in ſuch detail, by Mr. Merry, from your Lordſhip.

M. Talleyrand, with great ſolemnity, required of me to inform him, and this by the expreſs order of the Firſt Conſul, what were his Majeſty's intentions with regard to the evacuation of Malta. He again on this occaſion made great profeſſions of his ſincere deſire to ſet aſide every thing which could interrupt the good underſtanding between the

two

two Governments; adding, that it was abſolutely neceſſary that the French Government ſhould know what it was meant to do, when that clauſe in the Treaty of Amiens, which ſtipulates the ceſſion of Malta, ſhould be fully accompliſhed. He ſaid that another Grand Maſter would now very ſoon be elected; that all the powers of Europe invited ſo to do, with the exception of Ruſſia, whoſe difficulties it was eaſy to remove, and without whom the guarantee would be equally complete, were ready to come forward; and that conſequently the term would very ſoon arrive, when Great Britain could have no pretext for keeping longer poſſeſſion. I informed him that I would report his converſation to your Lordſhip, and would have the honour of communicating to him your Lordſhip's anſwer as ſoon as I could receive it.

WHITWORTH.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 36.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 9, 1803.

My Lord,

In anſwer to your Excellency's diſpatch of January 27, relative to the inquiry made of you, by the French government, on the ſubject of Malta, I can have no difficulty in aſſuring you, that his Majeſty has entertained a moſt ſincere deſire that the Treaty of Amiens might be executed in a full and complete manner; but it has not been poſſible for him to conſider this treaty as having been founded on principles different from thoſe which have been invariably applied to every other antecedent treaty or convention, namely, that they were negotiated with reference to the actual ſtate of poſſeſſion of the different parties, and of the treaties or public engagements by which they were bound at the time of its concluſion; and that if the ſtate of poſſeſſion, and of engagements, was ſo materially altered by the act of either of the parties as to affect the nature of the compact itſelf, the other party has a right, according to the law of nations, to interfere for the purpoſe of obtaining ſatisfaction or compenſation for any eſſential difference which ſuch facts may have ſubſequently made in their relative ſituation; that if there ever was a caſe to which this principle might be applied with peculiar propriety, it was that of the late treaty of peace; for the negociation was conducted on a baſis not merely propoſed by his Majeſty, but ſpecially agreed to in an official note by the French government, viz. that his Majeſty ſhould keep a compenſation out of his conqueſts for the important acquiſitions of territory made by France upon the continent. This is a ſufficient proof that the compact was underſtood to have been concluded with reference to the then exiſting ſtate of things; for the meaſure of his Majeſty's compenſation was to be calculated with reference to the acquiſitions of France at that time; and if the interference of the French Government in the general affairs of Europe, ſince that period; if their interpoſition with reſpect to Switzerland and Holland, whoſe independence was guaranteed by them at the time of the concluſion of the treaty of peace; if the annexations which have been made to France in various quarters, but particularly thoſe in Italy, have extended the territory and increaſed the power of the French Government, his Majeſty would be warranted, conſiſtently with the ſpirit of the treaty of peace, in claiming equivalents for theſe acquiſitions, as a counterpoiſe to the augmentation of the power of France. His Majeſty, however, anxious to prevent all ground of miſunderſtanding, and deſirous of conſolidating the general peace of Europe, as far as might be in his power, was willing to have waved the pretenſions he might have a right to advance of this nature; and as the other articles of the definitive treaty have been in a courſe of execution on his part, ſo he would have been ready to have carried into effect the true intent and ſpirit of the 10th article, the execution of which, according to its terms, had been rendered impracticable by circumſtances which it was not in his Majeſty's power to controul. A communication to your Lordſhip would accordingly have been prepared, conformably to this diſpoſition, if the attention of his Majeſty's Government had not been attracted by the very extraordinary publication of the report of Colonel Sebaſtiani to the Firſt Conſul. It is impoſſible for his Majeſty to view this report in any other light than as an official publication; for without referring particularly to explanations which have been repeatedly given upon the ſubject of publications in the Moniteur, the article in queſtion, as it purports to be the report to the Firſt Conſul of an accredited agent—as it appears to have been ſigned by Colonel Sebaſtiani himſelf, and as it is publiſhed in the official paper, with an official title affixed to it, muſt be conſidered as authorized by the French Government. This report contains the moſt unjuſtifiable inſinuations and charges againſt the officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and againſt the Britiſh army in that quarter, inſinuations and charges wholly deſtitute of foundation, and ſuch as would warrant his Majeſty in demanding that ſatisfaction, which, on occaſions of this nature, independent powers in a ſtate of amity have a right to expect from each other. It diſcloſes, moreover, views in the higheſt degree injurious to the intereſts of his Majeſty's dominions, and directly repugnant to, and utterly inconſiſtent with, the ſpirit and letter of the treaty of peace concluded between his Majeſty and the French Government; and his Majeſty would feel that he was wanting in a proper regard to the honour of his crown, and to the intereſts of his dominions, if he could ſee with indifference ſuch a ſyſtem developed and avowed. His Majeſty cannot, therefore, regard the conduct of the French Government on various occaſions ſince the

concluſion of the definitive treaty, the inſinuations and charges contained in the report of Colonel Sebaſtiani, and the views which that report diſcloſes, without feeling it neceſſary for him diſtinctly to declare, that it will be impoſſible for him to enter into any further diſcuſſion relative to Malta, unleſs he receives ſatisfactory explanation on the ſubject of this communication.

Your Excellency is deſired to take an early opportunity of fully explaining his Majeſty's ſentiments as above ſtated to the French Government. HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.

No. 37.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, February 17, 1803

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I ſaw M. de Talleyrand on Tueſday laſt, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect your Lordſhip's inſtructions of the 9th inſtant. I began by telling him that I had nothing new to communicate to him; but merely to confirm officially that which I had already from myſelf premiſed. I did not however paſs over with the ſame indifference, the arguments with which your Lordſhip has furniſhed me. I recapitulated them all; the principle on which the Treaty of Amiens was founded; and the right which naturally aroſe from that principle, of interference on our part for the purpoſe of obtaining ſatisfaction or compenſation, for any eſſential differences which may have ariſen in the relative ſituation of the two countries. I inſtanced the caſes, beginning with Italy and concluding with Swiſſerland, in which the territory or influence of France had been extended ſubſequent to the Treaty of Amiens.

I repreſented to him that this principle of compenſation had been fully and formally admitted by the French Government, in the courſe of the negociation at Amiens. I then told him that, notwithſtanding the indiſputable right which his Majeſty might have derived of claiming ſome counterpoiſe for ſuch acquiſitions, inſtructions would have been given me, by which I ſhould have been empowered to declare his Majeſty's readineſs to carry into effect the full intent of the tenth article of the treaty, if the attention of his Majeſty's Government had not been rouſed by the official publication of Colonel Sebaſtiani's report to the Firſt Conſul. It was uſeleſs to recapitulate the particulars of this very extraordinary report; but I appealed to him whether it was not of a nature, excluſive of the perſonal alluſions it contained, to excite the utmoſt jealouſy in the minds of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and to demand on their part every meaſure of precaution. I concluded with the diſtinct declaration, that it was impoſſible for his Majeſty to enter into any further diſcuſſion relative to Malta, unleſs he receives ſatisfactory explanations on the ſubject of the Firſt Conſul's views.

M. de Talleyrand, in his reply, did not attempt to diſpute the drift of my argument. He admitted, with an affected tone of candour, that the jealouſy we felt on the ſcore of Egypt, with a view to our poſſeſſions in India, was natural. But he could not admit that any thing had appeared in the conduct of the French Government in juſtification of the alarm we expreſſed. After repeating what he had ſaid to me in a former converſation on the ſubject of Sebaſtiani's miſſion, which he aſſerted to be *ſtrictly commercial*, he expatiated at great length on the ſincere deſire of the Firſt Conſul to maintain inviolable the peace which had been ſo lately concluded; adding, that the ſituation of the French finances was ſuch, that were not this deſire for peace in the Firſt Conſul an effect of ſyſtem, it would be moſt imperiouſly dictated to him by the total impoſſibility in which this country found itſelf of carrying on that extenſive ſtate of warfare, which even a partial rupture would naturally lead to. He expreſſed great ſurpriſe, therefore, that any ſuſpicion ſhould attach, when the means of diſturbing the public tranquillity were, as muſt be well known in England, ſo completely wanting; and deſired to know what was the nature and degree of ſatisfaction which his Majeſty would require. On this I told him, that I could not pretend to ſay by what means thoſe apprehenſions, which the conduct of this Government had raiſed in England, were to be allayed; but I could aſſure him, that in the diſcuſſion of them, we ſhould be animated ſolely by a ſincere deſire to be convinced of the truth of his aſſertions, ſince on that depended the peace and happineſs of Europe. I took this opportunity of aſſuring him, that although, according to his ſtatement of the ſituation of France, we might poſſeſs in a greater degree the means of ſupporting the expence of a war, ſince thoſe means aroſe from ſources which even a ſtate of warfare did not dry up, yet ſuch was his Majeſty's ſincere deſire of maintaining peace, that nothing but abſolute and unavoidable neceſſity would ever induce him to deprive his ſubjects of the bleſſings which they begin to enjoy.

No. 38.

My Lord, *Paris, February* 21, 1803.

My laſt diſpatch of the 17th, in which I gave your Lordſhip an account of my conference with M. de Talleyrand, was ſcarcely gone, when I received a note from him, informing me that the Firſt Conſul wiſhed to converſe with me, and deſired I would come to him at the Thuilleries at nine o'clock. He received me in his cabinet with tolerable cordiality, and, after talking on different ſubjects, for a few minutes, he deſired me to ſit down, as he himſelf did on the other ſide of the table, and began. He told me, that he felt it neceſſary, after what had paſſed between me and M. de Talleyrand, that he ſhould, in the moſt clear and authentic manner, make known his ſentiments to me, in order

order to their being communicated to his Majeſty; and he conceived this would be more effectually done by himſelf than thro' any medium whatever. He ſaid, that it was a matter of infinite diſappointment to him, that the Treaty of Amiens, inſtead of being followed by conciliation and friendſhip, the natural effects of peace, had been productive only of continual and increaſing jealouſy and miſtruſt; and that this miſtruſt was now avowed in ſuch a manner as muſt bring the point to an iſſue.

He now enumerated the ſeveral provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the firſt line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria, as we were bound to do by treaty. In this he ſaid that no conſideration on earth ſhould make him acquieſce; and of the two, he had rather ſee us in poſſeſſion of the Fauxbourg St Antoine than Malta He then adverted to the abuſe thrown out againſt him in the Engliſh public prints; but this he ſaid he did not ſo much regard as that which appeared in the French papers publiſhed in London. This he conſidered as much more miſchievous, ſince it was meant to excite this country againſt him and his Government. He complained of the protection given to Georges and others of his deſcription, who, inſtead of being ſent to Canada, as had been repeatedly promiſed, were permitted to remain in England, handſomely penſioned, and conſtantly committing all ſorts of crimes on the coaſts of France, as well as in the interior. In confirmation of this he told me, that two men had within theſe few days been apprehended in Normandy, and were now on their way to Paris, who were hired aſſaſſins, and employed by the Biſhop of Arras, by the Baron de Rolle, by Georges, and by Dutheil, as would be fully proved in a court of juſtice, and made known to the world.

He acknowledged, that the irritation he felt againſt England increaſed daily, becauſe every wind (I make uſe as much as I can of his own ideas and expreſſions) which blew from England, brought nothing but enmity and hatred againſt him.

He now went back to Egypt, and told me, that if he had felt the ſmalleſt inclination to take poſſeſſion of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by ſending twenty-five thouſand men to Aboukir, who would have poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole country in defiance of the four thouſand Britiſh in Alexandria. That inſtead of that garriſon being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furniſhing him with a pretence for invading it. *This he ſhould not do, whatever might be his deſire to have it as a colony, becauſe he did not think it worth the riſk of a war, in which he might, perhaps, be conſidered as the aggreſſor, and by which he ſhould loſe more than he could gain, ſince ſooner or later Egypt would belong to France, either by the falling to pieces of the Turkiſh empire, or by ſome arrangement with the Porte.*

As a proof of his deſire to maintain peace, he wiſhed to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A deſcent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himſelf at the head of the expedition. But how could it be ſuppoſed, that after having gained the height on which he ſtood, he would riſk his life and reputation in ſuch a hazardous attempt, unleſs forced to it by neceſſity, when the chances were, that he and the greateſt part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the ſea? He talked much on this ſubject, but never affected to diminiſh the danger. He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one againſt him; but ſtill he was determined to attempt it, if war ſhould be the conſequence of the preſent diſcuſſion; and that ſuch was the diſpoſition of the troops, that army after army would be found for the enterpriſe.

He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of four hundred and eighty thouſand men, for to this amount it is, he ſaid, *to be immediately completed*, all ready for the moſt deſperate enterpriſes; and England with a fleet that made her miſtreſs of the ſeas, and which he did not think he ſhould be able to equal in leſs than ten years: two ſuch countries, by a proper underſtanding, might govern the world, but by their ſtrifes might overturn it. He ſaid, that if he had not felt the enmity of the Britiſh Government on every occaſion ſince the Treaty of Amiens, there would have been nothing that he would not have done to prove his deſire to conciliate; participation in indemnities as well as in influence on the continent; treaties of commerce, in ſhort, any thing that could have given ſatisfaction, and have teſtified his friendſhip. Nothing, however, had been able to conquer the hatred of the Britiſh Government, and therefore it was now come to the point, whether we ſhould have peace or war. To preſerve peace, the Treaty of Amiens muſt be fulfilled; the abuſe in the public prints, if not totally ſuppreſſed, at leaſt kept within bounds, and confined to the Engliſh papers; and the protection ſo openly given to his bitterеſt enemies (alluding to Georges and perſons of that deſcription), muſt be withdrawn. If war, it was neceſſary only to ſay ſo, and to refuſe to fulfil the Treaty. He now made the tour of Europe, to prove to me, that, in its preſent ſtate, there was no Power with which we could coaleſce for the purpoſe of making war againſt France; conſequently it was our intereſt to gain time, and if we had any point to gain, renew the war when circumſtances were more favourable. He ſaid, it was not doing him juſtice to ſuppoſe, that he conceived himſelf above the opinion of his country

or of Europe. He would not riſk uniting Europe againſt him by any violent act of aggreſſion; neither was he ſo powerful in France as to perſuade the nation to go to war unleſs on good grounds. He ſaid, that he had not chaſtiſed the Algerines from his unwillingneſs to excite the jealouſy of other Powers, but he hoped that England, Ruſſia, and France would one day feel that it was their intereſt to deſtroy ſuch a neſt of thieves, and force them to live rather by cultivating their land than by plunder.

In the little I ſaid to him, for he gave me in the courſe of two hours but very few opportunities of ſaying a word, I confined myſelf ſtrictly to the tenour of your Lordſhip's inſtructions I urged them in the ſame manner as I had done to M. de Talleyrand, and dwelt as ſtrongly as I could on the ſenſation which the publication of Sebaſtiani's Report had created in England, where the views of France towards Egypt muſt always command the utmoſt vigilance and jealouſy. He maintained, that what ought to convince us of his deſire of peace, was, on the one hand, the little he had to gain by renewing the war, and, on the other, the facility with which he might have taken poſſeſſion of Egypt with the very ſhips and troops which were now going from the Mediterranean to St. Domingo, and that with the approbation of all Europe, and more particularly of the Turks, who had repeatedly invited him to join with them, for the purpoſe of forcing us to evacuate their territory.

I do not pretend to follow the arguments of the Firſt Conſul in detail; this would be impoſſible, from the vaſt variety of matter which he took occaſion to introduce. His purpoſe was evidently to convince me, that on Malta muſt depend peace or war, and at the ſame time to impreſs upon my mind a ſtrong idea of the means he poſſeſſed of annoying us at home and abroad.

With regard to the miſtruſt and jealouſy which he ſaid conſtantly prevailed ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Amiens, I obſerved, that after a war of ſuch long duration, ſo full of rancour, and carried on in a manner of which hiſtory has no example, it was but natural that a conſiderable degree of agitation ſhould prevail; but this, like the ſwell after a ſtorm, would gradually ſubſide, if not kept up by the policy of either party; that I would not pretend to pronounce which had been the aggreſſor in the paper war of which he complained, and which was ſtill kept up, though with this difference, that in England it was independent of Government, and in France its very act and deed. To this I added, that it muſt be admitted that we had ſuch motives of miſtruſt againſt France as could not be alleged againſt us; and I was going to inſtance the acceſſion of territory and influence gained by France ſince the Treaty, when he interrupted me by ſaying, I ſuppoſe you mean Piedmont and Switzerland; "*ce ſont des bagatelles*:" and it muſt have been foreſeen whilſt the negotiation was pending; "*vous n'avez pas le droit d'en parler à cette heure.*" I then alleged as a cauſe of miſtruſt and jealouſy, the impoſſibility of obtaining juſtice, or any kind of redreſs, for any of his Majeſty's ſubjects. He aſked me in what reſpect: and I told him, that ſince the ſigning of the Treaty not one Britiſh claimant had been ſatisfied, although every Frenchman of that deſcription had been ſo within one month after that period; and that ſince I had been here, and I could ſay as much of my predeceſſors, not one ſatisfactory anſwer had been obtained to the innumerable repreſentations which we had been under the neceſſity of making in favour of Britiſh ſubjects and property detained in the ſeveral ports of France and elſewhere, without even a ſhadow of juſtice: ſuch an order of things, I ſaid, was not made to inſpire confidence; but, on the contrary, muſt create miſtruſt. This, he ſaid, muſt be attributed to the natural difficulties attending ſuch ſuits, when both parties thought themſelves right; but he denied that ſuch delays could proceed from any diſinclination to do what was juſt and right. With regard to the penſions which were granted to French or Swiſs individuals, I obſerved, that they were given as a reward for paſt ſervices during the war, and moſt certainly not for preſent ones, and ſtill leſs for ſuch as had been inſinuated, of a nature repugnant to the feelings of every individual in England, and to the univerſally acknowledged loyalty and honour of the Britiſh Government. That as for any participation of indemnities, or other acceſſions, which his Majeſty might have obtained, I could take upon myſelf to aſſure him, that his Majeſty's ambition led him rather to preſerve than to acquire. And that, with regard to the moſt propitious moment for renewing hoſtilities, his Majeſty, whoſe ſincere deſire it was to continue the bleſſings of peace to his ſubjects, would always conſider ſuch a meaſure as the greateſt calamity; but that, if his Majeſty was ſo deſirous of peace, it muſt not be imputed to the difficulty of obtaining allies; and the leſs ſo, as thoſe means which it might be neceſſary to afford ſuch allies, for perhaps inadequate ſervices, would all be concentrated in England, and give a proportionate increaſe of energy to our own exertions.

At this part of the converſation he roſe from his chair, and told me, that he ſhould give orders to General Andreoſſi to enter on the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs with your Lordſhip; but he wiſhed that I ſhould at the ſame time be made acquainted with his motives, and be convinced of his ſincerity, rather from himſelf than from his Miniſters. He then, after a converſation of two hours, during the greateſt part of which he talked inceſſantly, converſed for a few moments on indifferent ſubjects, in apparent good humour, and retired.

Such

Such was nearly, as I can recollect, the purport of this conference.

It muſt however be obſerved, that he did not, as M. Talleyrand had done, affect to attribute Colonel Sebaſtiani's miſſion *to commercial motives only*, but as one rendered neceſſary, in a military point of view, by the infraction by us of the Treaty of Amiens.

WHITWORTH.

P. S. This converſation took place on Friday laſt, and this morning I ſaw M. de Talleyrand. He had been with the Firſt Conſul after I left him, and he aſſured me that he had been very well ſatisfied with the frankneſs with which I had made my obſervations on what fell from him. I told him, that without entering into any farther detail, what I had ſaid to the Firſt Conſul amounted to an aſſurance, of what I truſted there could be no doubt, of the readineſs of his Majeſty's Miniſters to remove all ſubjects of diſcuſſion, where that could be done without violating the laws of the country; and to fulfil ſtrictly the engagements which they had contracted, in as much as that could be reconciled with the ſafety of the State. As this applied to Malta and Egypt, he gave me to underſtand, that a project was in contemplation, by which the integrity of the Turkiſh empire would be ſo effectually ſecured as to do away every cauſe of doubt or uneaſineſs, either with regard to Egypt or any part of the Turkiſh dominions. He could not then, he ſaid, explain himſelf farther. Under theſe circumſtances, no one can expect that we ſhould relinquiſh that aſſurance which we have in hand, till ſomething equally ſatisfactory is propoſed and adopted.

No. 39.

Downing-ſtreet, February 18, 1803.

My Lord,

Your Excellency's diſpatch, of February 21ſt, has been received, and laid before the King.

I have great ſatisfaction in communicating to you his Majeſty's entire approbation of the able and judicious manner in which you appear to have executed the inſtructions which I gave you in my diſpatch of the 9th inſtant.

The account you have given of your interview with the Firſt Conſul is in every reſpect important.

It is unneceſſary for me to remark on the tone and temper in which the ſentiments of the Firſt Conſul appear to have been expreſſed, or to offer any obſervations in addition to thoſe ſo properly made by your Excellency at the time, upon ſeveral of the topics which were brought forward by the Firſt Conſul in the courſe of your converſation; I ſhall, therefore, content myſelf with referring your Excellency to my diſpatch to Mr. Merry, of Auguſt 28, 1802, in which the ſubjects of the complaints of the French Government, reſpecting the freedom of the preſs, the emigrants, &c. are particularly diſcuſſed. I cannot however avoid noticing, that nothing approaching to explanation or ſatisfaction is ſtated to have been thrown out by the Firſt Conſul, in anſwer to the juſt repreſentations and complaints of his Majeſty, in conſequence of the unwarrantable inſinuations and charges contained in Colonel Sebaſtiani's Report againſt his Majeſty's Government, the Officer commanding his forces in Egypt, and his army in that quarter; but that, on the other hand, the language of the Firſt Conſul has tended to ſtrengthen and confirm the ſuſpicions which that publication was peculiarly calculated to excite.

I ſhall now proceed to give you ſome farther inſtructions on the language which it may be proper for you to hold reſpecting the charge which has been advanced againſt his Majeſty's Government, of their unwillingneſs to fulfil the Treaty of Amiens. The Treaty of Amiens has been in a courſe of execution, on the part of his Majeſty, in every article in which, according to the ſpirit of that Treaty, it has been found capable of execution. There cannot be the leaſt doubt, that Egypt is at this time completely evacuated. The delay which had ariſen in the evacuation of Alexandria was owing to accidental circumſtances, the particulars of which were explained to you in my diſpatch of the 30th November laſt; and I had every reaſon to believe, from the communication I had with General Andreoſſi on the ſubject, that the French Government were perfectly ſatisfied with the explanation which he was authorized at the time to give them reſpecting it.

With regard to that article of the Treaty which relates to Malta, the ſtipulations contained in it (owing to circumſtances which it was not in the power of his Majeſty to control) have not been found capable of execution. The refuſal of Ruſſia to accede to the arrangement, except on condition that the Malteſe *langue* ſhould be aboliſhed; the ſilence of the Court of Berlin, with reſpect to the invitation that has been made to it, in conſequence of the Treaty, to become a guaranteeing Power; the abolition of the Spaniſh Priories, in defiance of the Treaty, to which the King of Spain was a party; the declaration of the Portugueſe Government, of their intention to ſequeſtrate the property of the Portugueſe Priory, as forming a part of the Spaniſh *langue*, unleſs the property of the Spaniſh Priories is reſtored to them; the non-election of a Grand Maſter: theſe circumſtances would have been ſufficient, without any other ſpecial grounds, to have warranted his Majeſty in ſuſpending the evacuation of the iſland, until ſome new arrangement could be adjuſted for its ſecurity and independence. But when it is conſidered how greatly the dominion, power, and influence of France have of late been extended, his Majeſty muſt feel, that he has an inconteſtable right, conformably to the principles on which the Treaty of Peace was negotiated

and

and concluded, to demand additional ſecurities in any new arrangement which it might be neceſſary to make with a view of effecting the real objects of that Treaty. And theſe conſiderations, ſufficient as they might be in themſelves to juſtify the line of conduct which his Majeſty had determined to adopt, have received additional force from the views which have been recently and unreſervedly manifeſted by the French Government, reſpecting the Turkiſh dominions, and the iſlands in the Adriatic (*and which have been in a great degree admitted by the Firſt Conſul in his interview with your Excellency*)—views which are directly repugnant, not only to the ſpirit, but to the letter of the Treaty of Amiens.

From the poſtſcript in your Excellency's letter it appears, that a project was in contemplation, by which, according to the declaration of M. Talleyrand, the integrity of the Turkiſh territory would be ſecured, ſo as to do away every cauſe of doubt or uneaſineſs, either with regard to Egypt or to any other part of the Turkiſh dominions.—His Majeſty will conſider the communication of ſuch a project as indicating a diſpoſition, on the part of the French Government, to afford him explanation and ſatisfaction reſpecting ſome of the points which have been the ſubject of his repreſentations. But after all that has paſſed, his Majeſty cannot conſent that his troops ſhould evacuate the iſland of Malta until ſubſtantial ſecurity has been provided for thoſe objects which, under the preſent circumſtances, might be materially endangered by their removal.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.

No. 40.

My Lord, *Paris, 5th March*, 1803.

I ſaw M. de Talleyrand yeſterday, and acquitted myſelf of your Lordſhip's inſtructions. I recapitulated the ſeveral arguments therein contained, dwelling particularly on the open avowal of the Firſt Conſul's views in Egypt; and concluding with the reſolution of his Majeſty not to withdraw his troops from Malta, until ſome ſecurity ſhould be given, that by ſo doing his Majeſty ſhould not expoſe the ſafety of his own dominions.

He heard me with great patience, and in anſwer endeavoured, as before, to convince me that there was no reaſon whatever for the apprehenſions which we entertained. That it was true, the acquiſition of Egypt had been, and perhaps ſtill was, a favourite object of the Firſt Conſul, but that it was not ſo much ſo as to allow him to go to war for its attainment.

I then told him that what had in a particular manner excited the attention of your Lordſhip, in my laſt report, was the aſſurance he had given me of ſome project being in contemplation, whereby the integrity of the Turkiſh Empire would be ſo enſured in all its parts, as to remove every doubt or apprehenſion. I begged him, therefore, to explain himſelf on this ſubject, which I conceived to be of the utmoſt importance; ſince it was only by ſuch means that both parties could be ſatisfied. He then gave me to underſtand, that what he had termed a project was nothing more than what had been expreſſed in the Firſt Conſul's meſſage to the Legiſlative Body, when he ſays, that there is a French Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, who is charged to give every aſſurance of the diſpoſition of France to ſtrengthen, inſtead of to weaken, that Government. I expreſſed a doubt whether this, or any other parole ſecurity, would be conſidered as ſufficient in ſuch a tranſaction. Hereupon he repeated the queſtion, What then is the ſecurity which you require, and which the Firſt Conſul can give? This, I told him, muſt be the ſubject of the negotiation on which we were willing to enter; and I truſted that the French Government would bring into it the ſame temper, and the ſame real deſire to conciliate, which was manifeſted by his Majeſty's Miniſters.

M. de Talleyrand now informed me, that the Firſt Conſul had, five or ſix days ago, ordered inſtructions to be ſent to General Andreoſſi, by which he was to require an immediate and categorical anſwer to the plain queſtion, Whether his Majeſty would, or would not, cauſe Malta to be evacuated by the Britiſh troops? That he concluded this communication was already made, and that he expected to learn the reſult of it in a very few days; adding, that all the Firſt Conſul wanted was to know preciſely on what he had to depend.

I could not help lamenting this precipitate meaſure, ſince it could anſwer no good purpoſe, and would only tend to introduce into the diſcuſſion ill humour and offended dignity, in the place of diſpaſſionate reaſoning. I begged him, however, to be prepared, and to prepare the Firſt Conſul to meet with more oppoſition to his will than he had been accuſtomed to on ſimilar occaſions.

I told him, that his Majeſty was willing to diſcuſs the point in diſpute with fairneſs and candour, but certainly never would be intimidated into acquieſcence; and I repeatedly urged, that if he wiſhed well to the peace of the two countries, he ſhould prepare the Firſt Conſul for the conſequences which might naturally be expected from this ſtep, and thus prevent the effect of any ſudden guſt of ill-humour. He was unwilling to admit that there could be any chance of ſatisfying the Firſt Conſul ſhort of a compliance with his wiſhes, founded, as he pretended, on good faith.

Our converſation ended here, and I wait the reſult of General Andreoſſi's communication with the utmoſt impatience.

WHITWORTH.

P. S.

P. S. In the interval between the writing and the tranſcribing the above diſpatch, I have taken another opportunity of ſeeing M. de Talleyrand, and I am glad to find, that (for what purpoſe I know not) he had repreſented the inſtructions to General Andreoſſi as much more abſolute and offenſive than they really are. I found him to-day entirely diſpoſed to give me another opinion, and to convince me that the Firſt Conſul, far from wiſhing to carry matters to extremity, was deſirous to diſcuſs fairly and without paſſion, a point which he admitted was of importance to both countries. He repeatedly aſſured me, that much as the Firſt Conſul might have the acquiſition of Egypt at heart, he would ſacrifice his own feelings to the preſervation of peace; and henceforth ſeek to augment his glory by improving and conſolidating the internal ſituation of the country, rather than by adding to its poſſeſſions.

No. 41.

Note from General Andreoſſi to Lord Hawkeſbury; dated March 10, 1803.

The underſigned Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French republic to his Britannic Majeſty, had received from the Firſt Conſul expreſs orders to require from the Britiſh Government ſome explanations reſpecting the protracted occupation of the iſland of Malta by the Engliſh troops. He had hoped that verbal communications would have been ſufficient to have produced ſatisfactory expoſitions, by preparing the way for the mutual conciliation of minds and intereſts, a conduct which has been preſcribed to him by his ardent zeal for the maintenance of harmony between the two countries, and of the peace of Europe, objects of the ſolicitude of the French Government: but the underſigned thinks he can no longer delay complying with the inſtructions he had received, and he has therefore the honour of addreſſing the following obſervatione to his Excellency Lord Hawkeſbury, which recall to recollection the ſpirit and the leading features of the verbal communications which he has previouſly made to him.

By the conditions of the fourth paragraph of the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens, the Engliſh troops were to evacuate the iſland of Malta and its dependencies three months after the exchange of the ratifications.

Ten months have elapſed ſince the ratifications have been exchanged, and the Engliſh troops are ſtill at Malta.

The French troops, on the contrary, who were to evacuate the Neapolitan and Papal ſtates, have not waited the expiration of the three months which were granted to them to withdraw, and have quitted Tarentum, the fortifications of which they had re-eſtabliſhed, and where they had collected 100 pieces of cannon.

What can be alleged in juſtification of the delay in evacuating Malta? Has not the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens provided for every thing? and the Neapolitan troops being arrived, under what pretext do thoſe of England ſtill remain there?

Is it becauſe all the powers enumerated in the ſixth paragraph have not yet accepted the guarantee which is devolved upon them? But this is not a condition that relates to the evacuation of the iſland; and, beſides, Auſtria has already ſent its act of guarantee: Ruſſia itſelf has made only a ſingle difficulty, which is done away by the acceſſion of the Firſt Conſul to the modifications propoſed, unleſs indeed England itſelf throws obſtacles in the way, by refuſing to acceed to the propoſals of Ruſſia, which after all could not affect the engagements of his Britannic Majeſty; who, according to the expreſs conditions of the treaty, is to evacuate the iſland of Malta within three months, placing it under the guard of the Neapolitans, who are to garriſon it until the definitive arrangements of the Order are ſettled.

It ſhould therefore ſeem impoſſible, and it would be without example in the hiſtory of nations, were his Britannic Majeſty to refuſe to execute a fundamental article of the pacification, of the very one which, in the drawing up of the preliminaries, was conſidered as the firſt, and as requiring to be ſettled previouſly to every other point.

Indeed, the Firſt Conſul, who cordially relies on the intentions of his Britannic Majeſty, and cannot ſuppoſe them to be leſs open and generous than thoſe with which he is animated, has hitherto been unwilling to attribute the delay of the evacuation of the iſland of Malta to any other than to maritime circumſtances.

The underſigned is therefore charged to require explanations on this point, and he is perſuaded that the Britiſh Miniſtry will be the more anxious to furniſh ſuch as will be ſatisfactory, as they muſt be ſenſible how neceſſary they are for the maintenance of harmony, and how important they are for the honour of the two nations.

The underſigned avails himſelf of this opportunity to renew to Lord Hawkeſbury, the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

Portland Place, 10th March, 1803. F. ANDREOSSI.

No. 42.

My Lord, *Paris, March* 12, 1803.

The meſſenger, Maſon, arrived yeſterday morning early, with your Lordſhip's letter of the 7th, informing me, that in conſequence of the preparations in the ports of France and Holland, which though avowedly intended for colonial ſervice, might, in the event of a rupture, be turned againſt ſome part of the Britiſh dominions, his Majeſty had judged it expedient to ſend a meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament, recommending, in terms void of offence, the adoption of ſuch meaſures as may be conſiſtent with the honour of his crown and the ſecurity of his dominions, and at the ſame time ſuch as will manifeſt his Majeſty's

Majeſty's diſpoſition for the preſervation of peace

I beg leave to return your Lordſhip my thanks for having appriſed me of this circumſtance by a ſpecial meſſenger; I found, however, on going to M. de Talleyrand, at two o'clock, that he was already informed of it. He was juſt ſetting out to communicate it to the Firſt Conſul, and appeared under conſiderable agitation. He returned with me to his cabinet, and though he told me he was preſſed for time, he ſuffered me to relate the circumſtance without interruption. I endeavoured to make him ſenſible that this meaſure was merely precautionary, and not in the leaſt degree intended as a menace. I concluded my obſervations by repeating that it was merely a meaſure of ſelf-ſecurity, founded on the armaments which were carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, remarking at the ſame time, that had not even theſe armaments been as notorious as they were, the very circumſtance of the Firſt Conſul's determination to augment ſo conſiderably his army in time of peace, would have been a full and ſufficient motive for ſuch a meaſure of precaution.

M. de Talleyrand now informed me that he was already acquainted with the buſineſs; that a meſſenger had that morning arrived, who had brought him a copy of the meſſage, which he communicated to me. I could draw from him no reply whatever to my obſervations. He confined himſelf ſtrictly to the aſſurance which he has ſo repeatedly made, that there was no foundation whatever for the alarm which was felt by his Majeſty's Miniſters; that the Firſt Conſul was pacific; that he had no thonghts whatever of attacking his Majeſty's dominions, unleſs forced to do ſo by a commencement of hoſtilities on our part; that he ſhould always conſider the *refuſal to evacuate Malta as ſuch a commencement of hoſtilities:* and that as we had hitherto heſitated to do ſo, he was juſtified in adopting the meaſures which might eventually be neceſſary. He diſclaimed every idea of the armaments fitting out in the Dutch ports having any other deſtination than to the colonies; and concluded, that for his part he could not comprehend the motives which had neceſſitated a reſort to ſuch a meaſure on the part of his Majeſty's Government.

He then deſired leave to go to the Firſt Conſul, promiſing that he would let me know the reſult when we met at dinner at the Pruſſian Miniſter's. He did not come there till near ſeven o'clock, and when we roſe from dinner he took me aſide and informed me, that although the Firſt Conſul had been highly irritated at the unjuſt ſuſpicion which his Majeſty's Government entertained, yet he would not allow himſelf to be ſo far maſtered by his feelings, as to loſe ſight of the calamities which the preſent diſcuſſion might entail upon humanity. He dwelt much on this topic, and explained the meaſures to which he ſhould be obliged to reſort; he ſaid, that if England wiſhed to diſcuſs fairly, he wiſhed the ſame; that if England prepared for war he would do the ſame; and that if England ſhould finally determine on hoſtilities, he truſted to the ſupport of the French nation in the cauſe of honour and of juſtice. It was in vain that I repeated that England did not wiſh for war; that peace was as neceſſary to us as it could be to France; that all we deſired, and all that we were contending for, was ſecurity; that every thing proved to us, that that ſecurity was threatened by the Firſt Conſul's views on Egypt; and that conſequently our refuſal to evacuate Malta, was become as much a neceſſary meaſure of precaution, as the defence of any part of his Majeſty's dominions. To this kind of reaſoning M. de Talleyrand oppoſed the moderation of the Firſt Conſul, his great ſelf-denial, and his determination to ſacrifice even the moſt favourite points to his ſincere deſire to avoid a rupture.

M. de Talleyrand now told me, that, in order to facilitate my communication of the Firſt Conſul's ſentiments, he would communicate to me a paper which he had that morning drawn up with him; that it was not to be conſidered as any thing abſolutely official; that it was a memorandum to aſſiſt me, but ſuch as I might, if I choſe, tranſmit to your Lordſhip. WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

Verbal Note referred to in No. 42.

I. If his Britannic Majeſty, in his Meſſage, means to ſpeak of the expedition of Helvoetſluys, all the world knows that it was deſtined for America, and that it was on the point of ſailing for its deſtination, but in conſequence of his Majeſty's Meſſage, the embarkation and putting to ſea are about to be countermanded.

II. If we do not receive ſatisfactory explanation reſpecting theſe armaments in England, and if they actually take place, *it is natural* that the Firſt Conſul ſhould march 20,000 men into Holland, ſince Holland is mentioned in the Meſſage.

III. Theſe troops being once in the country, *it is natural* that an encampment ſhould be formed on the frontiers of Hanover; and, moreover, that additional bodies ſhould join thoſe troops which were already embarked for America, in order to form new embarkations, and to maintain an offenſive and defenſive poſition.

IV. *It is natural* that the Firſt Conſul ſhould order ſeveral camps to be formed at Calais, and on different points of the coaſt.

V. It is likewiſe *in the nature of things*, that the Firſt Conſul, who was on the point of evacuating Switzerland, ſhould be under the neceſſity of continuing a French army in that country.

VI. It is alſo *the natural conſequence of all this*, that the Firſt Conſul ſhould ſend a freſh force into Italy, in order to occupy, in caſe of neceſſity, the poſition of Tarentum.

VII. England arming, and arming with ſo much publicity, will compel France to put her armies on the war eſtabliſhment, a ſtep ſo important as cannot fail to agitate all Europe.

The reſult of all theſe movements will be, to irritate the two countries ſtill more. France will have been compelled to take all theſe precautions in conſequence of the Engliſh armaments; and, nevertheleſs, every means will be taken to excite the Engliſh nation by the aſſertion, that France meditates an invaſion. The whole Britiſh population will be obliged to put themſelves under arms for their defence, and their export trade will, even before the war, be in a ſtate of ſtagnation throughout the whole extent of the countries occupied by the French arms.

The experience of nations, and the courſe of events, prove, that the diſtance between ſuch a ſtate of things and actual hoſtility, is unfortunately not remote.

As to the differences, of which mention is made in his Britannic Majeſty's Meſſage, we know not of any that we have with England; for it cannot be imagined that a ſerious intention can have exiſted in England of evading the execution of the Treaty of Amiens under the protection of a military armament. Europe well knows that it is poſſible to attempt the diſmemberment of France, but not to intimidate her.

No. 43.

My Lord, *Paris, March* 14, 1803.

The meſſenger Maſon went on Saturday with my diſpatches of that date, and until yeſterday, Sunday, I ſaw no one likely to give me any further information, ſuch as I could depend upon, as to the effect which his Majeſty's Meſſage had produced on the Firſt Conſul. At the Court which was held at the Thuilleries upon that day, he accoſted me, evidently under very conſiderable agitation. He began by aſking me if I had any news from England? I told him that I had received letters from your Lordſhip two days ago. He immediately ſaid, "And ſo you are determined to go to war?"—"No!" I replied, "we are too ſenſible of the advantages of peace."—"Nous avons," ſaid he, "déjà fait la guerre pendant quinze ans." As he ſeemed to wait for an anſwer, I obſerved only, "C'en eſt déjà trop."—"Mais," ſaid he, "vous voulez la faire encore quinze années, et vous m'y forçez." I told him that was very far from his Majeſty's intention. He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were ſtanding together at a little diſtance from me, and ſaid to them, "Les Anglois veulent la guerre, mais s'ils ſont les premiers à tirer l'epée, je ſerai le dernier à la remettre. Ils ne reſpectant pas les traités. Il faut dorénavant les couvrir de crepe noir." He then went his round. In a few minutes he came back to me, and reſumed the converſation, if ſuch it can be called, by ſomething perſonally civil to me. He began again: "Pourquoi des armèmens? contre qui des meſures de precaution? Je n'ai pas un ſeul vaiſſeu de ligne dans les ports de France: mais ſi vous voulez armer, j'armerai auſſi; ſi vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai auſſi. Vous pourrez peut-être tuer la France, mais jamais l'intimider,"—"On ne voudroit," ſaid I, "ni l'un ni l'autre. On voudroit vivre en bon intelligence avec elle."—"Il faut donc reſpecter les traités," replied he; "malheur à ceux qui ne reſpectent pas les traités; ils en ſeront reſponſable à toute l'Europe." He was too much agitated to make it adviſeable for me to prolong the converſation; I therefore made no anſwer, and he retired to his apartment, repeating the laſt phraſe.

It is to be remarked, that all this paſſed loud enough to be overheard by two hundred people who were preſent; and I am perſuaded that there was not a ſingle perſon who did not feel the extreme impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity, as well as of decency on the occaſion.

WHITWORTH.

Right Honourable Lord Hawſkeſbury.

NOTE.

No. 45.

The underſigned, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King the note of his Excellency the French ambaſſador of the 10th inſtant.

In obeying the commands of his Majeſty, by returning an official anſwer to this note, the underſigned feels it neceſſary for him to do little more than repeat the explanations which have been already given on more than one occaſion by himſelf verbally to General Andreoſſi, and by Lord Whitworth to M. Talleyrand, on the ſubject of the note, and of the points which appear to be connected with it. He can have no difficulty in aſſuring the French ambaſſador, that his Majeſty has entertained a moſt ſincere deſire that the Treaty of Amiens might be executed in a full and complete manner; but it has not been poſſible for him to conſider this Treaty as having been founded on principles different from thoſe which have been invariably applied to every other antecedent treaty or convention, namely, that they were negociated with reference to the actual *ſtate of poſſeſſion* of the different parties, and to the *treaties* or *public engagements* by which they were bound at the time of its concluſion; and that if that ſtate of poſſeſſion and of engagements was ſo materially altered by the act of either of the parties as to affect the nature of the compact itſelf, the other party has a right, according to the law of nations, to interfere for the purpoſe of obtaining ſatisfaction or compenſation for any eſſential difference which

which ſuch acts may have ſubſequently made in their relative ſituation; that if there ever was a caſe to which this principle might be applied with peculiar propriety, it was that of the late Treaty of Peace: for the negotiation was conducted on a baſis not merely propoſed by his Majeſty, but ſpecially agreed to, in an official note, by the French Government, viz. *that his Majeſty ſhould keep a compenſation out of his conqueſts for the important acquiſition of territory made by France upon the Continent.* That is a ſufficient proof, that the compact was underſtood to have been concluded in relation to the then exiſting ſtate of things; for the meaſure of his Majeſty's compenſation was to be calculated with reference to the acquiſitions of France at that time; and if the interference of the French Government in the general affairs of Europe ſince that period; if their interpoſition with reſpect to Switzerland and Holland, whoſe independence was guaranteed by them at the time of the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace; if the acquiſitions which have been made by France in various quarters, but particularly thoſe in Italy, have extended the territory and increaſed the power of France, his Majeſty would be warranted, conſiſtently with the ſpirit of the Treaty of Peace, in claiming equivalents for theſe acquiſitions, as a counterpoiſe to the augmentation of the power of France. His Majeſty, however, anxious to prevent all ground of miſunderſtanding, and deſirous of conſolidating the general peace of Europe, as far as might be in his power, was willing to have waved the pretenſions he might have a right to advance of this nature; and as the other articles of the Definitive Treaty have been in a courſe of execution on his part, ſo he would have been ready to have carried into effect an arrangement conformable to the true intent and ſpirit of the tenth article; the execution of that arrangement, according to its terms having been rendered impracticable by circumſtances which it was not in his Majeſty's power to controul. Whilſt his Majeſty was actuated by theſe ſentiments of moderation and forbearance, and prepared to regulate his conduct in conformity to them, his attention was particularly attracted by the very extraordinary publication of the report of Colonel Sebaſtiani to the Firſt Conſul. This report contains the moſt unjuſtifiable inſinuations and charges againſt his Majeſty's Government; againſt the officer commanding his forces in Egypt; and againſt the Britiſh army in that quarter: inſinuations and charges wholly deſtitute of foundation, and ſuch as would have warranted his Majeſty in demanding that ſatisfaction which, on occaſions of this nature, independent powers in a ſtate of amity have a right to expect from each other. It diſcloſes, moreover, views in the higheſt degree injurious to the intereſts of his Majeſty's dominions, and directly repugnant to, and utterly inconſiſtent with, the ſpirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace concluded between his Majeſty and the French Government. His Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Paris was accordingly directed to make ſuch a repreſentation to the French Government, as his Majeſty felt to be called for by imputations of the nature above deſcribed, by the diſcloſure of purpoſes inconſiſtent with good faith, and highly injurious to the intereſts of his people; and as a claim had recently been made by the French Government on the ſubject of the evacuation of Malta, Lord Whitworth was inſtructed to accompany this repreſentation by a declaration, on the part of his Majeſty, that before he could enter into any farther diſcuſſions relative to that iſland, it was expected that ſatisfactory explanations ſhould be given upon the various points reſpecting which his Majeſty had complained. This repreſentation and this claim, founded on principles inconteſtibly juſt, and couched in terms the moſt temperate, appear to have been wholly diſregarded by the French Government; no ſatisfaction has been afforded, no explanation whatever has been given; but, on the contrary, his Majeſty's ſuſpicions of the views of the French Government with reſpect to the Turkiſh empire have been confirmed and ſtrengthened by ſubſequent events. Under theſe circumſtances, his Majeſty feels that he has no alternative, and that a juſt regard to his own honour, and to the intereſts of his people, make it neceſſary for him to declare, that he cannot conſent that his troops ſhould evacuate the iſland of Malta, until ſubſtantial ſecurity has been provided for thoſe objects, which, under the preſent circumſtances, might be materially endangered by their removal.

With reſpect to ſeveral of the poſitions ſtated in the note, and grounded on the idea of the 10th article, being executed in its literal ſenſe, they call for ſome obſervations. By the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens, the iſland of Malta was to be reſtored by his Majeſty to the order of St. John, upon certain conditions. The evacuation of the iſland, at a ſpecified period, formed a part of theſe conditions; and if the other ſtipulations had been in a due courſe of execution, his Majeſty would have been bound, by the terms of the Treaty, to have ordered his forces to evacuate the iſland: but theſe conditions muſt be conſidered as being all of equal effect; and if any material parts of them ſhould have been found incapable of execution, or if the execution of them ſhould from any circumſtances have been retarded, his Majeſty would be warranted in deferring the evacuation of the iſland until ſuch time as the other conditions of the article could be effected; or until ſome new arrangement could be concluded which ſhould be judged ſatisfactory by the contracting parties. The refuſal of Ruſſia to accede to the arrangement, except on condition that the Maltese langue ſhould be aboliſhed; the ſilence of the court of Berlin, with reſpect to the invitation

vitation that has been made to it, in conſequence of the Treaty, to become a guaranteeing power; the abolition of the Spaniſh priories, in defiance of the Treaty to which the King of Spain was a party; the declaration of the Portugueſe Government, of their intention to ſequeſtrate the property of the Portugueſe priory, as forming a part of the Spaniſh langue, unleſs the property of the Spaniſh priories was reſtored to them—theſe circumſtances would have been ſufficient, without any other ſpecial grounds, to have warranted his Majeſty in ſuſpending the evacuation of the iſland. The evacuation of Tarentum and Brunduſium is in no reſpect connected with that of Malta. The French Government were bound to evacuate the kingdom of Naples, by their Treaty of Peace with the King of Naples, at a period antecedent to that at which this ſtipulation was carried into effect.

The French Government were bound, likewiſe, by engagements with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to reſpect the independence of the kingdom of Naples; but even admitting that the departure of the French troops from Tarentum depended ſolely on the article of the Treaty of Amiens, their departure is, by the terms of the Treaty, to take place at the ſame period as the other evacuations in Europe; namely, one month after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty; at which period both Porto Ferrajo and Minorca were evacuated by his Majeſty's forces; whereas the troops of his Majeſty were in no caſe bound to evacuate the iſland of Malta antecedent to the period of three months after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty; and even in that event, it muſt be conſidered as depending upon the other parts of the arrangement being in a courſe of execution. With reſpect to the aſſertion in the note, that the Neapolitan troops were to form the garriſon of Malta until the period when the arrangements relative to the Order could be carried into effect, it will appear, by a reference to the article, that by the preliminary paragraph, the iſland was to be reſtored to the Order upon the condition of the ſucceeding ſtipulations, and that it was only from the period when the reſtitution to the Order had actually taken place, that by the 12th paragraph the Neapolitan troops were to form a part of the garriſon.

The underſigned has thus ſtated, with all the frankneſs which the importance of the ſubject appears to require, the ſentiments of his Majeſty on the note delivered to him by General Andreoſſi, and on the points in diſcuſſion between the two countries.

His Majeſty is willing to indulge the hope, that the conduct of the French Government on this occaſion may be influenced by principles ſimilar to thoſe which have invariably influenced his own. That as far as poſſible all cauſes of diſtruſt, and every impediment to a good underſtanding between the two countries, may be completely and effectually removed, and that the peace may be conſolidated on a ſecure and laſting foundation.

Downing-ſtreet, March 15, 1803.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency General Andreoſſi.

No. 46.

My Lord, *Paris, March* 17, 1803.

I called yeſterday on M. de Talleyrand, to converſe with him on the ſubject of what had paſſed on Sunday laſt at the Thuilleries. He had been ſince that day ſo fully occupied with his expeditions to different foreign courts, that I had no opportunity of ſeeing him ſooner. I told him, that I had been placed by the Firſt Conſul in a ſituation which could neither ſuit my public nor my *private* feelings; that I went to the Thuilleries to pay my reſpects to the Firſt Conſul, and to preſent my countrymen, but not to treat of political ſubjects; and that unleſs I had the aſſurance from him that I ſhould not be expoſed to a repetition of the ſame diſagreeable circumſtances, I ſhould be under the neceſſity of diſcontinuing my viſits to the Thuilleries. M. de Talleyrand aſſured me, that it was very far from the Firſt Conſul's intention to diſtreſs me; but he had felt himſelf perſonally inſulted by the charges which were brought againſt him by the Engliſh Government; *and that it was incumbent on him to take the firſt opportunity of exculpating himſelf in the preſence of the Miniſters of the different powers of Europe.* He aſſured me that nothing ſimilar would occur.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 47.

My Lord, *Paris, March* 18, 1803.

I received your Lordſhip's diſpatch, with its incloſures, this morning early; and I learnt at the ſame time that a meſſenger had arrived from General Andreoſſi to M. de Talleyrand; ſhortly after, M. de Talleyrand ſent to deſire I would call upon him, which I accordingly did. He told me, that he had not only received your Lordſhip's note to the French Ambaſſador, but alſo the ſentiments of the Firſt Conſul upon it, which he was deſirous to communicate to me, before he re-diſpatched the meſſenger. This he did, and I refer your Lordſhip to the communication which General Andreoſſi will make, according to his inſtructions, without loſs of time.

From the tenour of this note, it appears that this Government is not deſirous to proceed to extremities; that is to ſay, it is not prepared ſo to do; and therefore it expreſſes a willingneſs to enter on the diſcuſſion of the point, which appears, according to their conception, or rather to the interpretation they chooſe to give it, the moſt material. This of courſe is the ſafety of Egypt On this the Firſt Conſul declares in the note, as M. de Talleyrand did repeatedly to me, that he would be willing to enter into any engagement, by which ſuch a ſecurity as would fully quiet our apprehenſions, might be given

on the part of the French Government. On the ſubject of Malta, the Firſt Conſul maintains that he cannot liſten to any compromiſe; with regard to Egypt he is willing to enter into any engagement which may be thought ſufficient.

I told him that he had departed from the letter and the ſenſe of your Lordſhip's note, by confining the queſtion to Malta alone. That note had comprehended other moſt important conſiderations. That the beſt method of bringing the diſcuſſion to a ſpeedy concluſion, ſuch as his Majeſty's Government appeared to wiſh, was to take it up on a broader ſcale. But that at the ſame time his Majeſty's Government would not refuſe to lend itſelf to any thing reaſonable which might be ſuggeſted. There was, however, I told him, one diſtinction to be made in the ſituation of the two Governments, in the diſcuſſion of this queſtion. By our poſſeſſion of Malta, France was not threatened; but the reverſe was the caſe, ſhould the acceſs to Egypt be opened by its evacuation.

WHITWORTH.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 48.

Downing-ſtreet, March 22, 1803.

My Lord,

With reſpect to the ſubject of your Excellency's diſpatch of March 14, I have it in command to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you take the earlieſt opportunity to repreſent to Monſieur de Talleyrand, the ſurpriſe with which his Majeſty has learnt the conduct which the Firſt Conſul had obſerved towards your Excellency in the inſtance to which that diſpatch refers; and you will add, that as his Majeſty has a right to expect that his Ambaſſador ſhould be treated with the reſpect and attention due to the dignity of the Sovereign whom he repreſents, it will be impoſſible for you to preſent yourſelf on any days of ceremony to the Firſt Conſul, unleſs you receive an aſſurance that you will never be expoſed to a repetition of the treatment which you experienced on the occaſion.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth, K.B.

No 49.

The underſigned General of Diviſion, Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, has laid before his Government the note addreſſed to him by his Excellency Lord Hawkeſbury. He has received orders to make the following anſwer to the obſervations therein contained.

The object of this note appears to be to explain his Britannic Majeſty's meſſage; and to give ſome elucidations which had been demanded reſpecting the execution of the Treaty of Amiens.

The Firſt Conſul will not make any complaint relative to the extraordinary and unexpected aſſertions of this act iſſued by his Britannic Majeſty. Not one of them is founded.

His Britannic Majeſty believes that his kingdom is menaced by preparations made in the ports of Holland and France. He has been deceived: the Firſt Conſul has made no preparation.

There were, at the time of the meſſage, but two frigates in the roads of Holland, and but three corvettes in the road of Dunkirk.

How can his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſters have been deceived on facts ſo evident? His Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſadors at Paris, and at the Hague, have ſeriouſly to reproach themſelves, if they have credited information ſo evidently falſe, and if they did not foreſee that they thereby expoſed their Government to err in the moſt important deliberations.

Was it not conformable to the uſage practiſed among nations, firſt to demand explanations, and thus to take means for being convinced of the falſehood of the intelligence which the Miniſters might have received? Muſt not the leaſt effects of the omiſſion of this practice be, to bring on the ruin of families, and carry confuſion, uncertainty, and diſorder into all the commercial affairs of both nations? The Firſt Conſul knows, both from his own ſentiments, and judging of other people by the French, that a great nation can never be terrified. He believes that good policy, and the feelings of true dignity, ever inſpire the ſentiment of eſteem for a rival nation, and never the deſign of menacing her. A great nation may be deſtroyed, but not intimidated.

The ſecond part of his Majeſty's meſſage conſiſts of another aſſertion no better founded.

His Britannic Majeſty makes mention of diſcuſſions, the ſucceſs of which is doubtful. What are theſe diſcuſſions? What official notes, what protocole prove the opening, the progreſs, the viciſſitudes of a debate? Can a ſtate of difficulties, which leads to an alternative of peace or war, ſpring up unawares, without commencement, without progreſſion, and lead without diſtinction, to an appeal to arms before all the means of conciliation have been exhauſted.

In this caſe, the appeal has been publicly made, before it could be known that there was room for miſunderſtanding. The termination of the diſcuſſions was announced before they had begun. The iſſue of a difficult diſcuſſion has been declared before it aroſe. What would Europe, what would both nations think, if they knew that theſe diſcuſſions, announced by his Britannic Majeſty as ſo difficult to terminate, were unknown to the French Government; and that the Firſt Conſul, on reading the meſſage, could not comprehend the meaning of either of the declarations therein contained.

He has alſo abſtained from any oſtenſible ſtep; and whatever may have been the clamour, the activity, the provocations of war, which have taken place in England ſince that meſſage, he has given no orders, he has made no diſpoſitions, no preparations. He

places his glory in an affair of this nature, wholly in being taken in an unprovided ſtate. He will continue in this ſyſtem of honeſt frankneſs, until his Britannic Majeſty has reflected fully on the part he propoſes to take.

In Lord Hawkeſbury's note, an opinion is expreſſed, that the French Republic has increaſed in power ſince the peace of Amiens. This is a decided error. Since that epoch, France has evacuated a conſiderable territory. The French power has received no degree of augmentation. If his Britannic Majeſty is determined to make war, he may alledge all the pretexts he pleaſes. He will find few leſs founded.

As to the complaints made reſpecting the publications which may have appeared in France, they are of an order too ſecondary to be capable of influencing ſuch a deciſion. Are we then returned to the age of tournements? Motives of this nature might have authorized, four centuries ago, the combat of Thirties; but they cannot, in this age, be a reaſon for war between the two countries.

It might ſuffice, in this reſpect, to reply to his Excellency, that no repreſentation has been made by him on the ſubject to the Government of the Republic; and that, if it was but juſtice to grant ſatisfaction, the Firſt Conſul had a right to expect that, which was required by M. Otto, in his note of the 22d Thermidor laſt, upon grounds more ſerious and more juſt.

Is it poſſible that the Engliſh Miniſtry can have been ignorant, that ever ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Amiens, the Engliſh preſs has not ceaſed to ſpread, through Europe, the rage of war, the diſcredit of peace, and ſhameleſs and boundleſs outrages againſt every thing which is the object of the love and veneration of the French people?

A few days after the ratification of peace, one of his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſters declared, that the peace eſtabliſhment muſt be conſiderable; and the diſtruſt excited by this declaration, made in Parliament with as much bitterneſs as impropriety, furniſhed a commentary for the exaggeration and alarms which were circulated in deſpicable pamphlets, and in newſpapers as contemptible as thoſe libels. Since that time, theſe writers have found themſelves invariably ſupported in their inſolent obſervations by particular phraſes taken from the ſpeeches of ſome leading members of parliament. Theſe ſpeeches, ſcarcely to be exceeded by the newswriters themſelves, have, for theſe eighteen months, tended to encourage inſult againſt other Governments to that degree, that every European muſt be offended, and every reaſonable Engliſhman muſt be humiliated by ſuch unheard of licentiouſneſs.

What, if we connect with theſe ſallies, proceedings more offenſive and ſerious; the indulgence granted to French criminals, publiſhing daily outrages in the French language; the ſtill more inexcuſable toleration extended to villains, covered with crimes, and plotting aſſaſſinations inceſſantly, ſuch as Georges, who ſtill continues to reſide at London, protected, and having a conſiderable eſtabliſhment; in a word, the little juſtice which has been ſhewn to all our repreſentations?—How are we to account for the publicity of the complaint which his Britannic Majeſty has thought proper to make reſpecting ſome indefinite wrongs, which he has hitherto thought unneceſſary to bring before the Firſt Conſul?

The Firſt Conſul has had cauſe to be convinced, that all his repreſentations on all theſe points were uſeleſs, and that his Britannic Majeſty, regardleſs of the neighbouring powers, was reſolved to authorize every thing within his dominions; but he did not on that account entertain a doubt of the continuance of peace, nor alarm Europe with the notification of war. He confined himſelf to this principle of conduct, to permit or prevent in France, with reſpect to England, whatever ſhould be permitted or prevented in England with regard to France.

He has, however, expreſſed, and he again expreſſes his wiſh, that means ſhould be adopted to prevent in future any mention being made of what is paſſing in France, *either in the official diſcuſſions, or in the polemical writings in* England, *as in like manner in the French official diſcuſſions, and polemical writings, no mention whatever ſhould be made of what is paſſing in England.*

Lord Hawkeſbury mentions an article in a newſpaper, containing the report of a French colonel. In ſerious diſcuſſions an anſwer on this point might be diſpenſed with; but it is neither a long nor difficult matter.

A Colonel in the Engliſh army has publiſhed a work in England, filled with the moſt atrocious and diſguſting calumnies againſt the French army and its General. The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which Colonel Sebaſtiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and a reparation, which the French army had a right to expect. On his arrival in Egypt, this officer, to his great aſtoniſhment, found the Engliſh army there, although they ſhould have evacuated it, and the Turks prodigiouſly alarmed at the continuance of the Engliſh army, and at its relations with the natives in rebellion and open revolt againſt the Sublime Porte.

He muſt have conceived, that the treaties which connect us with the Porte, and by which we have guaranteed to it the integrity of its poſſeſſions, compelled us to unite ourſelves with that power. It was natural to think, that England meant to declare war from the inſtant ſhe refuſed to execute the articles of the treaty. For, after all, France is not reduced to ſuch a ſtate of debaſement, as to ſuffer treaties, made with her, to be executed or not at pleaſure.

Hence

Hence the reſearches made by this officer, as to the forces which were in Egypt, and as to the poſition occupied by the Engliſh army.

But Egypt has ſince been reſtored to the dominion of its lawful ſovereign, and the idea of a rupture between the two nations, on account of the engagement contracted with the Porte, no longer exiſts.

There remains, therefore, but one object worthy of fixing the attention of the two nations—the execution of the Treaty of Amiens, as far as concerns Malta. His Majeſty has engaged to reſtore it to the Order, and to intruſt it to the Neapolitan army till the Order ſhould be in a condition to guard it. His Majeſty will reject all ſophiſtry, every diſtinction, every mental reſervation, which might be offered to him, to put in doubt the force and the validity of his engagement. His Britannic Majeſty's equity, his conſcience, in this reſpect, are the guarantees for the French Republic. Were it otherwiſe, what means in future would the two nations have for coming to an underſtanding? Would not all be chaos? This would indeed be adding another calamity to thoſe which have menaced ſocial order.

The underſigned is directed to declare, in ſhort, that the Firſt Conſul will not take up the defiance of war given by England to France; that, as to Malta, he ſees no ſubject for diſcuſſion, the treaty having provided for every thing, and ſettled every thing.

Portland-place, March 29, 1803. F. ANDREOSSI.

(*Incloſure referred to in No.* 49.)

The underſigned, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King the note of his Excellency General Andreoſſi, of the 29th of laſt month.

His Majeſty has been induced, by that ſpirit of moderation and forbearance which have invariably governed his conduct in every part of his communications with the French Government, to abſtain from making many obſervations, which the peruſal of this note may naturally have ſuggeſted to his mind.

His Majeſty has perceived, with great regret, that the French Government continue to withhold all ſatisfaction and explanation on the points on which he has complained; and that at the time when they evade all diſcuſſion on the ſubject of his miſrepreſentations, they perſiſt in their requiſition, that the Iſland of Malta ſhould be forthwith evacuated by his forces.

His Majeſty can never ſo far forget what is due to himſelf and to his people, as to acquieſce in ſuch a courſe of proceeding: he has, therefore, judged it expedient to give inſtructions to his Ambaſſador at Paris, to aſcertain diſtinctly from the French Government, whether they are determined to perſevere in withholding all ſatisfaction and explanation on the points on which his Majeſty has complained—or whether they are diſpoſed, without delay, to give ſuch ſatisfaction and explanations upon the preſent ſtate of affairs as may lead to an arrangement which may be calculated to adjuſt the differences at preſent ſubſiſting between the two Governments. It is his Majeſty's anxious deſire, that by this mode of proceeding an end may be put to that ſtate of ſuſpence and irritation, which muſt be ſo injurious to the intereſts of both countries; and that the two Governments, actuated by the ſame principles of juſtice and moderation, may be led to concur in ſuch meaſures as are moſt likely to conduce to their permanent tranquillity.

HAWKESBURY.

Downing-ſtreet, April 3, 1803.

His Excellency General Andreoſſi.

No. 50.

Downing-ſtreet, April 4, 1803.

My Lord,

It is become eſſential, that the diſcuſſions which have been for ſome time ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government ſhould be brought to an iſſue within as ſhort a time as is conſiſtent with the deliberation which muſt be given to objects of ſo much importance.

The laſt note preſented by General Andreoſſi, in the name of his Government, in anſwer to my note of the 15th of laſt month, evades all explanation, and even all diſcuſſion, of the points on which complaint has been made by his Majeſty.

If the French Government ſhould ſeriouſly intend to perſiſt in this courſe of proceeding, there can be no hopes of a ſucceſsful termination to the preſent negotiation. It is important, therefore, that you ſhould aſcertain diſtinctly, in the firſt inſtance, whether they are diſpoſed to enter into explanation on the points on which his Majeſty has complained, and to come to ſuch an arrangement as may be calculated to adjuſt the differences at preſent ſubſiſting between the two countries; and for this purpoſe you will preſent a note to the effect of that which is herewith incloſed. It is poſſible that the French Government may continue to evade all diſcuſſion on the points in queſtion, and confine themſelves to a categorical demand, that Malta ſhould be immediately evacuated. In that caſe, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you ſhould declare the impoſſibility of the relations of amity continuing to ſubſiſt between the two countries, and the neceſſity that you will be under of leaving Paris within a certain time. But if on the other hand, they ſhould ſhew a readineſs to enter into diſcuſſion, and to give reaſonable ſatisfaction and explanation, it is important that you ſhould be informed, without loſs of time, of the ſentiments of his Majeſty's Government, as to what might be conſidered as an equitable adjuſtment of the differences between the two Governments at this moment.

I have

I have therefore, by his Majeſty's command, incloſed the project of an arrangement, which, under the preſent circumſtances, would meet the ideas of his Majeſty's Government; which would afford ſecurity for thoſe objects which are conſidered as endangered by the unequivocal diſcloſure of the views of the Firſt Conſul, and which, at the ſame time, might entirely ſave the honour of the French Government.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.

(Firſt Incloſure referred to in No. 50.)

The underſigned, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary, has received the orders of his court to make the following communication to the French Government.

His Majeſty has perceived, with great regret, that the French Government continue to withhold all ſatisfaction and explanation on the points on which he has complained; and that at the time when they evade all diſcuſſion on the ſubject of his repreſentations, they perſiſt in their requiſition that the iſland of Malta ſhould be forthwith evacuated by his forces. His Majeſty can never ſo far forget what is due to himſelf, and to his people, as to acquieſce in ſuch a courſe of proceeding. He has therefore commanded the underſigned to aſcertain diſtinctly from the French Government, whether they are determined to perſevere in withholding all ſatisfaction and explanation upon the points on which his Majeſty has complained, or whether they are diſpoſed, without delay, to give ſuch ſatisfaction and explanation upon the preſent ſtate of affairs, as may lead to an arrangement, which may be calculated to adjuſt the differences at preſent ſubſiſting between the two Governments.

It is his Majeſty's anxious deſire, that by adopting this mode of proceeding, an end may be put to that ſtate of ſuſpenſe and uncertainty which muſt be ſo injurious to the intereſts of both countries; and that the two Governments, actuated by the ſame principles of juſtice and moderation, may be led to concur in ſuch meaſures as are moſt likely to conduce to their permanent tranquility.

WHITWORTH.

(Second Incloſure referred to in No. 50.)

Heads of an Arrangement to be concluded by Treaty or Convention between his Majeſty and the French Government.

Malta to remain in perpetuity in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty. The Knights of the Order of St. John to be indemnified by his Majeſty for any loſſes of property which they may ſuſtain in conſequence of ſuch an arrangement.

Holland and Switzerland to be evacuated by the French troops.

The iſland of Elba to be confirmed by his Majeſty to France, and the King of Etruria to be acknowledged.

The Italian and Ligurian republics to be acknowledged by his Majeſty, provided an arrangement is made in Italy for the King of Sardinia, which ſhall be ſatisfactory to him.

No. 52.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 7, 1803.

I have ſeen M. de Talleyrand, and communicated to him the encloſed note, which I truſt your Lordſhip will find as cloſe a tranſlation as poſſible of that which I received from your Lordſhip. He read it over with much attention, and when he had done he appeared to be in expectation of ſome other communication. Upon deſiring he would explain himſelf, he ſaid that he was in hopes I ſhould have furniſhed him with the heads of thoſe points, on which it was affirmed in the note that the French Government had ſo repeatedly refuſed all explanation and ſatisfaction. I told him, that it would have been entirely uſeleſs to repeat what had been ſo often urged in vain; that he could not but know *that the explanation required, referred to the conduct of the French Government, and the ſyſtem of aggrandizement which it had conſtantly purſued ſince the concluſion, and in direct violation, of the Treaty of Amiens, founded, as it indiſputably was, on the ſtate of poſſeſſion of the two countries at the time; that with regard to the ſatisfaction, it evidently referred to the unjuſtifiable inſinuations and charges againſt his Majeſty's Government, againſt the officer commanding his forces in Egypt, and againſt the Britiſh army in that quarter, contained in the official report of Colonel Sebaſtiani.* He was by no means diſpoſed to admit, that either of theſe caſes could juſtify the aſſertion of the French Government having refuſed explanation and ſatisfaction, on the ground that no notice had been taken of theſe tranſactions but in a very curſory manner; nor had any explanation ever been required as to any particular tranſaction, whether in Italy or elſewhere; and if it had, it would immediately have been given; and that the language of Col. Sebaſtiani was not to be put in any compariſon with that uſed by Major Wilſon, in his account of the campaign of Egypt. I urged the difference of a common publication like that to which he alluded, and a report to the Firſt Conſul, publiſhed by him in his official paper. On this occaſion, M. de Talleyrand was diſpoſed to call in queſtion the authenticity of the Moniteur. In ſhort, the moſt ungrounded aſſertions were ſubſtituted for arguments; and amongſt theſe, I cannot but place that ſo often repeated of the Firſt Conſul's having entirely given up all idea whatever of Egypt, conſequently we could have no pretext for retaining Malta.

He aſſured me for the reſt, that he would communicate it this evening to the Firſt Conſul, and that tomorrow he ſhould, in all probability, have a communication to make in return.

WHITWORTH.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 53.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 9, 1803.

In my converſation yeſterday evening with M. de Talleyrand, I found him, after he had ſeen the Firſt Conſul, more diſpoſed to conteſt the ſubſtance of the note which I had preſented the day before, than to afford any farther explanation. He ſaid, that in order to proceed regularly, it would be neceſſary that the French Government ſhould be informed preciſely what were the objects which had created ſuch uneaſineſs, and on which it was alleged all explanation had been refuſed. That although this had, perhaps, been touched upon in general converſation, yet no ſpecific charge had been adduced in ſuch a manner as to demand a formal explanation.

explanation. I told him, that if the object of the French Government was to protract the preſent ſtate of ſuſpenſe and uncertainty, that object might be anſwered to the extent indeed of a very few days, by forcing me to ſuch a reference; but I muſt, at the ſame time, declare to him, that it could be productive of no advantage, and would ſerve only to provoke ſuch a recapitulation of the ſyſtem and conduct which France had purſued ſince the Treaty of Amiens, as would have all the appearance of a manifeſto, every item of which would carry conviction to every individual in Europe; that it appeared, therefore, more likely to anſwer the end which both parties propoſed, that of haſtening the concluſion of an amicable arrangement, to take up the buſineſs on the baſis which I ſhould propoſe, and by which they would admit no more than what was incontrovertible, namely, *that if the French Government exerciſed a right of extending its influence and territory, in violation of the ſpirit of the Treaty of Amiens, Great Britain had, if ſhe choſe to avail herſelf of it* (which I was confident ſhe would not do further than was neceſſary as a meaſure of ſecurity), *an undoubted right to ſeek a counterpoiſe.* He did not ſeem inclined to diſpute this poſition, but rather to admit that ſuch a right did exiſt, and might be claimed in conſequence of the acquiſitions which had been made by France. On the point of ſatisfaction I found him much more obſtinate: he ſaid that the Firſt Conſul was hurt at the expreſſion *(ſatisfaction)*, to which he gave an interpretation I had never underſtood belonging to it, as implying ſuperiority; ſo that if the Britiſh Government required ſatisfaction of the French, it arrogated to itſelf a ſuperiority. I told him, what certainly muſt be underſtood by every one, that the demand of ſatisfaction implied that one party had been offended by another, and of courſe had a right to demand ſuch ſatisfaction; that an inferior had an equal right with his ſuperior to demand it: but in the caſe in queſtion there was perfect equality, and conſequently there was no offence to be found but in the conduct which rendered ſuch an appeal neceſſary. The diſcuſſion of this point took up a conſiderable time without producing any thing deciſive.

We at laſt came to the main point of the buſineſs; and on this I cannot ſay any real progreſs has been made. M. de Talleyrand repeated to me, that the Firſt Conſul had nothing more at heart than to avoid the neceſſity of going to war, and that there was no ſacrifice he would not make, ſhort of his honour, to obtain this end. Is there, ſaid M. de Talleyrand, no means of ſatisfying both parties? for, at the ſame time that the Firſt Conſul inſiſts, and will always inſiſt, on the full execution of the Treaty, he will not object to any mode by which you may acquire the ſecurity you think ſo neceſſary. You are not ſatisfied with the independence of Neapolitan troops; what others will anſwer the purpoſe? He then ſtarted the idea of a mixed garriſon, compoſed of Engliſh, French, Italian, Germans, &c. He begged that I would refer once more to your Lordſhip, and ſubmit the incloſed paper, which he drew up in my preſence. I told him that we were only loſing time by ſuch a reference; that my inſtructions were poſitive, and had certainly not been ſent me without the fulleſt conſideration. I could not, however refuſe what he ſo earneſtly required; and your Lordſhip will ſee by the paper how the matter reſts after this conference. I will confeſs to your Lordſhip, that my motive for conſenting to forward this ſort of propoſal is, that ſuppoſing we ſhould find the Firſt Conſul as obſtinate as he now appears to be on the point of abandoning Malta to us in perpetuity, and that a temporary poſſeſſion might be conſidered as the next beſt thing, ſomething of this kind might derive from it.

WHITWORTH.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

(Tranſlation of Incloſure referred to in No. 53.)

The converſation with M. Talleyrand to day has led us to this reſult: every thing which may tend to violate the independence of the Order of Malta, will never be conſented to by the French Government. Every thing which may tend to put an end to the preſent difficulties, or be agreeable to the Engliſh Government, and which ſhall not be contrary to the Treaty of Amiens, the French Government have no objection to make a particular convention reſpecting it. The motives of this convention ſhall be inſerted in the preamble, and ſhall relate to the reſpective grievances concerning which the two Governments ſhall think it adviſable to come to an underſtanding with each other.

No. 54.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, April 14, 1803.

Since my laſt the negotiation is at a ſtand, in the expectation, I ſuppoſe, of the anſwer which may arrive, to the overture which I communicated to your Lordſhip on the 9th inſtant, and which is expected here to produce a good effect, notwithſtanding the little hope I have given. Tomorrow I ſhall, in all probability, be in poſſeſſion of this anſwer from your Lordſhip, and be enabled to ſpeak ſtill more poſitively.

No 55.

Downing ſtreet, April 13, 1803.

My Lord,

His Majeſty has received from his Chargé d' Affaires at Hamburgh, the moſt extraordinary account of the conduct of Monſieur Rheinhardt, the French Miniſter at that place, with reſpect to a moſt groſs and unwarrantable libel upon his Majeſty's Government. He has been aſſured that the French Miniſter, having propoſed the inſertion of that libel in the Official Gazette of the town of Hamburgh, and the inſertion of it having in the firſt inſtance been refuſed, the French Miniſter went ſo far as to demand, in his official capacity, the inſertion of that article by order of the Senate. His Majeſty is unwilling to believe that the French Government could have authorized ſo outrageous an attack upon his Majeſty and his Government, and ſo daring a violation of the independence of a neutral ſtate. It is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you ſhould communicate theſe circumſtances to the French Government, and ſtate at the ſame time the impoſſibility of bringing the preſent diſcuſſions to an amicable concluſion, unleſs ſome ſatisfaction ſhall be given to his Majeſty for the indignity which has thus been offered to him, in the face of all Europe, by the French Miniſter at Hamburgh.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth, K. B.

No. 56.

Downing ſtreet, April 13, 1803.

My Lord,

His Majeſty has obſerved, with great ſatisfaction, the admiſſion by the French Government of the juſtice of his claim to ſome compenſation in conſequence of the increaſed power and influence of France, ſince the period of the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty.

Although, under the circumſtances of your converſation with M. Talleyrand, and particularly after the *note verbale* which he gave to you, it might have been expedient that you ſhould have deferred preſenting the project contained in my diſpatch, No. 7, in the form of a project, it is deſirable that you ſhould communicate without delay in ſome mode or other, the contents of that project, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining diſtinctly whether the conditions are ſuch as to induce the French Government to give way upon the queſtion of Malta. Theſe conditions appear to his Majeſty ſo well alculated to ſave the honour of the French Government on the ſubject of Malta—if the queſtion of Malta is principally conſidered by them as a queſtion of honour—and at the ſame time hold out to them ſuch important advantages, that the ſucceſs of the propoſition is at leaſt worth trying, particularly as the reſult of it might be productive of the moſt eaſy means of adjuſting the moſt material of our preſent differences.

With reſpect to the aſſertion ſo often advanced and repeated by M. Talleyrand in your laſt converſations, of the non execution of the Treaty of Amiens relative to Malta, I have only to obſerve again, that the execution of that article is become impracticable from cauſes which it has not been in the power of his Majeſty to control. That the greateſt part of the funds aſſigned to the ſupport of the Order, and indiſpenſably neceſſary for the independence of the Order and defence of the iſland, have been ſequeſtrated ſince the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, in direct repugnance to the ſpirit and letter of that Treaty; and that two of the principal powers who were invited to accede as guarantees to the arrangement, have refuſed their acceſſion, except on the conditions that the part of the arrangement which was deemed ſo material relative to the Malteſe inhabitants ſhould be entirely cancelled. The conduct of the French Government ſince the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, gives his Majeſty a right, which is now at length admitted by themſelves to demand ſome compenſation for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future. Such compenſation could never be conſidered as obtained by the poſſeſſion of an iſland, which would entail a very heavy expence on this country;—and the degree of ſecurity which would be provided by theſe means, would only be ſuch as his Majeſty, under the preſent circumſtances, is entitled to demand.

I obſerve in the *note verbale* of Monſieur Talleyrand, he makes uſe of the expreſſion, *the independence of the Order* of Malta. If this is meant to apply to the Order excluſively, his Majeſty would be willing, for the preſervation of peace, that the civil government of the iſland ſhould be given to the Order of St. John; the Malteſe enjoying the privileges which were ſtipulated in their favour in the Treaty of Amiens; and that, conformably to principles which have been adopted on other occaſions, the fortifications of the iſland ſhould be garriſoned for ever by the troops of his Majeſty.

In the event of either of theſe propoſitions being found unattainable, his Majeſty might be diſpoſed to conſent to an arrangement by which the iſland of Malta would remain in his poſſeſſion for a limited number of years, and to wave in conſequence his demand for a perpetual occupation, provided that the number of years was not leſs than ten, and that his Sicilian Majeſty could be induced to cede the ſovereignty of the iſland of Lampedoſa for a valuable conſideration. If this propoſition is admitted, the iſland of Malta ſhould be given up to the inhabitants at the end of that period, and it ſhould be acknowledged as an independent ſtate. In this caſe, his Majeſty would be ready to concur in any arrangement for the eſtabliſhment of the Order of St. John in ſome other part of Europe.

You will not refuſe to liſten to any propoſition which the French Government may be diſpoſed to make to you with a view to an equivalent ſecurity for thoſe objects in regard to which his Majeſty claims the poſſeſſion or occupation of Malta; but the three propoſitions to which I have above alluded, appear, at the preſent moment, to furniſh the only baſis for a ſatisfactory arrangement; and you will decline receiving any propoſition which does not appear to you to offer advantages to his Majeſty as ſubſtantial as that which I have laſt ſtated.

It is very deſirable that you ſhould bring the negotiation to an iſſue, if poſſible, without referring to his Majeſty's Government for further inſtructions, after the receipt of this diſpatch; and if you ſhould be of opinion, that there is no hopes of bringing it to a favourable concluſion, you may inform M. Talleyrand of the neceſſity you will be under, after a certain time, to leave Paris. HAWKESBURY.

Lord Whitworth.

No. 57.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 18, 1803.

I did not fail to put into immediate execution the inſtructions contained in your Lordſhip's diſpatch (No. 55), on the ſubject of the libel inſerted by the French Miniſter in the Hamburgh Gazette. I repreſented the outrageous and unprecedented conduct of M. Rheinhardt in ſuch terms as it deſerves; and fairly declared to M. de Talleyrand, that, until ſatisfaction ſhall be given to his Majeſty for the indignity which has been offered him by the French Miniſter in his official character, there could be no poſſibility whatever of bringing the preſent diſcuſſion to an amicable iſſue. M. de Talleyrand aſſured me, that the French Government ſaw the conduct of M. de Rheinhardt in the ſame light as his Majeſty's Miniſters, and that they could not be more ſurpriſed than the Firſt Conſul had been at ſeeing ſuch an article inſerted by authority; that an immediate explanation had been required of M. Rheinhardt, five days ago, and if his conduct had been ſuch as had been repreſented, he would, doubtleſs, feel the effect of the Firſt Conſul's diſpleaſure; and that, in the mean time, I might inform your Lordſhip that he was completely diſavowed. I told M. de Talleyrand, that, as the inſult had been public,

it would be neceſſary that the reparation ſhould be ſo alſo. He anſwered me again, that the Firſt Conſul conſidered M. Rheinhardt's conduct as ſo reprehenſible, that every ſatisfaction might be expected WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 58.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 18, 1803.

I ſaw Joſeph Bonaparte immediately on the receipt of your Lordſhip's diſpatch, No. 56; and without troubling your Lordſhip with a repetition of the arguments I uſed to haſten the concluſion of the negociation, among which I endeavoured to convince him of the importance of preventing the ultimatum which would inevitably follow the rejection of what I had to propoſe, I will briefly ſtate, that on finding it perfectly impracticable to eſtabliſh the principle of our keeping poſſeſſion of Malta in perpetuity, I delivered to him in writing the ſecond propoſal I had to make. He did not fail to obſerve, that by this modification the difficulty which he conſidered as inſurmountable was not removed; that although the Order was reſtored, it could not be conſidered as independent, and, in fact, Malta would belong to that power which had poſſeſſion of the forts. I enforced the adoption of this plan by every reaſon which could ſerve to recommend it; but the poſſeſſion in perpetuity was conſtantly urged as a difficulty which nothing could remove. Our converſation laſted nearly two hours. I confeſs that I gained no ſolid ground of hope that the project, which he aſſured me he would take to the Firſt Conſul at St. Cloud, would be adopted. But he ſaid that he was not without hope that he might be authorized to propoſe to me the occupation of the fortreſſes for a term of years. It was my wiſh, that ſuch a propoſal ſhould come from him rather than from me, I told him that I did not well ſee how ſuch at tenure would ſuit us; but that I wiſhed too ſincerely to avoid the fatal extremities to which I ſaw the diſcuſſion was tending, not to give any reaſonble propoſal which might be made on their part every aſſiſtance in my power.* This propoſal originated with him, and was therefore received by me merely as a matter which I would refer to your Lordſhip.* If however I can bring the matter to an immediate concluſion, and without further reference to your Lordſhip on the principle of our retaining poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes of Malta for a term of years not leſs than that pointed out by your Lordſhip, and with the aſſurance that this Government will not oppoſe the ceſſion of the iſland of Lampedoſa, I ſhall have great pleaſure in announcing to your Lordſhip ſuch a concluſion.

I do not enter into a detail of the converſation which I had the ſame morning with M. de Talleyrand, immediately upon leaving Joſeph Bonaparte, as it differed in no wiſe from what I have above mentioned. He ſuggeſted alſo the poſſibility of coming to an arrangement on the ground of a temporary occupation, and I made him the ſame anſwer.

Such is the ſtate of the diſcuſſion at this moment. I am in expectation of hearing very ſhortly either from Joſeph Bonaparte or M. de Talleyrand; and I am not without hopes that I may be able to announce to your Lordſhip that ſuch an arrangement is made, as may anſwer his Majeſty's expectations, in a very few days. Your Lordſhip may be aſſured, that I feel the neceſſity of expedition. Were it leſs urgent, I might perhaps hope to bring the diſcuſſion to even a more favourable iſſue.

WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

(Tranſlation of Incloſure referred to in No. 58.)

His Majeſty will conſent, for the ſake of preſerving peace, that the Government of the iſland of Malta ſhall be given to the Order of St. John; the Malteſe enjoying thoſe privileges which have been granted on former occaſions. The fortifications of the iſland ſhall be occupied in perpetuity by the troops of his Majeſty.

No. 59.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 20, 1803.

I had hoped that the firſt extraordinary Meſſenger I ſhould have had occaſion to ſend, would have been to announce to your Lordſhip, that the differences between the two Governments were adjuſted, on one of the modifications pointed out to me by my laſt inſtructions from your Lordſhip. In this expectation I am deceived. I ſaw Joſeph Bonaparte the night before laſt, before I had ſealed up my diſpatches of that evening to your Lordſhip; but as all he ſaid, tended only to juſtify the hope I had given your Lordſhip in thoſe diſpatches, I added nothing to them. He aſſured me poſitively, that I ſhould hear from M. de Talleyrand in the courſe of yeſterday morning, and that a meeting would be appointed in order to ſettle the term of years for which the Firſt Conſul might be induced to conſent to the ceſſion of Malta. It is true that he declared, that, in order to gain his conſent, it would be neceſſary to hold out the advantages which the Britiſh Government was willing to offer in return, meaning the acknowledgments of the new Governments in Italy. I told him that this offer was made only with a view to the poſſeſſion of Malta in perpetuity; but after ſome converſation, I gave him to underſtand, that I would not refuſe to admit the demand, *ſub ſperati*, on the condition, that the ceſſion ſhould be made for a conſiderable term of years; that Holland and Switzerland ſhould be evacuated; and that a ſuitable proviſion ſhould be made for the King of Sardinia. He ſeemed to think there could be no difficulty in this arrangement; and I left him in the perſuaſion, that I ſhould the next day, yeſterday, or this morning, receive the ſummons from M. de Talleyrand, which he had given me reaſon to expect.

I am ſorry to ſays that no ſuch ſummons has been received by me, neither has any further notice been taken of the buſineſs. So that I feel, that I ſhould betray the confidence your Lordſhip may place in me, were I to delay any longer requeſting, that I may be immediately furniſhed with the terms on which his Majeſty's Miniſters would be willing to conclude, and which probably will not differ much from thoſe above ſtated, in order that I may propoſe them

* See Lord Hawkeſbury's Inſtructions, No. 56.

them in the form of an ultimatum; and that at the expiration of the period allowed for deliberation, I may be authorized not only to declare that I am to leave Paris, but actually ſo to do; unleſs in the intermediate time the French Government ſhould accede to our demands. WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 60.

Downing Street, April 23, 1803.

My Lord,

It is neceſſary for me to do little more on the preſent occaſion than to refer you to my diſpatch of the 13th of April, in which I ſtated to you the ſeveral propoſitions on which alone, in the judgment of his Majeſty, the differences between this country and France could be ſatisfactorily adjuſted.

If, on the receipt of this diſpatch, it ſhall not have been in your power to bring the negotiation to a concluſion on any of the propoſitions to which I have above referred, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure that you ſhould communicate, officially, to the French Government, that you have gone, in point of conceſſion, to the full extent of your inſtructions; and that, if an arrangement, founded upon one of theſe propoſitions, cannot be concluded without further delay, you have received his Majeſty's commands to return to England.

His Majeſty can only conſent to relinquiſh the permanent occupation of Malta by his forces, on the conditions that the temporary poſſeſſion ſhall not be leſs than ten years; that the authority, civil and military, ſhall, during that period, remain ſolely in his Majeſty; and that, at the expiration of that period, the iſland ſhall be given up to the inhabitants, and not to the Order; and provided likewiſe, that his Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be induced to cede to his Majeſty the iſland of Lampedoſa. It is indiſpenſible that, as a part of this arrangement, Holland ſhould be evacuated by the French troops within a ſhort period after the concluſion of a convention by which all thoſe proviſions are ſecured. His Majeſty will conſent to acknowledge the new Italian ſtates, upon the condition that ſtipulations in favour of his Sardinian Majeſty, and of Switzerland, form a part of this arrangement.

It is his Majeſty's pleaſure that, in the event of the failure of the negotiation, you ſhould delay your departure from Paris no longer than may be indiſpenſibly neceſſary for your perſonal convenience; and that you ſhould in no caſe remain there after the receipt of this diſpatch, more than ſeven days,

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.

No. 61.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 23, 1803.

As I heard nothing from M. de Talleyrand, I called on him on Thurſday, in order to learn the effect of the propoſal which I had made, conformably to your Lordſhip's inſtructions, on the baſis of a perpetual poſſeſſion of the forts of Malta, and re-eſtabliſhing the Order in the civil government of the iſland. He told me, that if I had called on him ſooner, he ſhould two days ago have communicated to me the Firſt Conſul's anſwer, which was, that no conſideration on earth ſhould induce him to conſent to a conceſſion in perpetuity of Malta, in any ſhape whatever; and that the re-eſtabliſhment of the Order was not ſo much the point to be diſcuſſed, as that of ſuffering Great Britain to acquire a poſſeſſion in the Mediterranean. I told him that I did not call ſooner becauſe I had been given to underſtand, that he would have himſelf propoſed it to me, for the purpoſe of communicating the anſwer of the Firſt Conſul; and that it did not in any ſhape become me to put myſelf on the footing of a ſolicitor in this tranſaction. After ſome converſation, and finding (what I moſt ſincerely believe to be the caſe) that the Firſt Conſul's determination was fixed on the point of a poſſeſſion of Malta in perpetuity; I repeated to him what I had previouſly ſuggeſted to Joſeph Bonaparte, the modification which I had to propoſe, namely, that, for the ſake of peace, his Majeſty would be willing to wave his pretenſions to a poſſeſſion in perpetuity, and would conſent to hold Malta for a certain number of years, to be agreed upon, on the condition that no oppoſition ſhould be made on the part of the French Government to any negotiation his Majeſty might ſet on foot with his Sicilian Majeſty for the acquiſition of the iſland of Lampedoſa. We diſcuſſed this propoſal in a converſation of ſome length, and I made uſe of all the arguments which have been furniſhed me by your Lordſhip, or which occurred to me in its favour. I begged him particularly to recollect that we were in actual poſſeſſion of the object, and that therefore every modification tending to limit that poſſeſſion, was in fact a conceſſion on the part of his Majeſty, and a proof of his deſire to ſacrifice to his love of peace the juſt claim which he had acquired in conſequence of the conduct of France, and which had recently been admitted, of a much more conſiderable compenſation and counterpoiſe. M. de Talleyrand did not ſeem diſpoſed to diſpute any of my poſitions, and I left him, I confeſs, fully impreſſed with the idea that the next day (Friday) I ſhould find him prepared to treat on this ground, and that the only difficult point to be arranged would be the number of years for which Malta ſhould be ceded to his Majeſty.

Your Lordſhip will conceive my ſurpriſe, when, on ſeeing him the next day, he told me, that although he had not been able to obtain from the Firſt Conſul all we wiſhed, ſtill the propoſition he had to make, would, he truſted, be ſuch as fully to anſwer the purpoſe. He then ſaid, that the Firſt Conſul

would, on no terms, hear either of a perpetual or a temporary poſſeſſion of Malta; that his object was the execution of the Treaty of Amiens; and that rather than ſubmit to ſuch an arrangement as that I had laſt propoſed, he would even conſent to our keeping the object in diſpute for ever: on the ground that in the one there was an appearance of generoſity and magnanimity; but in the other, nothing but weakneſs and the effect of coercion: that therefore his reſolution was taken, and what he had to propoſe, was the poſſeſſion we required of the iſland of Lampedoſa, or of any other of the ſmall iſles, of which there were three or four between Malta and the coaſt of Africa; that ſuch a poſſeſſion would be ſufficient for the object we had in view, which was a ſtation in the Mediterranean as a place of refuge and ſecurity for any ſquadron we might find it convenient to keep in that ſea. I ſuffered him to expatiate a conſiderable time, and without interruption, on the great advantages we were to derive from ſuch an acquiſition, as well as on the confidence which the Firſt Conſul repoſed in our pacific intention, in lending a hand to ſuch an eſtabliſhment. He concluded by deſiring I would tranſmit this propoſal to your Lordſhip. I told him that I was extremely ſorry indeed to find that we had made ſuch little progreſs in the negotiation; that my orders were poſitive; that I could hear of nothing ſhort of what I had propoſed, neither could I poſſibly undertake to make ſuch a propoſal to his Majeſty, ſince every word of my inſtructions (from which I certainly ſhould not depart) applied poſitively to Malta, unleſs an equivalent ſecurity could be offered, and ſurely he would not pretend to tell me that Lampedoſa could be conſidered as ſuch; that the poſſeſſion of Malta was neceſſary for our ſecurity, and was rendered ſo not from any deſire of aggrandiſement on the part of his Majeſty, but by the conduct of the French Government; and that ſo ſtrongly were we impreſſed with the neceſſity, that, rather than abandon it, we were prepared to go to war. That it was on this ground I muſt declare to him, that I could neither take upon myſelf to forward ſuch a propoſal as he had made to me, or indeed any thing ſhort of what I laſt propoſed as a fair equivalent. That in ſo doing, I acted in conformity to his Majeſty's views, who would moſt aſſuredly diſapprove of my conduct, were I, by unneceſſarily protracting the negotiation, to add one day, or one hour, if it could be avoided, to the ſuſpenſe and anxiety under which his own ſubjects and all Europe muſt labour at ſuch a criſis; that I had hoped the French Government, actuated by the ſame generous motives, would have acted in the ſame manner; that it might, by purſuing a contrary line of conduct, gain ſtill a few days: but I muſt declare, that in a very ſhort time I ſhould have to communicate to him thoſe very terms from which his were ſo wide, but to draw nearer to which was, perhaps, the object of his negotiating, in the form of an ultimatum, which would at leaſt have one good effect, that of bringing the matter to an iſſue; and the certainty even of war was preferable to the preſent ſtate of indeciſion.

To all I could ſay M. Talleyrand objected the dignity and honour of the Firſt Conſul, which could not admit of his conſenting to any thing which might carry with it the appearance of yielding to a threat. I told him that it never could be admitted that the Firſt Conſul had a right to act in ſuch a manner as to excite jealouſy and create alarm in every State in Europe, and when aſked for explanation or ſecurity, ſay that it was contrary to his honour or his dignity to afford either. Such arguments might perhaps do when applied to ſome of thoſe governments with which France had been accuſtomed to treat, or more properly to dictate to, but never could be uſed to Great Britain; that his Majeſty had a right to ſpeak freely his opinion, and poſſeſſed alſo the means, whenever he choſe to employ them, of oppoſing a barrier to the ambition of any individual, or of any ſtate, which ſhould be diſpoſed to threaten the ſecurity of his dominions, or the tranquillity of Europe.

Our converſation concluded by M. de Talleyrand's aſſuring me that he would report the ſubſtance of it to the Firſt Conſul in the evening, and that probably he ſhould have occaſion to ſee me on the following day.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

No. 62.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 25, 1803.

The converſation I had on Saturday morning with M. Talleyrand has produced nothing from which I can draw a more favourable concluſion as to the reſult of the negotiation, than when I laſt addreſſed your Lordſhip. He told me, that although he had ſeen the Firſt Conſul the night before, he had nothing to add to what he had communicated to me on Friday; that the Firſt Conſul was determined not to give his conſent to our retaining Malta, either in perpetuity or for a term, although of the two he would prefer the former tenure as the leſs repugnant to his feelings; that he was therefore ordered to repeat the propoſal he had lately made me, of acceding to our demand of Lampedoſa or any of the neighbouring iſlands; and that as our object was to obtain a ſettlement in the Mediterranean, he imagined that which we had ourſelves pointed out would anſwer every purpoſe we might have in view; but, at all events, the Firſt Conſul neither could nor would relinquiſh his claim to the full execution of the Treaty of Amiens. To this I could only repeat what I had already ſaid to him on the inadequacy of ſuch a propoſal, and of the impoſſiblity in which I found myſelf to tranſmit

tranſmit it to your Lordſhip. I lamented the courſe which the negociation was taking, and that the Firſt Conſul ſhould have ſo little regard to the dreadful conſequences which muſt enſue, as to ſuffer them to be outweighed by a miſtaken notion of dignity. And I added, that notwithſtanding the acquieſcence which he might have met with from others, the plea of its being incompatible with the dignity of the French Government to give ſatisfaction or ſecurity, when both might with juſtice be demanded, could never be admitted by Great Britain.

M. de Talleyrand heard every thing I could ſay with the utmoſt patience, notwithſtanding he had nothing ſatisfactory to ſay, and ſeemed unwilling to break up the conference. He conſtantly brought forward the ſame inadmiſſible propoſal, requeſting that I would at leaſt communicate it to your Lordſhip. This I told him I could not refuſe to do, ſince every thing which paſſed between him and me muſt of courſe make the ſubject of my reports to your Lordſhip. I declared however, at the ſame time, that I ſhould not think myſelf by any means authorized to ſuſpend the execution of any inſtructions I might receive, tending to bring the negotiation to an iſſue, in the expectation of any change which ſuch a propoſal might produce. All I could do, and that I would certainly do, would be to communicate the ultimatum, if his Majeſty ſhould think proper to furniſh me with it, confidentially to M. de Talleyrand, before I preſented it officially to him, as Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He aſſured me that he ſhould conſider ſuch a conduct as a further proof of my deſire to conciliate, and that he could not yet forbear hoping that the differences might be adjuſted. I repeated that if his hope was founded on the expectation of his Majeſty's being induced to recede from his demand, it would be deceiving himſelf to cheriſh it.

The remainder of the converſation turned on the calamities which would follow the failure of our endeavour to avoid a rupture. He inſinuated that Holland, Naples, and other countries connected with Great Britain, would be the firſt victims of the war. I aſked him whether he thought that ſuch a conduct would add to the glory of the Firſt Conſul, or whether the falling on the innocent and defenceleſs would not rather tarniſh it, and ultimately unite againſt him, not only the honeſt men in his own country, but every Government in Europe. That it certainly would excite more deteſtation than terror in England, at the ſame time that it would ſerve to impreſs upon us ſtill more ſtrongly the neceſſity of omitting no means of circumſcribing a power ſo perniciouſly exerted. I could not help adding, that although no act of hoſtility had actually taken place, yet the inveteracy with which our commerce, our induſtry, and our credit had been attacked in every part to which French influence could be extended, did, in fact, almoſt amount to the ſame, ſince it went to prove, in addition to the general ſyſtem of the Firſt Conſul, that his object was to purſue, under the maſk of peace, the ſame line of conduct in which the preceding Governments had acted.

I now truſt entirely to the effect of the ultimatum, which will at leaſt convince him that we are in earneſt, and that he has nothing to expect from protraction. I ſhall not, however, as I ſaid before, make uſe of this officially, until I have tried its effect in a more conciliatory manner.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

P. S. Your Lordſhip's diſpatches of the 23d, with their encloſures, were delivered to me by Shaw this evening at nine o'clock. I ſhall ſee M. de Talleyrand to-morrow morning; and I truſt your Lordſhip will not diſapprove my following the line of conduct I had propoſed, and which I have mentioned to your Lordſhip, of informing him of the nature of my inſtructions a few hours before I carry them officially into execution.

No. 63.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, April 27, 1803.

I avail myſelf of the opportunity of a meſſenger paſſing through from Conſtantinople and Vienna, to inform your Lordſhip of the ſtate of the negotiation at this moment. I communicated to M. de Talleyrand the purport of my inſtructions of the 23d, yeſterday at four o'clock. He immediately aſked me if the poſſeſſion of Malta was ſtill inſiſted upon. I told him, moſt certainly it was; and I repeated to him the particulars of the terms on which it was yet poſſible to conclude the buſineſs. That theſe were, the poſſeſſion of Malta for ten years, during which period the authority, civil and military, was to remain ſolely in his Majeſty, and that, at the expiration of that term, it was to be given up to the inhabitants, and not to the Order; provided alſo, that his Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be induced to cede to his Majeſty the iſland of Lampedoſa; that Holland ſhould be evacuated by the French troops within a month after the concluſion of a convention by which all theſe proviſions ſhall be ſecured; and that his Majeſty would conſent to acknowledge the new Italian ſtates, provided ſtipulations were made in favour of his Sardinian Majeſty and of Switzerland.

I no ſooner made known theſe conditions than M. de Talleyrand told me it would be perfectly unneceſſary to delay the official communication; for, as the poſſeſſion of Malta was ſtill inſiſted upon, although for a term, the Firſt Conſul would not conſent to them. I accordingly did repeat them to him in the manner he deſired; when he told me

me that he comprehended perfectly what we required, but that, in ſimilar caſes, it was uſual to ſtate the demand in writing, and he deſired I would give him a note upon the ſubject. I told him that I would repeat to him once more, or as often as he pleaſed, the expreſs terms which I had ſtated to him, and that, as my communication to him was verbal, I ſhould of courſe be content with an anſwer in the ſame form.* He conſented at length to receive it, and to communicate to me the Firſt Conſul's anſwer as ſoon as poſſible. I deſired that he would recollect that Tueſday next muſt be the day of my departure.

No. 64.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated April 29, 1803.

My laſt letter to your Lordſhip was of yeſterday evening. This morning a perſon came to me, whom I ſuſpect of being employed by the Firſt Conſul for the purpoſe of aſcertaining my ſentiments, and told me that I ſhould, in the courſe of the day, receive a letter from M. de Talleyrand, drawn up under the inſpection of the Firſt Conſul, which, although not exactly what I might wiſh, was however ſo moderate as to afford me a well-grounded hope, and might certainly be ſufficient to induce me to delay, for a ſhort time, my departure. I told him that it would be a matter of great ſatisfaction to me to perceive a probability of bringing the negotiation to a favourable iſſue; and that I ſhould be extremely ſorry to ſpoil the buſineſs by any uſeleſs precipitation. But it muſt be recollected that I acted in conformity to inſtructions; that thoſe inſtructions were poſitive; that by them I was enjoined to leave Paris on Tueſday next, unleſs in the intermediate time certain conditions were agreed to. Having received no letter in the courſe of the day, about four o'clock I went to M. de Talleyrand; I told him that my anxiety to learn whether he had any thing favourable to tell me brought me to him, and, in caſe he had not, to recall to his recollection that Tueſday was the day on which I muſt leave Paris, and to requeſt that he would have the neceſſary paſſports prepared for me and my family. He appeared evidently embarraſſed, and after ſome heſitation obſerved, that he could not ſuppoſe I ſhould really go away; but that at all events the Firſt Conſul never would recall his ambaſſador. To this I replied, his Majeſty recalled me in order to put an end to the negotiation, on the principle that even actual war was preferable to the ſtate of ſuſpenſe in which England, and indeed all Europe, had been kept for ſo long a ſpace of time.

From the tenour of his converſation, I ſhould rather be led to think that he does not conſider the caſe as deſperate. Upon my leaving him he repeatedly ſaid, *J'ai encore de l'eſpoir.*

Saturday Evening.

P. S. This day has paſſed without any occurrence whatever. The letter in queſtion is not yet arrived.

No. 65.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated May 2, 1803.

Another day has paſſed over without producing any change. I determined to go myſelf to M. de Talleyrand, and to deliver, inſtead of ſending, the incloſed Letter. I told him that it was with great reluctance that I came to make this laſt application to him. That I had long ſince informed him of the extent of the terms which had been aſſigned for my ſtay at Paris, and that as I had received to this moment no anſwer whatever to the propoſal I had repeatedly made, I could no longer delay requiring him to furniſh me with the neceſſary paſſports for the return of myſelf, my family, and the remainder of the miſſion, to England. Upon this I gave him the letter, a copy of which I incloſe, and on reading it he appeared ſomewhat ſtartled. He lamented that ſo much time had been loſt; but ſaid that enough remained, if I was authorized to negotiate upon other terms. I could of courſe but repeat to him, that I had no other terms to propoſe, and that therefore unleſs the Firſt Conſul could ſo far gain upon himſelf as to ſacrifice a falſe punctilio to the certainty of a war of which no one could foreſee the conſequence, nothing could poſſibly prevent my departure to-morrow night. He hoped, he ſaid, this was not ſo near; that he would communicate my letter, and what I had ſaid, to the Firſt Conſul immediately, and that in all probability I ſhould hear from him this evening. I thought it, however, right to apprize him that it was quite impoſſible I could be induced to diſobey his Majeſty's orders, and protract a negotiation on terms ſo diſadvantageous to ourſelves, unleſs he ſhould furniſh me with ſuch a juſtification as would leave me no room to heſitate; and that I did not ſee that any thing ſhort of a full acquieſcence in his Majeſty's demands could have that effect.—He repeated that he would report the converſation to the Firſt Conſul, and that I ſhould ſhortly hear from him.

In this ſtate the buſineſs now reſts; I am expecting either a propoſition or my paſſports, and am conſequently taking every meaſure for ſetting out to-morrow night.

Tranſlation of Incloſure referred to in No. 65.

Sir, *Paris, May* 2, 1803.

When I had the honour on Tueſday laſt of communicating to you officially the laſt propoſitions which I was inſtructed by my Court to ſubmit to the French Government, for

* It appears, by ſubſequent papers, that Lord Whitworth withheld the written communication, without any inſtructions to do ſo, from the Britiſh Government.

for the ſake of removing the preſent difficulties, I had the honour to announce to you, that in caſe the Firſt Conſul ſhould not conſent to theſe propoſitions, I ſhould find myſelf under the neceſſity of leaving Paris in eight days. We are nearly arrived at the end of this period, without my having received any anſwer to this communication. It remains for me only, therefore, to obey the order of the King my maſter to return to him; and for this purpoſe I entreat you, Sir, to have the goodneſs to furniſh me with the neceſſary paſſports. WHITWORTH.

M. de Talleyrand.

No. 66.

Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, Wedneſday Morning, May 4, 1803.

Soon after I had diſpatched the meſſenger the night before laſt, with my diſpatches of the 3d, I received a communication from M. de Talleyrand, of which I incloſe a copy, the purport of which was ſo completely ſhort of every thing which could be ſatisfactory, that I did not think myſelf authorized to enter into any diſcuſſion upon it; and as early as I could on the following morning I returned the anſwer of which the incloſed is a copy.

After this I concluded, of courſe, that there was an end to the negotiation. I had for ſome days paſt been preparing for my departure; every meaſure was taken for ſetting out at four o'clock this morning, and we were expecting only the paſſports which I had demanded, for the purpoſe of ordering poſt-horſes. The day and the evening paſſed without the paſſports having been ſent; and whilſt we were deliberating on the motives of ſuch a delay, about twelve o'clock at night, a gentleman who was with me received a communication, which convinced me that it was not meant to give me my paſſports without another attempt, and I was, therefore, not ſurpriſed when about one o'clock I received the incloſed note from M. de Talleyrand.

In this ſituation I am waiting the hour of rendezvous with M. de Talleyrand.

Firſt Incloſure referred to in No. 66.

The underſigned has reported to the Firſt Conſul the converſation which he had with his Excellency Lord Whitworth on the 6th of this month, and in which his Excellency announced, that his Britannic Majeſty had ordered him to make, verbally, in his name, the following demands:

1ſt. That his Britannic Majeſty ſhould retain his troops at Malta for ten years.

2d. That the iſland of Lampedoſa ſhould be ceded to him in full poſſeſſion.

3d. That the French troops ſhould evacuate Holland.

And that if no convention on this baſis ſhould have been ſigned within a week, his Excellency Lord Whitworth had orders to terminate his miſſion, and to return to London.

On the demand made by the underſigned, that Lord Whitworth would, in conformity to the uſage of all ages and of all countries, give in writing what he himſelf called the *ultimatum* of his Government, his Excellency declared, that his inſtructions expreſsly forbad him to tranſmit on this object any written note*.

The intentions of the Firſt Conſul being entirely pacific, the underſigned diſpenſes with making any obſervation on ſo new and ſo ſtrange a manner of treating on affairs of this importance.

And, in order to give a freſh teſtimony of the value which he attaches to the continuance of peace, the Firſt Conſul has directed the underſigned to make the following notification in the accuſtomed ſtyle and forms.

As the iſland of Lampedoſa does not belong to France, it is not for the Firſt Conſul either to accede to or to refuſe the deſire teſtified by his Britannic Majeſty, of having this iſland in his poſſeſſion.

With regard to the iſland of Malta, as the demand made reſpecting it by his Britannic Majeſty would change a formal diſpoſition in the Treaty of Amiens, the Firſt Conſul cannot but previouſly communicate it to his Majeſty the King of Spain, and to the Batavian Republic, contracting parties to the ſaid treaty, in order to know their opinion; and beſides, as the ſtipulations relative to Malta have been guaranteed by their Majeſties the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, the contracting parties to the treaty of Amiens, before they agree to any change in the article of Malta, are bound to concert with the guaranteeing powers.

The Firſt Conſul will not refuſe his concert, but it belongs not to him to propoſe it, ſince it is not he who urges any change in the guaranteed ſtipulations.

With regard to the evacuation of Holland by the French troops, the Firſt Conſul has no difficulty in directing the underſigned to repeat, that the French troops ſhall evacuate Holland at the inſtant that the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens ſhall be executed in every quarter of the globe.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 2d May, 1803.

Second Incloſure referred to in No. 66.

The underſigned, in anſwer to the note which M. de Talleyrand tranſmitted to him yeſterday evening, has the honour to obſerve to him, that the King has had no other motive in ſeeking to accelerate the proceedings of the negotiation, than to relieve as ſoon as poſſible the two countries the moſt intereſted,

* It however appears that this refuſal was ſolely the act of Lord Whitworth.

and

and Europe in general, from the ſtate of ſuſpenſe in which they are placed. It is with great regret that he perceives nothing in his Excellency's note which can correſpond with this intention, and conſequently nothing that can juſtify him in delaying to obey the orders of his court. It remains, therefore, only to requeſt the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to give him the means of obeying them, by furniſhing him with the neceſſary paſſports for his return. It is, however, neceſſary for him to rectify a miſtake which has crept into M. de Talleyrand's note. The underſigned did not ſay he was expreſsly forbidden to tranſmit any written note on the object of the diſcuſſion, but that *he was not authoriſed to do it*, and that he would not take that reſponſibility on himſelf.*

Paris, 3d May, 1803. WHITWORTH.

Third Incloſure, referred to in No. 66.

My Lord, *Paris, May* 3, 1803.

Having to-morrow morning to make to you a communication of the greateſt importance, I have the honour to inform you of it without delay, in order that you may not expect this evening the paſſports which you had demanded. I propoſe that you ſhall call to-morrow at half-paſt four at the Foreign department.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

No. 67.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, Wedneſday Evening, May 4, 1803.

I am this moment come from M. de Talleyrand. The incloſed note will ſhew your Lordſhip, that the idea which has been thrown out, is to give Malta to Ruſſia.

My only inducement for having undertaken to refer again to your Lordſhip, is to avoid every reproach of precipitation. The difference will be but five days, and I have declared, that I ſee ſo many objections to the plan, that although I would not refuſe their ſolicitations to ſend it, I could give no hope whatever of its being accepted as a ground of negotiation.

Incloſure referred to in No. 67.

The underſigned has ſubmitted to the Firſt Conſul his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador's note of the 3d inſtant.

After the laſt communication addreſſed to his Excellency, it is more difficult than ever to conceive how a great, powerful, and enlightened nation, can be willing to take it upon itſelf to declare a war which would be accompanied by ſuch heavy calamities, and the cauſe of which would be ſo inſignificant, the object in queſtion being a miſerable rock.

His Excellency muſt have been aware that the two-fold neceſſity of making an agreement with the guaranteeing powers of the Treaty of Amiens and of not violating a compact, in the execution of which the honour of France, the ſecurity for the future, and the good faith of the diplomatic intercourſe between the nations of Europe, were ſo deeply intereſted, had impoſed a law upon the French Government, of diſcarding every propoſition diametrically contrary to the treaty of Amiens. Nevertheleſs, the Firſt Conſul, accuſtomed for two months to make every ſpecies of ſacrifice for the maintenance of peace, would not reject a mezzo-termino of a nature to conciliate the intereſts and dignity of the two countries.

His Britannic Majeſty appears to have been of opinion, that the Neapolitan garriſon which was to be placed at Malta would not afford a ſufficient force for ſecuring the actual independence of the iſland.

This motive, being the only one which can explain his Majeſty's refuſal to evacuate the iſland, the Firſt Conſul is ready to conſent that the iſland of Malta ſhall be placed in the hands of one of the three powers who have guaranteed its independence, either Auſtria, Ruſſia, or Pruſſia, with a proviſo, that as ſoon as France and England ſhall have come to an agreement upon this article, they ſhall unite in their requiſitions to engage the other powers, either contracting, or acceding to the treaty of Amiens, to conſent to it.

Were it poſſible that this propoſition ſhould not be accepted, it would be manifeſt not only that England never intended to comply with the terms of the Treaty of Amiens, but that ſhe has not been actuated by good faith in any of her demands, and that, in proportion as France conceded one point, the Britiſh Government advanced another. If this ſhould be demonſtrated, the Firſt Conſul will at leaſt have given another proof of his ſincerity, of his anxiety to deviſe the means of avoiding war, of his eagerneſs to embrace them, and of the value which he would place on their being adopted.

No. 68.

Downing Street, May 7, 1803.

My Lord,

The propoſitions which have been made to you on the part of the French Government, and which have induced your Excellency to delay your departure until the return of the meſſenger Sylveſter, are in every reſpect ſo looſe, indefinite, and unſatisfactory, and fall ſo far ſhort of the juſt pretenſions of his Majeſty, that it is impoſſible that the French Government could have expected them to have been accepted. During the whole of the diſcuſſions which have lately occurred, his Majeſty has had a right to conſider himſelf in the character of the injured party. No means have been omitted on his part to induce the French Government

* See No. 68, by which it appears that the Britiſh Government did not intend to forbid that this important communication ſhould be made in the uſual form.

ment to make a full and early explanation of their views, and to afford to his Majeſty that ſatisfaction and ſecurity to which he conſidered himſelf to be entitled. It was in conſequence of the apparent determination of the French Government to evade all diſcuſſion on the points of difference between the two countries, that his Majeſty was induced to ſtate the grounds on which, according to his views, an arrangement might be concluded ſatisfactory to both Governments; and he accordingly authorized your Excellency to communicate the three projects which at different times I had forwarded to you.

Until the very moment when your Excellency was about to leave Paris, the French Government have avoided making any diſtinct propoſition for the ſettlement of the differences between the two countries; and when, at the very inſtant of your departure, the French Government felt themſelves compelled to bring forward ſome propoſition, they confined that propoſition to a part only of the ſubject in diſcuſſion; and on that part of it, what they have brought forward is wholly inadmiſſible.

The French Government propoſe that his Majeſty ſhould give up the iſland of Malta to a Ruſſian, Auſtrian, or Pruſſian garriſon. If his Majeſty could be diſpoſed to wave his demand for a temporary occupation of the iſland of Malta, the Emperor of Ruſſia would be the only ſovereign to whom, in the preſent ſtate of Europe, he could conſent that the iſland ſhould be aſſigned; and his Majeſty has certain and authentic information, that the Emperor of Ruſſia would on no account conſent to garriſon Malta. Under theſe circumſtances his Majeſty perſeveres in his determination to adhere to the ſubſtance of his third project as his ultimatum. As, however, the principal objection ſtated by the French Government to his Majeſty's propoſition is underſtood to be confined to the inſertion of an article in a public treaty by which his Majeſty ſhall have a right to remain in the poſſeſſion of the iſland of Malta for a definite number of years, his Majeſty will conſent that the number of years *(being in no caſe leſs than ten)* may be ſtated in a ſecret article; and the public articles may be agreed to conformably to the incloſed project. By this expedient, the ſuppoſed point of honour of the French Government might be ſaved. The independence of the iſland of Malta would in principle be acknowledged, and the temporary occupation of his Majeſty would be made to depend *alone on the preſent ſtate of the iſland of Lampedoſa.*

You may propoſe this idea to M. de Talleyrand, at the ſame time aſſuring him, that his Majeſty is determined to adhere to the ſubſtance of his ultimatum. And if you ſhall not be able to conclude the minute of an arrangement on this principle, you will, on no account, remain in Paris more than thirty-ſix hours after the receipt of this diſpatch.

I obſerve, by your diſpatch, you did not conſider yourſelf as authorized to deliver to the French Government any note or project in writing. The words of my diſpatch were, that you were to communicate the terms *officially*, which left it at your own diſcretion to communicate them verbally or in writing, as you might judge moſt expedient. You were certainly right in communicating them, in the firſt inſtance, verbally; but as ſo much ſtreſs has been laid by M. de Talleyrand on this diſtinction, it is important that I ſhould inform you, that his Majeſty neither had nor has any objection to your delivering the incloſed project as an ultimatum, accompanied by a ſhort note in writing.

I cannot conclude this diſpatch without recalling again your attention to the conduct of the French Miniſter at Hamburgh, and referring you to my inſtructions, by which you ſhould abſtain from concluding the arrangement, unleſs you have received from M. Talleyrand an aſſurance that his conduct would be publicly diſavowed.

HAWKESBURY.

To his Excellency Lord Whitworth.

No. 69.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, May 9, 1803.

The meſſenger Sylveſter is arrived with your Lordſhip's diſpatch, No. 68, of the 7th of May.

As ſoon as I received your Lordſhip's inſtructions, I prepared a tranſlated copy of the project furniſhed me by your Lordſhip, and a ſhort note with which it is my intention to accompany the communication. I then ſent a perſon to Monſieur de Talleyrand, to know when I could ſee him, and I was informed that he was at St. Cloud. I ſoon after learnt, that he was gone there in conſequence of the accident which happened yeſterday to the Firſt Conſul. I underſtand that no bad conſequences are likely to enſue, and that he is able to tranſact buſineſs. I cannot, however, expect to ſee M. Talleyrand before to-morrow morning. Although this circumſtance may cauſe a delay of a few hours, your Lordſhip may be aſſured, that the execution of thoſe inſtructions with which you have furniſhed me, ſhall not be protracted. I ſhall leave Paris moſt aſſuredly, or have concluded a ſatisfactory arrangement, within the time ſpecified by your Lordſhip, reckoning from the moment of my being able to make an official communication, rather than from that of the receipt of your Lordſhip's letter.

No. 70.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, May 12, 1803.

The meſſenger Sylveſter, as I mentioned in my laſt diſpatch, returned on the 9th, at

twelve o'clock; and I wrote to M de Talleyrand, informing him of it, and deſiring him to name an hour when I might wait upon him, in order to communicate to him the purport of my inſtructions. To this letter I received no anſwer that evening, or the following morning. Anxious to execute my orders, and to loſe no time, I encloſed the project furniſhed me by your Lordſhip, accompanied by an official note, and a private letter to M. de Talleyrand, and ſent it to the Foreign Department by Mr. Mandeville, with directions to deliver it to M. de Talleyrand, or in his abſence to the *Chef du Bureau*. He delivered it accordingly to M. Durand, who promiſed to give it to his chief as ſoon as he came in, which he expected, he ſaid, ſhortly. At half paſt four, having waited till that time in vain, I went myſelf to M. de Talleyrand; I was told that the family was in the country, and that they did not know when the Miniſter would be in town. Half an hour after I had returned home, the packet which Mr. Mandeville had given into the hands of M. Durand, was brought to me, I believe, by a ſervant, with a verbal meſſage, that as M. de Talleyrand was in the country, it would be neceſſary that I ſhould ſend it to him there. In order to defeat, as much as depended upon me, *their intention of gaining time*, I wrote again to M. de Talleyrand, recapitulating the ſteps I had taken ſince the return of the meſſengers; and deſired Mr. Talbot, the ſecretary of the embaſſy, to take it himſelf at nine o'clock at night, when I thought M. de Talleyrand would be at home, to his houſe at Meudon. He was, however, not at home. Mr. Talbot was told that he was at St. Cloud, where he had been all day, and that he would not be back until very late; he therefore left my private letter, with his name, and returned with the packet. It was my intention to have ſent it on the following morning to the Bureau, with orders that it ſhould be left there: at one o'clock in the morning I received a note from M. de Talleyrand, accounting for his not having been able to anſwer me ſooner, and appointing me at twelve o'clock at the *Bureau des Rélations Extérieurs*. I went at the appointed time: he began by apologizing for having ſo long poſtponed the interview, which he attributed to his having been the whole day with the Firſt Conſul. We then entered upon buſineſs;—I told him, that, limited as I was by your Lordſhip's inſtructions, he could not be ſurpriſed at my impatience to acquit myſelf of my duty. I explained to him the nature of your Lordſhip's obſervations on the propoſal of the 4th, and that it was conſidered as on one hand impracticable, from the refuſal of the Emperor of Ruſſia to take charge of Malta; and, on the other, as being wholly inadequate to his Majeſty's juſt pretenſions. I gave him the note in which this was expreſſed, and the project, on which alone a ſatisfactory arrangement could be framed. He read them with apparent attention, and without many remarks; and after ſome time, he aſked me if I felt myſelf authorized, by my inſtructions, to conclude with him a convention, framed on the baſis of my project, or indeed extending that baſis, ſince the firſt article of it would be the perpetual poſſeſſion of Malta to England, in return for a conſideration. *I told him, I moſt certainly was not authorized to enter into any engagement of ſuch a nature, which would make the negotiation one of exchange, inſtead of a demand of ſatisfaction and ſecurity. To this he replied, that the ſatisfaction and ſecurity which we required was Malta, and that this we obtained. That the Firſt Conſul could not accede to what he conſidered, and what muſt be conſidered by the public and Europe, as the effect of coercion; but if it were poſſible to make the draught palatable, did I think myſelf juſtifiable in refuſing to do ſo? I told him, that acting in ſtrict compliance with my inſtructions, I could have no need of juſtification, and that I came to him with the determination of abiding ſtrictly by them.* He contended, that by communicating a project, I merely ſtated on what grounds we would be willing to conclude; and that a counter-project, founded on the baſis of giving us what we required, could not be refuſed a fair diſcuſſion. To this I urged the reſolution of his Majeſty's Miniſters, to avoid every thing which could protract the negotiation. That I ſaw no other means of acting up to thoſe views, than by making my ſtand on the project at all events. I urged him repeatedly to explain himſelf more fully on the nature of the demand which he ſhould make for Malta, *but he could not, or would not explain himſelf*. After much conteſt, it was agreed, that the propoſal ſhould be ſubmitted to me in the courſe of a few hours, and that I ſhould determine on the line of conduct I might feel myſelf juſtified in purſuing: either to ſign it, to ſend it home, or to leave Paris.

The remainder of this day paſſed without receiving any communication from M. de Talleyrand. Upon this, I determined to demand my paſſports, by an official note, which I ſent this morning by Mr. Mandeville, in order that I might leave Paris in the evening.

At two I renewed my demand of paſſports, and was told I ſhould have them immediately. They arrived at five o'clock, and I propoſe ſetting out as ſoon as the carriages are ready.

Firſt Incloſure referred to in No. 70.

The underſigned, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French republic, having tranſmitted to his court the propoſal which was made to him by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, on the 3d inſt. has juſt received orders to tranſmit to his Excellency the accompanying project of a convention, found-

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ed on the only baſis which his Majeſty conceives, under exiſting circumſtances, to be ſuſceptible of a definitive and amicable arrangement. The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs will not fail to obſerve to what degree his Majeſty has endeavoured to conciliate the ſecurity of his intereſts with the dignity of the First Conſul. The underſigned flatters himſelf, that the First Conſul, doing juſtice to theſe ſentiments, will adopt, in concert with his Majeſty, an expedient ſo ſuitable for reſtoring permanent tranquillity to both nations, and to all Europe.

WHITWORTH.

Second Inclosure referred to in No. 70.

PROJECT I.—The French Government ſhall engage to make no oppoſition to the ceſſion of the iſland of Lampedoſa to his Majeſty by the King of the Two Sicilies.

II.—In conſequence of the preſent ſtate of the iſland of Lampedoſa, his Majeſty ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of the iſland of Malta until ſuch arrangements ſhall be made by him as may enable his Majeſty to occupy Lampedoſa as a naval ſtation; after which period, the iſland of Malta ſhall be given up to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent ſtate.

III.—The territories of the Batavian republic ſhall be evacuated by the French forces within one month after the conclusion of a convention founded on the principles of this *projet*.

IV.—The King of Etruria, and the Italian and Ligurian Republics, ſhall be acknowledged by his Majeſty.

V.—Switzerland ſhall be evacuated by the French forces.

VI. A ſuitable territorial proviſion ſhall be aſſigned to the King of Sardinia, in Italy.

SECRET ARTICLE.—His Majeſty ſhall not be required by the French Government to evacuate the iſland of Malta until after the expiration of ten years.

Article IV. V. and VI. may be entirely omitted, or muſt all be inſerted.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analyſis of all the Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the preſent Seſſion of Parliament—Continued from the laſt Number of this Magazine, page 371, with Liſts of other Public Acts.

"An Act to provide, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thouſand eight hundred and four, for the more ſpeedy and effectual completion of the eſtabliſhment of officers in the Militia of Great Britain; and for facilitating the filling up vacancies therein. (Paſſed 22d April, 1803.) Chap. xxxviii.

BY this act it is enacted that in all caſes, when any reduction of field or other officers, ſhall have taken place in the militia of any place, or in any regiment, battalion, or corps, thereof, either in England or Scotland, or in conſequence of the diminution of the number of militiamen for any place, or in any regiment, battalion, or corps, previous to the laſt diſembodying of the militia forces, every ſuch field or other officer, who ſhall have been ſo reduced, if duly qualified, ſhall be competent to ſucceed to any vacancy of a commiſſion of equal rank, in the corps in which he was ſerving at the time of reduction, or any corps of the ſame county or place, provided ſuch officer ſhall be approved by his Majeſty, as eligible to fill ſuch vacancy, and every officer ſo appointed ſhall take rank according to the date of his original commiſſion. §. 1.

It ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, or, in his abſence, of three Deputy Lieutenants, to approve the appointment of any perſon, who at the time of the late diſembodying of the militia, was actually ſerving as a captain in the militia, and who by virtue of certain acts, cap. 90, and cap. 91, of the laſt ſeſſion, ſhall have been conſidered as reduced, by reaſon of not having the qualification required by law; and every perſon ſo ſerving ſhall take rank in ſuch militia, or in ſuch regiment, battalion, or corps, according to the date of ſuch original commiſſion. §. 2.

Every perſon who at the time of the paſſing the ſaid acts of the laſt ſeſſion, was actually ſerving as a captain lieutenant of militia, may continue to ſerve as ſuch; and ſhall be entitled to rank accordingly. §. 3.

If a ſufficient number of officers, duly qualified, cannot be found to accept of commiſſions in the militia, within two months from the date of his Majeſty's warrant for embodying any regiment, battalion, or corps, the lieutenants and deputy lieutenants, reſpectively may appoint for that ſervice, ſuch a number of officers in the army or marines, whether on full or half-pay, or of perſons who have had commiſſions in any of his Majeſty's forces, or in the militia, including ſuch officers as are ſerving at the time as lieutenants in the militia, in which any company is become vacant, or in any corps of proviſional cavalry which may have been embodied, and have retired therefrom, as his Majeſty ſhall approve,

although not qualified: provided that such officers shall not be appointed to any higher rank in the militia, than they had in his Majesty's other forces, or in the militia; and nothing herein shall enable any lieutenant or deputy lieutenant to appoint any of the said persons to bear any higher commission than that of captain. §. 4

If within two months, officers possessing qualifications within the county cannot be found, persons possessing qualifications in other parts of Great Britain may, with the approbation of his Majesty, be appointed. §. 5.

And for the better encouragement of militiamen, who may be attached to the service of the artillery, his Majesty may direct that any militiamen, who shall be attached to the service of the artillery, and shall do duty as artillery men, shall receive increased pay, not exceeding the like pay as any of the men serving in the royal corps of artillery. §. 6.

This act is to continue until the 25th of March, 1804.

The following acts have also passed since the publication of our last number.

"An Act to continue until September 29, 1804, several Acts of Parliament, for the better collection and security of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

"An Act to amend and continue (until three months after any restriction imposed by any act of the present session of Parliament, on the Bank of England from issuing cash in payment shall cease) an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for confirming and continuing the restrictions on payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland. (Passed May 17th, 1803.)

"An Act to continue until the 25th March 1804, so much of an Act made in the forty first year of the reign of his present Majesty relating to certain duties on sugar and coffee exported, for permitting British plantation sugar to be warehoused, and for regulating and allowing drawbacks on sugar exported, as relates to repealing the duties on sugar and coffee exported, and allowing British Plantation sugar to be warehoused." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

"An Act for enlarging the period for the payment of part of certain sums of money, advanced by way of loan to several persons connected with, and trading to, the islands of Grenada and Saint Vincent." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

"An Act for the more effectually preserving the peace, and securing the freedom of election in the town of Nottingham, and county of the said town." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

The above Act recites, that of late years many riots and disturbances of the public peace have taken place within the town and county of the town of Nottingham; and that at the late election of members to serve in parliament for the said town and county, the freedom of such election was, by great riots and disturbances, grossly violated, and a great number of electors were deterred from exercising their franchise by voting at such election.

That the said town and county of the said town were formerly part of the county of Nottingham, but have been separated and made distinct therefrom, and exempted from the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the said county of Nottingham; and the mayor and alderman of the said town of Nottingham are justices of the peace in and for the said town and the county of the said town.

That the said distinct and exclusive jurisdiction has been found ineffectual for preserving the peace and securing the freedom of election within the said town and county of the said town.

It is therefore enacted by the above Act (chap. xiv.) that from and after the passing thereof it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace in and for the county of Nottingham, to act as justices of the peace, in and for the said town and county of the said town of Nottingham; and such justices are authorized to act as justices in and for the said town and county of the town of Nottingham, in as full and ample manner as they might have done if the same had not been made a distinct county, but had continued part of the county of Nottingham; and as fully and amply as the mayor and aldermen or any of them, as justices of the peace before the passing of the act have used and exercised within the said town, and persons authorized by any of the said justices to do any act, are authorized to act in pursuance of such authority. §. 1.

Persons taking out their *dedimus potestatem* previous to the next Midsummer-session, to enable them to act as magistrates for the said county, may take and subscribe the oath of qualification before two magistrates, which oaths shall be returned to the Clerk of the Peace, and filed amongst the words of the said next Midsummer-session. §. 2.

"An Act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers, and others in quartering soldiers." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

MARRIAGES

INCIDENT, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The whole tonnage of the ſhipping employed in the year 1802, in both the Greenland and the Southern whale fiſheries, from London, Hull, Whitby, Sunderland, Newcaſtle, and other ports of Great Britain and Ireland, was 34,701 tons, in 118 veſſels, navigated by 4045 men.

MARRIED.

R. Barber, eſq. to Miſs S. Jenne, of London-wall.

Mr. Broughton, mercer, of New-ſtreet, Covent garden, to Miſs Vigurs, of Southampton-ſtreet.

At Ipſwich, R. Wiltſhire, eſq. of New Bridge-ſtreet, London, to Miſs M. Bleadin, of Stoke-hall.

Mr. Vaux, of Shad Thames, to Miſs Martin, of Horſleydown, Southwark.

At Aldgate church, Captain W. Elder, to Miſs Gibſon, only daughter of J. Gibſon, eſq. of Ratcliffe.

Mr. Tennant, of Sairle-row, to Miſs Radford, of Coventry.

DIED.

At her houſe in Upper Seymour-ſtreet, *Lady M. Melbourne.*

In John-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mr. Vigne*, one of the Meſſengers of the Board of Controul.

Mrs. A. Briggin, an intimate friend of the late Colonel Montgomery. Exceſſive grief for the death of the Colonel is believed to have been the cauſe of her's.

At her houſe in Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, *Mrs. E. Harvey.*

Sir John Smith Burgeſs, one of the Directors of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, and Lieutenant Colonel of the third regiment of the Royal Eaſt India Volunteers.

Mrs. Woodham, wife of Mr. Woodham, muſic-paper manufacturer, of Brydges-ſtreet, Covent garden.

Mr. J. Hayward, coachmaſter, in Old Bond-ſtreet.

Mr. Merlin, merchant, of Hanover-ſquare.

At Stratfield Say, in Hampſhire, aged 83, the *Right Hon. George Pitt, Lord Rivers.*

At Camberwell, *Mrs. F. Campbell.*

At Hackney, *W. Williams, eſq.* of the Cuſtom-houſe.

Mr. Taylor, lockſmith, of Kingſgate-ſtr. Holborn.

In her 45th year, *Mrs. Turner*, of the Robin Hood-tavern, Clapton.

At Swaffham, in Norfolk, *Mrs. Benezet*, relict of the late C. Benezet, eſq. formerly Major of the horſe grenadier guards.

At Stratford-houſe, in Eſſex, the *Right Hon. John Lord Henniker*, Baron Henniker of Stratford-upon-Slaney.

Mr. Hinde, grocer, of Cheapſide.

Much reſpected and lamented, *Mrs. E. Jones*, wife of Mr. Jones, of Chapterhouſe-court, St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Ham Common, in her 74th year, *Mrs. E. Garland.*

Mrs. Oſbourne, of Ryder-ſtreet, St. James's.

J. Park, eſq. brewer, of Baldwyn's-gardens.

In his 34th year, *Mr. T. Briggs*, of St. John's-ſtreet.

In another fatal duel, which took place near Chalk Farm, on Wedneſday, May 18, *Mr. Thomas O'Reilly*, a Lieutenant in the army. His antagoniſt was a gentleman of the name of Hobart. They met about 7 o'clock in a field a little to the north of the houſe, attended by their ſeconds, Captain Butler and W. O'Grady, eſq. The combatants fired at the ſame moment, and Mr. O'Reilly was ſhot in the body, near the hip, on receiving of which wound he ran ſome ſhort diſtance, and then walked; but before he could reach Chalk Farm, fainted with the loſs of blood. The ball, which had lodged juſt above the left hip, on the oppoſite ſide, was ſoon after extracted near the navel, by a ſurgeon who was at Chalk Farm at the time; notwithſtanding which Mr. O'Reilly died almoſt immediately. Mr. O'Reilly was a very young man; he refuſed to tell the names of the ſeconds. The diſpute aroſe at the laſt ſubſcription-ball held by the Pic Nic Society, in Tottenham-ſtreet, where Mr. Hobart having entered, ſaw Mr. O'Reilly, whom he had known before, and who was repeatedly heard to ſay, ſpeaking of Mr. Hobart, "I ſee a fellow coming in here to-night, who has, I am ſure, a forged ticket." Mr. Hobart at firſt took no notice of what was ſaid, though from a former quarrel he knew the words were directed to himſelf. At length, however, he aſked Mr. O'Reilly "whether the obſervations he had been making were directed to him;" Mr. O'Reilly made no reply: Mr. Hobart then enquired for the manager of the ball, and having walked out of the room, produced his ticket, and aſked the manager, whether it was not a fair one, who replied, "It certainly is." Mr. Hobart then called Mr. O'Reilly a raſcal; O'Reilly then aſked Mr. Hobart for his card, which Mr. Hobart gave him: in about ten minutes after which, Mr. Hobart received a meſſage that led to the fatal meeting. Mr. Hobart and his friends tried in vain to accommodate matters amicably, but could not ſucceed.—Coroner's Inqueſt: Wilful murder againſt the principal and ſeconds.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Lately, at Newcaſtle, the workmen commenced their operations in digging a foundation for carrying into execution the laudable plan of building a new fever-houſe. The houſe is intended to be of the elevation of three ſtories; the two upper ſtories to be appropriated to the reception of the fever patients; each ſtory will be divided into four apartments, and thus the whole edifice is calculated to admit of twenty-two beds. Each of the apartments will be ventilated, by the admiſſion of cool air into each room, in the middle of the floor, while an aperture will be likewiſe opened in the cieling, to carry off the infected exhalations; the lower apartments will be devoted to gentlemen of the faculty, the nurſes, and other attendants.—The ſituation, in a part of a large airy field, called the Mayor's Cloſe, oppoſite the Baths, including alſo ſufficient airing-ground, is extremely well calculated to promote the humane object in view; and the liberal grant of the ground, in aid of this truly philanthropic deſign, reflects high credit on the Corporation of Newcaſtle.

A number of workmen having been lately employed in taking down the pews and galleries in St. Nicholas's church, Durham, previouſly to its undergoing a thorough repair, they diſcovered, on removing the reading-deſks, an antient ſtone pulpit, which appears to have ſuffered no material injury from the ravages of time. The above pulpit is all of ſtone, with curious carving on it, and is ſuppoſed to have been cut about the beginning of the 13th century. It is generally believed that this is the very identical pulpit mentioned in the firſt volume of the Hiſtory of the County of Durham, page 228.

The proprietor of certain marble quarries of an immenſe extent, lately diſcovered in Scotland, and who reſides in the town of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, having ſent ſpecimens of the ſaid article to a number of different gentlemen, has received congratulatory letters from them, beſtowing the warmeſt eulogiums on the excellency of the material. Among others, Earl Gower has intimated his intention of devoting a very conſiderable quantity of it to the decoration of an elegant manſion now building, for his Lordſhip at Arlington. A celebrated engineer, at preſent in the employment of the Earl, paſſing lately through Newcaſtle, declared, that on account of the beautiful variegated colours, and the exquiſite poliſh this marble was capable of receiving, it was not inferior to any he had ever ſeen.

Married.] In Newcaſtle, J. Hodgſon, eſq. of Elſwick, to Miſs Huntley.—Mr. T. Maule, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs J. Thompſon.—Mr. C. Stuart Bell, merchant, to Miſs Todd.—Mr. Johnſon, of the houſe of Barras and Co. to Miſs Smith, of Gateſhead.

At Berwick, the Rev. G. Tough, Miniſter of the High Meeting, to Miſs S. Richardſon.—J. G. Burn, eſq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Netham, of Houghton-le-Spring.

R. Riddell, eſq. of Cheeſeburn Grange, Northumberland, to Mrs. Widdrington Riddell, of York.

At North Shields, Captain T. Taylor, to Miſs A. Coulſon.

At Tynemouth, Lieutenant J. Kelly, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Wanlaſs, of North Shields.—Mr. E. Bell, ſhip-owner, in South Shields, to Miſs S. Hanſell, of North Shields.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, W. Eyre, eſq. of Warrington, in Lancaſhire, to Miſs E. Simpſon, ſecond daughter of C. Simpſon, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, Sunderland.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 71, Mrs. Elliſon, wife of the Rev. J. Elliſon.—Mrs. Stevenſon, relict of the late Mr. J. Stevenſon, cooper, of Berwick, and mother of J. Stevenſon, eſq. Mayor of that town.—Mr. S. Oxley, manager of the glaſs-houſes belonging to Lord Delaval.—Mr J Richardſon, ſalt-merchant.—Aged 72, Mr. B. Hall, formerly a woollen-draper.—Mrs. Snowball, wife of Mr. Snowball, tallow chandler.—Aged 72, Mr. F. Trotter, many years porter at the manſion-houſe, and formerly maſter of a veſſel employed in the Mediterranean trade.

At Durham, aged 64, Mr. R. Shipley.—Aged 48, Mr. J. Patrick, merchant, and one of the Common Council for the mercer's company.—Aged 45, Mr. R. Waugh, tinner and brazier.—Aged 68, Mr. T. Hopper, upwards of 40 years a ſervant in the family of the Earl of Errol.—Aged 62, Mr. J. Vaſey, flax-dreſſer.

At Sunderland, Miſs Hill, daughter of the late Mr. Hill, ſhip-owner.—Miſs Bray, daughter of Mr. B. Bray, chemiſt.

At North Shields, Mr. R. Thrift, innkeeper.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Hart, auctioneer.

At Darlington, aged 70, Mrs. Binks, wife of Mr. R. Binks, grocer.—Mr. M. Peaſe, jun. ſon of Mr. M. Peaſe, grocer.

At Morpeth, Mr. E. Maw, jun.—Aged 53, Mr. R. Potts, butcher.—Mrs. Jackſon, widow of the late Mr. Jackſon, tax collector. Mr. J. Hull.—Mrs. M. Young, wife of Mr. Young, foreſter to Lord Carliſle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lately was dug up about a mile ſouth of the village of Kirk Andrews upon Eden, about three miles weſt of Carliſle, in a riſing ground known by the name of Kirkſtead, and ſomewhat reſembling a church-yard, a Roman altar, about four feet four inches in height, two feet in breadth, and fourteen inches in thickneſs. The following inſcription thereon appears very legible and diſtinct, in ſeven lines:

LIVNIVS VIC
TORINVS EL
CAELIANVS LEG
AVG LEG VI VIC
PROBRESTRAIS
VALLVM PRO
SPERE CESTAS:

Married.] At Cockermouth, D. Cliffe, eſq. of Anne's Hill, to Miſs Walker.

At Caldbeck, Mr. J. Richardſon, of Low Row, to Miſs J. Head, of Gill.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Rookin, of the ſhip Pleaſant, to Miſs Jenkinſon.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 66, Mrs. E. Howe, widow.—Aged 74, Mr. G. Little, formerly a ſerjeant in the corps of royal artillery.—Mrs. Bendle, wife of Mr. Bendle, ſadler.—Mr. J. Sewell, cutler.

At Kendal, aged 37, Mr. Bell, ſhoemaker.—Aged 93, Mrs. Gawdrop —Aged 84, Mr. N. Weaver.—Aged 37, Mrs. Bingham, relict of the late Mr. H. Bingham, butcher.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Long.—Miſs Harriſon, eldeſt daughter of the late M. Harriſon, eſq. recorder.

At Whitehaven, in his 71ſt year, Mr. N. Brodie, tobacco-merchant.—Aged 68, Mrs. Hickſon.—Aged 44, Mr. J. Gilpin.—Aged 55, J. Huddleſtone, eſq.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Bragg, butcher —In the prime of life, Mr. B. Taylor, blockmaker.—Mrs. E. Dickenſon.—Aged 57, Mrs Briggs, late of St. Bees, and relict of the late Capt. Briggs, of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Rogers.—Aged 28, Mrs. M. Rigg.—In the prime of life, Mrs. M. Todd, wife of Mr. J. Todd, ſawyer.—Mrs. Penniment, wife of Capt. Penniment, of the ſhip Samuel.

At Workington, aged 56, Mr. J. Dodd.—Aged 73, Mr. G. Hunter.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Collin.—Aged 74, Mrs. A. Lawrence.—Aged 73, Mrs. M. Dawſon.—Mr. J. Collins, ropemaker. It is remarkable, that he had continued in the employ of one family upwards of half a century.—Aged 42, Mr. T. Kelſick.—Aged 54, Mr. C. Craggs.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. J. Grave, widow of the late Mr. P. Grave, butcher.—At an advanced age, Mr. J Collins.—Aged 50, the Rev. Mr. Tarn, rector of Dean, near Whitehaven.—Aged 73, Mr. If. Bell.

At Keſwick, aged 80, Mrs. Robſon, widow, late of Graſgarth, in the pariſh of Sebergham.—Aged 22, Miſs Aſhburner.—Aged 35, Mr. M. Mayſon.

At Wigton, aged 43, Mr. If. Mandal.

At Harrington, Mr. J. Graham.

At Diſſington, aged 85, Mr. M. Johnſtone. In her 69th year, Mrs. A. Lancaſter.—In her 64th year, Mrs. Glaiſter.

At Longburgh, of a conſumptive complaint, aged 24, Mr. S. Blaylock, formerly a compoſitor in the office of the Carliſle Journal.

At Threlkeld, aged 73, Mrs. Mayſon.

At Kirk Andrews upon Eden, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Richardſon.

At Woodhouſe, near Milnthrop, aged 68, Mr. J. Dodſon.

Lately, in North America, Mr. J. Long, formerly of Whitehaven.

Aged 56, the Rev. W. Danſon, miniſter of Croſſthwayte, Weſtmoreland.

Lately, at Cockton, in the pariſh of Lamplugh, in his 28th year, Mr. L. Dickinſon.

At Mockerkin, in the pariſh of Loweſwater, in his 49th year, T. Harriſon, eſq. captain in the royal navy. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and conduct in Keppel's engagement off Breſt; on the 1ſt of June, under Lord Howe; and in the action of Lord Bridport, off Port L'Orient, in which laſt his clothes were ſet on fire by a red hot ball.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Whitehead, grocer, to Mrs. Bowden, of Sam's coffee-houſe.—S. Robinſon, eſq. merchant, of London, to Miſs A. Lambert, youngeſt daughter of the late J. Lambert, eſq. of Hull.—Mr. J. Pea, to Miſs Bingley, daughter of Mr. J. Bingley, attorney, of Snaith.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Sykes, to Mrs. H. Hawkeſworth.

At Harworth, Lord Viſcount Galway, of Serlby-hall, Nottinghamſhire, to Mrs. Drummond, widow of P. A. Drummond, eſq. of Bawtry.

At Wakefield, Mr. Kenyon, muſlin-manufacturer, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Atkin.

At Thwing, the Rev. T. Fiſh Foord, to Miſs Topham, eldeſt daughter of Major Topham, of Wold-cottage.

Mr. Tate, wine-merchant, in York, to Miſs S. Ruſſell, of Selby.

At York, Mr. G. Upton, ſadler, to Mrs. Howgate.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Buckle, merchant, to Miſs Wharton, of Kirkby Stephen, in Weſtmoreland.

The Rev. R. Webſter, miniſter of Ripponden, near Halifax, to Miſs C. Bingley, of Rotherham.

At Beverley, J. Lockwood, eſq. to Miſs Dickons, niece of Mr. Alderman Dickons.

T. Hull, M. D. of Eaſt Retford, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Moody.

Died.] At York, at an advanced age, Mrs. Caſſon.—In his 69th year, Mr. J. Camidge, many years organiſt of the cathedral in this city.—In her 67th year, Mrs. Leedes, relict of E. Leedes, eſq. of Rhoydes hall.—In her 42d year, Mrs. Botterill, widow.

At Hull, Mr. H. Roundthwaite, tailor.—

Aged

Aged 47, Mr. W. Hicks, liquor-merchant.—Aged 73, Mr. G. Wallis, an ingenious gunſmith, and proprietor of a very extenſive muſeum, conſiſting of ancient coins and medals, and ſeveral other valuable antiquities.—Aged 52, Mr. A. Owen, baſket-maker.—Aged 21, Mr. G. Watſon, commiſſion-agent and ſhip-broker.—Aged 43, Mrs. Linwood, wife of Mr. Linwood, butcher.—Mr. Levy, glaſs-man.—Mr. Joel Smith, many years one of the beadles to the corporation.—Mr. S Iſrael, glaſſman.—Aged 36, Mr. Pennock Dunn.—Aged 66, Mrs. Mitchinſon, wife of Mr. G. Mitchinſon, of the Spread Eagle Inn.—Aged 38, Mr. G. Martin, wharfinger.—Aged 74, Philip Green, eſq. an eminent ſhip-owner; highly eſteemed as a liberal and unwearied friend to all claſſes of the indigent and unfortunate. His private charities for ſeveral years paſt amounted to not leſs than the ſum of 400l. per annum.—Aged 50, Mrs. E. Graiby, upwards of 22 years houſekeeper to Mr. J. Weſterdale.

At Leeds, Miſs Sheepſhanks, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. W. Sheepſhanks, miniſter of St. John's church, &c.—Mrs. Jones, mother-in-law to Mr. S. Prieſtley, merchant.—Mrs. Hinchliffe, wife of Mr. Hinchliffe, tobacconiſt.—In her 20th year, Miſs M. Clapham, third daughter of Mr. J. Clapham, merchant.

At Whitby, aged 60, Mrs. Holt, wife of J. Holt, eſq.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Chapman, ſhip-owner.—Aged 64, the Rev. J. Brownfield, miniſter of the Independent Congregation.—Mrs. Pyman, wife of Capt. T. Pyman.—Miſs Eſkdale, daughter of Mr. Eſkdale, ſhip-builder.—Mrs. Cuſens, wife of Mr. Cuſens, cordwainer.

At Sheffield, aged 21, Mr. J. Unwin, ſecond ſon of Mr. R. Unwin, carpenter.—In her 75th year, Mrs. M. Birks, many years a member of the Methodiſt Society.—Mrs. Appleyard, of Sheffield-park.—Aged 21, Mr. R. Lee, cutler.—Mr. J. Dickinſon, one of the ſociety of Odd Fellows. His funeral was attended by a proceſſion conſiſting of about 200 members of the different lodges in the town, dreſſed in their reſpective uniforms.—Mrs. Kitchen.—Mrs Lee, widow.—Mr. J. Winterbotham, table-knife-grinder.—Mrs. Heaton, wife of Mr. T. Heaton penknife-cutler.

At Wakefield, in his 69th year, Mr. T. Lang, merchant.—Suddenly, Mrs. Webſter, widow.—Mr. W. Hodgſon, merchant.—Mr. King, woolſtapler.—In his 79th year, Mr. J. Hall, formerly maſter of the Woolpacks Inn.—T. Dade, eſq. of Knowſthorpe-houſe, near Leeds.

At Doncaſter, aged 49, Lieut. Winſkell, of the 3d regiment of Weſt York Militia.—Mrs. Eddiſon.—Aged 63, Mr. A. Graham, cork-cutter. His death was occaſioned by a fall from a horſe, a few days before.

At Rotherham, in his 79th year, Mr. W. Radford, formerly a merchant, of Cambridge.

At Bradford, in her 21ſt year, Miſs Mawſon, only daughter of Mr. G. Mawſon, iron-founder.

At Pontefract, of a conſumptive malady, in her 20th year, Miſs C. Glaſſe, niece to Mrs. Oſbourne, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. J. Wiggins, druggiſt, of York.—J. Hepworth, eſq. alderman.

At Beverley, aged 26, Mr. R. Davis, late of the King's Arms Inn.

At Pocklington, aged 46, Mr. W. Pinder, formerly of the Buck Inn.

LANCASHIRE.

The number of deaths in the town of Liverpool, which, in the year 1801 amounted to 3768, has laſt year diminiſhed to 2480, making the conſiderable reduction of 1288. The marriages have increaſed from 1334 to 1553, making the difference of 219; and the births are increaſed from 2767 to 3123, making a difference of 356. The number of males born in the year exceeds that of the females by 171; a circumſtance unprecedented, or, at leaſt, contrary to all the received calculations of the relative increaſe of the two ſexes.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Martin, merchant, to Miſs Eccles.—Mr. R. Lathbury, druggiſt, to Miſs Woolrich, of Farnworth.—Mr. J. W. Daniel, printer, to Miſs Quay.—Mr. R. Leonard, merchant, to Miſs Appleton.—Mr. J. Molyneux, navy agent, to Miſs H. Barnes.

At Mancheſter, Mr. W. Cowdroy, junior, printer, to Miſs M. Makin, of Salford.—G. A. Lees, eſq. to Miſs M. Ewart, of Troqueer.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Aviſon, wife of Mr. Aviſon, attorney.—Aged 76, Mr. W. Wainwright.—Mrs. Nicholſon, of Woolton.—Mr T. Taylor, victualler.—Aged 63, Mr. B. Bigland, cooper.—Aged 43, Mrs. A. Harriſon, relict of the late Captain J. Harriſon.—Aged 63, Mr. P. Pennington.—Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. T. Stott, ſtay-maker.—Mr. W. Lyon, ſaddler.—Aged 67, Mrs. Wainwright.—Miſs S. Haworth, daughter of Mr. J. Haworth, merchant.

At Ulverſtone, aged 38, Mr. W. Kendal.—Aged 58, Mrs. E. Benſon.—Aged 78, Mr. E. Tomlinſon.

At Bolton, A. Fletcher, eſq. juſtice of the peace for this county.

At Rochdale, Mr. James Kerſhaw, linen-draper.

At Ormſkirk, aged 63, Mrs. E. Heſketh.—Miſs Woods.

On his paſſage from the Havannah to London, on-board the ſhip Daſher, of a putrid fever, Captain Hamilton.

Mr. H. Riddiough, ſurgeon; a young gentleman, late of Liverpool.—Of a ſpaſmodic complaint, after an illneſs of about 24 hours, Mr. S. Hemingway, of Weſt Derby, near Liverpool.—Lately, advanced in years, W. Clayton, eſq. M.D. of Kirkham.—Aged 66, the Rev. H. Brown, curate of Overton-chapel, near Lancaſter.

CHESHIRE.

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Married.] At Goeſtry, Mr. J. Hockenhull, ſteward to J. Glegg, eſq. of Withington Hall, to Miſs Coups, of Barnſhaw Hall.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Swindell, cotton manufacturer, to Mrs. Echalls, widow of the late Mr. Echalls, linen draper.

At Llanelian, county of Denbigh, J. Wynne, eſq. of Coed Coch, to Miſs Holland, of Teyrdan.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. R. Davenport, who for nearly 36 years was employed in the office of Mr. Monk, printer, of that city.

Aged 77, Mr. Golding, father of Mr. Golding, ſurgeon.—Mr Suddons, ſenior.—Mr. T. Pennington, of the Yacht Inn.

At Northwich, Mr. J. Widowſon.—Mr. Horton.

At Frodſham, aged 73, Miſs Richardſon.

At Nantwich, in her 78th year, Mrs. Hilditch, mother of Mr. Hilditch, attorney.

At Macclesfield, Mr. N. Jackſon.—Aged 67, Mrs. M. Gregory, of Sealand, mother of Mr. G. Gregory, of Cheſter.—Lately, the Rev. J. Lloyd, B.D. vicar of Holywell, Flintſhire.

At Holt, Mrs. Golbourne, wife of J. Golbourne, eſq.—W. Evans, eſq. of Trefeiler, Iſle of Angleſey.

At Carnarvon, R. Garnons, eſq.

At Denbigh, in his 27th year, Miſs Iſabella M'Cron.

At Lymeirchton, E. Totty, eſq.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, W. Thomas, eſq. ſtamp diſtributor for the city and county of Cheſter.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloſſop, Mr. Kerſhaw, of Charleſtown, near Gloſſop, to Miſs A. Slack, of Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Died.] At Derby, aged 71, Mrs. Clay.—Suddenly, after eating his breakfaſt, Mr. S. Houghton, ſen. butcher.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Whitby, widow.—Aged 76, Mrs. Wheatley, widow. At an advanced age, Mrs. Bayley, widow.—Aged 28, Mrs. Peters, wife of Mr. S. Peters, hairdreſſer.—The Rev. T. Roe, vicar of Bradbourne.—Mr. T. Dunn, of Darley, near Matlock.—Aged 66, of the influenza, Mr. T. Chawner, of Doveridge.

At Fauld, Mr. J. Beardſley, late of Eggington.—Aged upwards of 90 years, Mr. H. Goodwyn, of Waterſwallows, near Buxton.

At Chapel-in-le-Frith, Mrs. Baker, widow.—Mr. C. Pickford.

At Rowdale, near Bakewell, in his 79th year, Mr. Needham.

At Repton, in a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. J. Hutchinſon, vicar of Barrow-upon-Trent, and formerly ſecond maſter of Repton ſchool.

At Spondon, of the water in the head, Miſs L. Dalby, ſecond daughter of Mr. M. S. Dalby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The eyes of all England are at this moment turned towards Nottingham, and towards the iſſue of the pending election, in which every ray of character and independence in the people of that place is involved.

Married.] At East Retford, T. Hull, M.D. to Miſs Moody.

At Nottingham, Mr. Baily, to Miſs A. Miller, of Kinoulton.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 78, Mrs. Wylde, relict of the late Rev. T. Wylde, rector of Beeſton.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Bacon, of Market Harboro'.—Mr. J. Mellor, maſter of the Prince of Wales public-houſe.—Mr. S. Wells, lace manufacturer.—Of an inflammatory fever in his brain, Mr. Rothwell, hoſier.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Whitby, relict of the late R. Whitby, eſq. of Derby.

At Newark, very ſuddenly, W. Martin, eſq. L.L.B. one of the oldeſt aldermen of the borough.

At Southwell, aged 42, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of the Rev. Magnus Jackſon.

At Tythby, near Bingham, Mr. J. F. Skinner, farmer and grazier.—Aged 96, Mr. J. Wright.

At Sutton in Aſhfield, the Rev. W. Thompſon, rector of Colwick, &c. and formerly Juſtice of Peace for the county; a gentleman of truly exemplary character, and meritorious conduct through life.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. L. Towne, druggiſt, of Gainſboro', to Miſs Turner, of Langford, near Newark.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. R. Holmes.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Hayward.

At Stamford, Mr. H. Tatham, junior.

At Gainſboro', Mr. J. Ogleby, butcher.—Aged 73, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Mr. Wilſon, ſtaymaker.—Mr. D. Cook, captain of the Perſeverance, a Newcaſtle trader.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Weſt, mariner.

At Market Deeping, R. Banks, eſq. attorney.

At Saltfleet, aged 82, Mr. Plumtree. Two minutes before his death, he was to all appearance in perfect health.

At South Kelſey, aged 47, Mrs. Skinner.

In conſequence of a fit with which he was ſeized while ſeated on horſeback, M. Cholmley, eſq. of Eaſton, near Grantham.

At Bath, Miſs Caldecot, youngeſt daughter of the late T. Caldecot, eſq. of Holton Lodge in this county.—Mrs. Hutton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hutton, of Lea, near Gainſboro'.

At Colby, near Lincoln, in his 74th year, B. Bromhead, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel in the South Lincoln militia; and for 36 years an acting magiſtrate in the diviſions of Keſteven and Lindſey in this county.

Mr. Iſaac Fenton, of Stourton. He was a very corpulent man; and, being on his return from Gainſboro' market, by ſome accident fell from his horſe, which ſtruck him, and he immediately expired.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughboro', Mr. W. Griffin, farmer, of Wyſall, to Miſs A. Woodroffe, youngeſt

youngeſt daughter of the late S. Woodroffe, gentleman, of Kempſtone.

At Leiceſter, Mr. J. Barker, draper, to Miſs Gardiner.—Mr. W. Peet, to Mrs. Crampton, widow of the late Mr. Crampton, hoſier, of Nottingham.

At Mount Sorrel, Mr. G. Gee, of Aſhby-de-la-zouch, to Miſs C. Snow.

At Whitwick, Mr. J. Sketchley, of Anſty, to Miſs Stinſon.

Died.] At Loughboro', aged 49, Mr. F. Boott.

In his 88th year, Mr. J. Sculthorpe, tanner, of Quorndon.

At Nether Broughton, Mr. W. Skinner, an opulent farmer, late of Tythby, in Lincolnſhire.—Miſs E. Harper, 2d daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Catthorpe.

Lately, at Ulveſcroft, Mr. T. Roby, one of the chief conſtables for the hundreds of Weſt Goſcote.

At Flechiney, Mr. W. Grant, farmer and grazier.

At Hemmington, in his 59th year, T. Bentley, gentleman.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walſall, J. C. Whateley, eſq. to Miſs Raybould.

Mr. J. Jottle, of Stone, to Miſs Smith, of Whitgreace, near Stone.—Mr. C. Hart, mercer, of Uttoxeter, to Miſs Minors, of Water Eaton, near Penkridge.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 67, Mrs. Dudley, wife of Mr. Dudley, builder.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Godſon.—Mr. J. Parrott, attorney.—Mr. Barber, ſurgeon.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 23, Mrs. Beighton, of Farnah, Derbyſhire.

At Tamworth, aged 74, Mr. J. Hall, chandler.

In her 80th year, Mrs Congreve, of Wolſton.

At Honiley, Mrs. Hayes.—Mr. Green, of Woolton, near Pattingham.—Mrs. Williams, of Elford Park, near Litchfield.

At Old Swinford, O. Dixon, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Worceſter and Stafford, and one of the Benchers of Gray's-inn-ſociety.

Aged 85, Mr. Upton, of Barnſton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married] At Hanbury, the Rev. Mr. Carrell, to Miſs Jones.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Lewis, malſter, to Miſs C. Floyd, of Knowle.—Mr. R. Riley, watchmaker, to Miſs Stanbridge.

Died.] At Warwick, in her 68th year, Mrs. Lilington, widow.

At Coventry, Mr. Bradley, brazier.—Mrs. Sadler, ſiſter to the late Mr. Alderman Spell.—Mr. Stevens, of the New Inn.—Mr. R. Holmes, carpenter.—Mrs. A. Cox.—Mrs. Swain, of the Punch Bowl tavern.—Aged 75, the Rev. J. Butterworth, more than 50 years anabaptiſt miniſter in this city.

At Birmingham, aged 72, Mrs. Hammond, mother of Mr. Hammond, ſurgeon.—Mr. T. Walker, jun. letter-cutter.—Mr. W. Thompſon Hill.—Mr. Magenies, many years collector of the King's taxes.—Mrs. Moggridge.—Aged 60, Mr. W. Court.—Aged 55, Mr. R. Duce, of the Golden Cup public-houſe.—Mr. T. Farmer, bellows-maker.—Miſs A. Freeth.

At Dudley, Miſs Perry.

Miſs E. Harper, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Cathorpe, near Rugby.—Suddenly, Mr. S. H. Vaughton, eldeſt ſon of R. Vaughton, eſq. of Aſhfurlong.—Mr. J. Scott, grazier, of Brinklow.—Mr. J. Britain, ſurgeon, of Rugeley.

At Aſhted, aged 72, Lieut. Faux, a native of Birmingham, who, from the ſtation of a private centinel, roſe to be an officer in the Guards, by his meritorious ſervices in the ſeven-years' war.

At Coleſhill, lately, the Rev. Mr Warnford.—Mr. J. Powell, ſen. of Solihull Academy.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, the Rev. F. Leighton, to Miſs V. Leighton.

At Welſhpool, Mr. J Bray, maſter of the free-ſchool, to Miſs J. Thomas, grocer.

At Cuddalore, in the Eaſt Indies, R. Kinchant, eſq. third ſurviving ſon of the late J. Kinchant, eſq. of Park Hall, in this county, to Miſs M. C. Wilkinſon, daughter of the late J. Wilkinſon, eſq. Maſter in Chancery in the Supreme Court at Bombay.

The Rev. R. Wylde, of Bridgenorth, to Miſs Pritchard, of Shrewſbury.—Mr. Arrowſmith, mercer, of Oſweſtry, to Miſs Latham, of the Newns, near Elleſmere.—W. L. Bailey, eſq. of Fitz, to Miſs L. Price, of Fielton.—H. Smith, eſq. 3d ſon of the late Sir Edward Smith, bart. of Acton Burnell, to Miſs L. Sulyard, of Haughley Park, Suffolk.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Vaughan.—Mrs. Leech, widow of the late Mr. Leech, ſhearman.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Vernon, relict of the late R. Vernon, eſq.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Teece.

At Ludlow, Mr. T. Taylor, formerly a carrier from that town through Worceſter to London.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Hughes, of the Three Tuns Inn.

At Bridgnorth, J. Arundel Sparks, eſq. late a captain in the Ancient Britiſh Light Dragoons.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Newton, widow.

At Market Drayton, Mrs. Bagnall, of the Talbot Inn.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Painter.—Mrs. Davenant, widow.—Aged 73, Mrs. Vernon, a lady of a truly pious, charitable, and religious character, having devoted her life and the moſt of her property to the cauſe of religion, by throwing open her doors to the diſſenting miniſters, and ſharing her bounty among the poor, &c.

At

At Much Wenlock, aged 88, Mrs. Hinton. It is a circumſtance not leſs true than remarkable, that it had been always the wiſh of this lady, that her huſband, formerly a grocer of this town, might not ſurvive her twenty-four hours; and this was certainly the caſe, as Mr. Hinton died exactly at that time, at the age of 83.

Mr Hayward, maſter, of Frankwell.

At Hodnet, Mr E. Cartwright, of the Bear Inn, agent to the Rev. R. Heber.

At Jamaica, in the prime of life, Mr. E. Howell, ſon of Mr. Howell, of the Llys, near Oſweſtry.

ERRATUM.—In our laſt Number, in the Shropſhire Deaths, for Mr. R. Reynolds, of Coalbrook Dale, *read* Mrs. Rebecca Reynolds.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It appears by the report of the committee for managing the Houſe of Induſtry at Worceſter, lately publiſhed, that a very great reduction has lately taken place in the Poor's rates for that city; the Poor's loans for the month of March laſt being only at half the amount they were at in March 1802.

Dr. Hurd, the Biſhop of Worceſter, has lately compleated the ſelect, but highly valuable, library at the Epiſcopal palace at Hartlebury in this county, which he intends to bequeath, as an heir-loom, to his ſucceſſors in the ſee.

Married.] At Upton upon Severn, W. Lecky, eſq. to Miſs L. Baines, daughter of the Rev. R. Baines, rector.

At Worceſter, Mr. E. Darby, iron-maſter of Coalbrook Dale, to Miſs L. Burlingham, of the London-road.—Alſo Mr. J. Lewis, of Troſnant, near Pontypool, Monmouthſhire, to Miſs M. Beeſly.

Mr. J. Hillman, of Wareſtone, to Miſs Crane, of Hill's farm, both near Kidderminſter.

At Eveſham, Mr. White, cloth-worker, to Miſs Suffield, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Suffield, ſaddler.

J. M. Stephens, eſq. banker, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Webb, daughter of T. Webb, eſq. of the Berrow, in this county.—Mr. Light, of Stourbridge, to Miſs H. M. Ward Walker, of Bewdley.

Died.] S. Barnett, eſq. of Wick.—Aged 65, Mrs. M. Freeman, of Maddresfield.—W. Buckle, eſq. of Chaceley, many years an active magiſtrate of that diſtrict.—Aged 72, S. Weſt, eſq. of Kempſey.—Mrs. A. Taylor, of Sidbury.—Aged 90, Mrs. Sandeſs, formerly a hair-dreſſer, of Worceſter.

At Old Swinford, Mr. J. Pratt, auctioneer, of Knole Hall, near Eveſham.—Mr. W. Stiler, needle-maker, of Allwood, near Feckenham.—Miſs A. Harris, of Wribbenhall, near Bewdley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, T. Skyrme, eſq. captain in the regiment of South Glouceſter militia, to Mrs. Jarvis.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 52, Mr. G. Davies, printer. He was employed on the Hereford Journal for upwards of twenty-five years; and during that period, ſuch was his indefatigable attention to buſineſs, he was abſent from the office only *two days!*

Mr. J. Nichols, attorney.—Mrs. E. Kemble, ſiſter of Mr. R. Kemble, formerly manager of a company of comedians in this city.

In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Mills, relict of the late Mr. P. Mills, butcher.

At Roſs, Mrs. Triſtram, wife of Mr. T. Triſtram, builder and auctioneer.

At Ledbury, in the prime of life, Miſs E. Beddowes.

Mrs. Maſon, of Wormeley Tump, near Hereford.—Mr. J. Stephens, of the Comb.

At Weobly, aged 82, Mrs. S. M. Lacey, widow.

At Jewry, in the pariſh of Dore, in her 86th year.—Mrs. J. Packwood, widow, late of Hereford.

At Pencerrig, in the county of Radnor, T. Jones, eſq. an acting magiſtrate for the county, and major, or formerly ſo, of the Radnor militia.

At Wrexham, Mr. Crewe, apothecary.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A chalybeate ſpring has been lately diſcovered upon Caverſham-hill in this county. In its proportion of ſteel, it rivals the celebrated water of Tunbridge, and, like it, is held in a ſtate of ſolution by fixed air.

Married.] At Mapledurham, E. Blount, eſq. of Bellamore, Staffordſhire, ſecond ſon of the late Sir Walter Blount, to Miſs Wright.

Mr. Saunders, ſurgeon, of Charlbury, to Miſs S. Williamſon, daughter of the Rev. W. Williamſon, rector of Winwick, &c.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Dickenſon, widow.—Mr. J. Reynolds, coal-merchant.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Bridgewater, baker, or formerly ſo.—In his 50th year, Mr. J. Quartermayne, ſecond butler of Trinity-college.—At her daughter's houſe in this city, Mrs. Southam, late of March Gibbon, in Buckinghamſhire.

At Piddington, aged 73, Mrs. A. Cockerill, relict of the late Rev. J. Cockerill, many years reſident miniſter of the pariſh.

At Thame, Mr. G. Lambert, quartermaſter of the Oxfordſhire militia.—Mrs. Horſeman, wife of the Rev. J. Horſeman, rector of Souldern.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Hollis, of the Manor Farm, Coggs.

On the 4th of March, on board the ſhip Walthamſtow, off the iſland of St. Helena, on his paſſage home from Bengal, J. P. Gardiner, eſq. brother of S. Gardiner, eſq. of Coombe Lodge, in this county.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Ayleſbury, Mr. J. Cowley, ſurgeon, of Winſlow, to Miſs Eagles.—Mr. W. Pearſon, horſe-dealer, to Miſs M. Fowler.

At Walton, Mr. J. Whitworth, of Earle's Barton, to Miſs Stevens.—J. Jones, gent. of Great Horwood, to Mrs E. Warr, widow, of Hilſdon.

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. R. Collinſon, ſen. ſurgeon.—Mrs. Hoddle.

At High Wycombe, the Rev. R. Welles, ſon of S. Welles, eſq. alderman of that borough.

At Winſlow, J. Burnham, gent. one of the coroners for the county.

Aged 47, ſuddenly, by a fall from his horſe, Mr. Tuck, farmer, of Dorton.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Woburn, Mr. T. Shaw, auctioneer.

At Linton, aged 82, Mr. S. Chaſe, ſurgeon.

At Elſtow Lodge, Mrs. Colquhoun, relict of Colonel W. Colquhoun, late of the Guards.

At Bedford, Mr. G. Jackſon, near forty years head-maſter of the Harpur Charity writing-ſchool in that town.

At Little Barford, aged 74, Mrs. Tingey, a maiden lady.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Bennet, of Market Harborough, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Ewins, ſole heireſs of the late Barwell Ewins, eſq. of Marſton Truſſell, in this county.—The Rev. W. Panchen, of Woodwalton, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs M. Hyde Wollaſton, of Chiſelhurſt, Kent.

At Northampton, Mr. Sturgeon, miniature-painter, to Miſs J. Robinſon, daughter of the late Captain Robinſon, of Twyford-houſe, near Wincheſter.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Locock, wife of Mr. Locock, ſurgeon.—Mr. F. Edge, only ſon of Mr. Edge, druggiſt.—Mr. S. Brown, publican.—Mr. Ekins, brother to the late Mr. Ekins.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Robertſon, mother of Mr. Robertſon, manager of the Lincoln company of comedians.—In her 89th year, Mrs. C. Maxwell, relict of the late R. Maxwell, gent. of Folkſworth, in the county of Huntingdon.—Aged 19, Miſs Banton, of Oakham, Rutland.

At St. Neots, Huntingdonſhire, Miſs Day, ſiſter to Mr. Day, attorney.

Aged 52, R. Dagley, eſq. of Hartford, in Huntingdonſhire, and late of Cheadle, in ſhire.

At the Swan inn, Bedford, Sir John Payne, Bart. Lieutenant Colonel of the Bedfordſhire militia.

At Briſtol Hotwells, Miſs Charlotte Jane Rokeby, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. L. Rokeby, of Arthington, in this county.

Aged 79, Mrs. M. Law, a maiden lady, of King's Cliffe.—Suddenly, aged 65, Sir C. Ventris Field, of Campton, Bedfordſhire.

At Thornton-hall, Bucks, W. T. Sheppard Cotton, eſq. of Crakemarſh, in the county of Stafford, eldeſt ſon of T. Stafford, eſq. of Thornton-hall.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Ruſhbrooke, maſter cook of King's College, to Miſs E. Banks.—Mr. E. Macro Smith, cabinet-maker, to Miſs H. Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, cabinet-maker, of Norwich.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 77, Mrs. Hunnyburne, widow of the late Mr. Hunnyburne, coachmaker.—Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Mr. Smith, hair-dreſſer.—In her 22d year, Miſs E. Duckings.—Mrs. Cory, mother of Mr. W. Cory, grocer.

At Newmarket, J. Haylock, eſq of Weſt Wratting.

At Wiſbeach, aged 64, Mrs. M. Barker.—Aged 59, Mrs. Yorke, wife of Mr. G. Yorke, taylor.

At Little Wilbraham, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Butts, mother of the Rev. W. Butts, rector.

Aged 33, Mrs. S. Brewſter, wife of Mr. Brewſter, farmer, of Cowlinge.—Aged 65, the Rev. W. Holden, A. M. vicar of Chatteris, and Juſtice of Peace for the iſle of Ely.

NORFOLK.

Summary of the two eſtimates lately laid before a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town of King's Lynn, in this county, relative to the total expence of new paving the town, and of making a new road from the South Gate into the town. The plan and eſtimate of the above expence will amount to the ſum of 13,000l. and the annual expenditure, viz. intereſt and repairs, to the ſum of 700l. Plan and eſtimate of the expence of lighting, cleanſing, and watching the town, and coſt of New Lamps, 500l.—Annual expenditure in intereſt, and in lighting, cleanſing and watching, 925l.—Total coſt, 13500l.—Total annual expenditure, 1625l. Both theſe plans and eſtimates reſpectively received the approbation of the meeting. A certain number of the town and county gentlemen have been appointed as a committee, to form a bill to be preſented to Parliament for effecting the above purpoſes.

That venerable pile, the ſpire of Yarmouth church, that has for near 700 years been the conſtant guide to the mariner, is now nearly down, and carries with it the appearance of ſome rude ſtorm paſſing over it. The weight of the lead, the laſt ſheet of which was lately taken down, ſo as as to render the ſpire tranſparent, is computed at 30 tons. It is devoutly to be wiſhed, however, that the inhabitants of Yarmouth will have liberality enough to build another on a very ſimilar plan, as the great utility of the late one was long experienced by ſeamen making the land, in ſaving many lives, &c.

Abſtract

Abſtract of a Meteorological Diary, kept at Yarmouth in 1802.

	Dry Days.	Wet.	Water.	Winds.								Thermometer.
			Inch	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W	W.	N W	N.	N. E.	H. L. M.
January - -	17	14	1 2/8	3	1	5	9	6	3	2	2	46.23.36
February - -	12	16	1 1/8			4	7	9	1	4	3	50.34.41
March - -	24	7	2/8		3	5	6	7		7	3	62.38.47
April - -	22	8	1	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	3	64.44.54
May - -	22	9	2 2/8	8	4	2	1		3	5	8	67.45.55
June - -	21	9	1	2	3	5	7	7		3	3	72.54 67
July - - -	11	20	2 2/8	1	1	5	6	10	5	2	1	71.55.62
August - -	27	4		2	10	6	3	4	2	1	3	76.61.69
September - -	25	5		6	8	1	7	2	2	3	1	75.55 65
October - -	20	11	2	3	5	3	11	3	4	2		70.50.57
November - -	16	14	1 6/8	5	6	4	1	5	5	2	2	52.40.46
December - -	14	17	2 4/8	4	2	7	6	4	4	4		46.36 41

N. B. The height of the Thermometer was taken every day at 12 o'clock, and not (as is ſometimes done) three time each day.

Married.] At Swaffham, Mr. Roberts, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Woodward.

At Norwich, Mr. Payne, printer, to Miſs E. Bentley, a lady well known for her poetical talents.

Mr. R. Starkey, jun. midſhipman in the navy, to Miſs E. Gallant, of Heveringland.

The Rev. J. Williams, M. A. rector of Wyveton, to Miſs C. Dyke, of Syrencote, Wiltſhire.—J. Cowcher Dodd, eſq. of Eaſt Carleton, to Miſs G. Maſſie, daughter of the late G. Maſſie, eſq. of the iſland of Jamaica.

At Thursford, J. Wynne Thomlinſon, eſq. of Cley, to Miſs Chadd, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Chadd, Bart.

Died.] At Scarning, aged 51, Mr. R. Bone, farmer.

At Gorleſtone, in her 70th year, Mrs. Bellard, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Bellard, rector of Burgh, near Yarmouth.

At Heigham, aged 67, Mr. Donne.

At Holt, Mrs. Chaſe, of the ladies boarding-ſchool.

Aged 55, Mr. W. Townſhend, coroner for the hundred and half of Clackcloſe.—Aged 54, Mrs. Maſters, of Lezivate, near Lynn.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, whiteſmith, of Loddon.—In his 22d year, Mr. T. March, of Weſt Rainham. In her 65th year, Mrs. Carpenter, widow, of the late W. Carpenter, eſq. of Aldeby Priory.—In her 19th year, Miſs A. Saul, of Acle.—Aged 84, Mrs. Buck, of Holkham.

At Yarmouth, in her 39th year, Miſs S. Banyard.—Aged 53, Mrs. M. Taylor.

At Lynn, in her 89th year, Mrs. Glover, widow, of Berwick-houſe.—Aged 70, Mrs. Haycock.

At Dereham, aged 89, Mrs. R. Munford, widow.

At Lakenham, aged 73, Mrs. Petit, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Petit, vicar of Wymondham.

At Swaffham, in her 27th year, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. T. Smith, glover.

At Thetford, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Bidwell, widow.

At Fakenham, aged 76, Mrs. A. Harriſon, a maiden lady.

At Cromer, in her 75th year, Mrs. Howes, late of Overſtrand.

At Mattiſhall, in his 68th year, the Rev. J. Smith, vicar.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Kerr, widow, of Mattiſhall.

At Winfarthing, aged 65, Mr. H. Baker, farmer.

Aged 71, Mr. T. Church, of Thursford.—In his 71ſt year, Mr. C. Grymes, of Horning. Aged 64, Mr. S. Weeds, farmer, of Fiſhley.—Aged 33, Mrs. S. Smith, of Ludham.—In his 83d year, the Rev. G. Carr, M. A. rector of Swannington.

At Coltiſhall, Mr. R. Rope, farmer, of Blofield. — Miſs H. Horne, formerly of Upwell, in Norfolk, but late of Bury.—Aged 75, Mrs. M. Butcher, widow, of St. Andrew's, in Suffolk, formerly of Yarmouth.—Aged 80, Mrs. Parfrey, formerly known by the name of Fyſon, of Holm Hale, near Swaffham. She was in high repute as a ſort of medical practitioner, having performed many remarkable cures in the dropſy; and ſuch was the opinion generally entertained of her ſkill, that ſhe had continually a great many patients from all parts.

In the iſland of Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. G. Fayerman, ſon of the Rev. J. Fayerman, of Loddon, in this county.—In his 75th year, the Rev. J. Wells, vicar of Hickling.

At

At Aldeby Hall, in his 72d year, Mr. T. Utton.

At South Pickenham, near Swaffham, in his 69th year, Mr E. Mills.

In his 77th year, the Rev A Styleman, 49 years rector of Great Ringstead, &c —In his 69th year, Mr. J. Shalders, of Worstead.

On board the Leviathan ship of war, on the Jamaica station, aged 23, Mr. S. Clarke, surgeon, late of Keswick, in this county.

At Litcham, aged 68, Mrs. Collison, widow, of Tittleshall.

At Mangreen Hall, aged 63, Mrs. Churchman.

SUFFOLK.

In the course of the last month a discovery was made of considerable importance to the traders of the town of Ipswich. Mr. Wm. Notcutt, Mr. Willis, Mr. Conder, and others in the linen-drapery business, have for many months past missed considerable quantities of printed cottons, muslins, calicoes, &c. &c. but no vigilance on their part could lead to a detection of the thief. Accident, however, led to the suspicion of a woman, who had been frequently seen in their several shops: she was apprehended on Sunday the 8th of May, and in the course of a very minute examination on the following days, it appeared that she had long carried on the nefarious business, and had sold the stolen articles to a variety of persons in the town and its neighbourhood, as smuggled goods, or as bargains purchased at an auction. We regret that our duty obliges us to say that printed cottons which cost in London 4s. 6d. per yard, were traced to persons in a very respectable rank of life, who had purchased them at 2s. 6d. and muslins which cost 5s. 9d. were sold for 2s. 6d. and in some cases much lower. A little consideration might have convinced these persons, whose names we spare, that articles thus sold could not have been honestly obtained. We hope this will be a caution to persons in general against purchasing what are called *bargains*, but which are in fact, stolen goods: too frequently in the country, as in this case, the encouragers of theft are, though without suspecting it, people of respectable character.

Several meetings have been lately held at Ipswich, by a number of the most respectable inhabitants, to deliberate upon the practicability of deepening the river, so as to make it navigable for ships of larger burthen than what now frequent the same, to come up to Stoke Bridge, instead of Dunham-reach, about three miles from thence. Should the scheme be deemed feasible, and carried into effect, the advantages would be evident; and Ipswich thereby rendered of encreased commercial consequence.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. M. Fennel, of Bury, to Mrs. Thresher.—S. A. Woods, esq. of Ditchingham, in Norfolk, to Miss Rackham, daughter of Mr. Rackham, surgeon, of Bungay.—The Rev Mr. Marriott, of Needham Market, to Miss A. Carey, of Lynn.

Died.] At Bury, in his 33d year, Mr. T. Winkup, hair-dresser.—Aged 28, Mrs. E. Gilling, wife of Mr. S. Gilling, jun. grocer and draper, of Mendlesham.—Aged 82. Mr. C. Abbott, farmer, of Lidgate.

At Framlingham, Mr. W. Warner.—Aged 65, Mr. W. Sparke, miller, of Cockfield.—Aged 61, W. Shrive, esq. of the Priory, Clare.—Miss Bacon, of Seckford Hall, near Woodbridge.

At Brandon, aged 15, Miss Brewster.

At Woodbridge, Mr. C. Nicholson, grocer.

KENT.

It appears from certain minutes collected from the ancient records and accounts in the chamber of Canterbury, lately published in the Kentish Chronicle, that this city existed in the time of the early Britons, and even before the Roman empire had extended itself into Britain. The Itinerary of the Emperor Antonnius, now more than 1500 years old, mentions Canterbury as being then a city, a fact which is strongly corroborated by the remains of the double military way leading from Dover and Lymme, through the city, as well as by a variety of other Roman vestiges yet extant in and about the city and its neighbourhood. By the Romans and Romanized Britons, it was called by the names of *Durowernum*, *Darvernum*, *Dorovernia*, and *Dorobernia*. The Anglo-Saxons named it *Cant-ward burg*, which the Latinists of those times modelled into *Cantuaria*, which the English called the city of Canterbury, formerly written Cawnterbury and Canterburie; by which name it has been generally known from about the epoch of the Norman Conquest. From the Heptarchy to the Conquest, the city appears to have always had a special and distinct magistrate, appointed by the king, with the title of prefect, portreeve, or provost, to preside over it. The book of Doomsday, dated A.D. 1080, describes Canterbury as one entire hundred, under the name of the hundred of Canterbury; a circumstance which shews that the city was not then divided into wards. It, however, at, or soon after, the conquest, assumed a different kind of government; the single being changed into a double portreeve, or provost, termed *præpositi*, who, in time, gave place to other magistrates, called bailiffs, also of the king's appointment. In this manner Canterbury continued to be governed till Henry III. by charter, A. D. 1234, granted his city of Canterbury to the citizens in fee-farm, for ever, at the rent of 60l. per annum, payable in the exchequer; and likewise authorised them to choose their own bailiffs. Under this form of government Canterbury remained, with two bailiffs, six aldermen, and thirty-six worshipful men, afterwards denominated common-council, and who were the bailiffs' assistants upwards of 200 years; when Henry VI. by two charters, dated in the years 1448 and 1453, new modelled

delled the government of the city, and re-incorporated it by the name of mayor and commonalty, with power for the citizens, from among themſelves, to chooſe a mayor yearly, who ſhould be a juſtice of the peace, and ſhould rule the city, and its appurtenant diſtricts, as the bailiffs had done before. He likewiſe empowered them to appoint a coroner and a bailiff or ſheriff, the latter of whom ſhould be elected annually, and have return of writs, &c. Canterbury was made a county *per ſe*, by Edward IV. in the year 1461. In 1498, Henry VII. by his charter ordained, that for the future the mayor of the city, who before that time was taken from the commonalty at large, ſhould be elected from the aldermen only, and by citizens, in-dwelling freemen only. In the year 1609, King James I. in his charter to the city, declares, that immediately after the mayor is out of his mayoralty, he ſhall reſume his office of alderman, and be in the place of the then mayor. It is very probable that Canterbury was laid into wards about the year 1189; for it appears that the city being in ſix wards, King Richard I. aſſigned an alderman to each ward, whoſe aldermanry, not then, as ſince, elective, was his freehold, and deſcended of right to his heir. Five of thoſe aldermanries having ſoon afterwards become veſted in the crown, were annexed to the fee-farm of the city, and were transferred to the citizens by the charter of 1234. The ſixth aldermanry, that of Weſtgate, came to them firſt by an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1483; but the act being repealed in 1485, it did not finally veſt in them till the year 1492. The charter of Henry VII. extended the number of aldermen to twelve, being two to each ward, and reduced that of the common-council to twenty-four; changing the tenure of their ſeveral offices, which before were annual, to a more permanent one for life. The charter of James, before alluded to, particularly directs in what manner the aldermen and common-council ſhall be elected; and grants that all the aldermen who have executed the office of mayor, ſhall have authority to act as juſtices of the peace, taking the accuſtomed oaths before the mayor. The latter charter annexes the honourable office of recorder to the city, who alſo acts as a juſtice of the peace. Canterbury, as now incorporated by various charters, many of which are confirmed by Act of Parliament, is governed by a mayor, having the title of right worſhipful, aſſiſted by twelve aldermen, and twenty four common council, with one ſheriff and coroner, who together form the body corporate, under the title of Mayor and Commonalty of the City and County of the City of Canterbury. The exterior circuit of the county of the city extends to Hackington, Sturry, Fordwich, Littlebourn, Patrixbourn, Bridge, and Nackington, and comprifes within its limits lands lying in ſeveral of thoſe places. The interior circuit of the city and county of Canterbury is comprifed in the following wards: Ridingate, Worthgate, Weſtgate, Newingate, Burgate, and Northgate. There are ſeveral precincts, vills, &c. in the circuit of the city, but not within its juriſdiction. The interior circuit of the city and county of Canterbury, as further ſubdivided, compriſes within the liberties of the city, twenty-one principal ſtreets, fifty-ſix lanes, and ſixty two paſſages, paths, and alleys.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury has recently proved himſelf an exemplary encourager of incloſing waſte lands, by kindly allotting different portions of the waſtes (which for ſeveral miles on this ſide Canterbury belong to the ſee) from one to ten acres, to various deſerving and induſtrious perſons, on very moderate fines, for the term of thirty years. More than forty neat, white cottages have already been erected among them, to the great comfort of as many poor families, and the credit of an extenſive diſtrict, by this diſplay of well-adapted benevolence, ſo highly ornamented and eſſentially improved.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for powers and pecuniary aid for making a commodious harbour at Folkſtone. The bay, now formed by a channel of rocks, has eight feet water at ebb-tide; and is capable of very material improvement at a moderate expence.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Hacker, plumber and glazier, to Miſs H. Aſh, ſecond daughter of Mr. Aſh, brewer.

At Maidſtone, Mr. J. Cutler, draper, to Miſs S. Jackſon —Mr. N. Gilles, ſilverſmith, to Miſs M. Fiſher, of Brenzett.

At Biddenden, Mr. J. Clement, draper, &c. to Miſs S. Deane.

T. Bentley, eſq. of the Little Hermitage, near Rochetter, to Miſs Lunan, of the Strand, London.

R. Round, eſq. of Stone Pitts, to Miſs R. Taylor, of New Barnes.

The Rev. H. Hodges, ſon of the late T. H. Hodges, eſq. of Hempſtead Place, to Miſs Murray, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. J. Murray, of Beauport, in Suſſex.

Mr. T. Cramp, chemiſt, of Canterbury, to Miſs M. Rowe, of Margate.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 70, Mrs. C. Collins, widow. This lady poſſeſſed a clear income of 3ol. per annum; but, notwithſtanding this circumſtance, her habits of life were ſingularly diſguſting, and her diſpoſition and peculiarities ſordidly and unnaturally eccentric. During many years, her conſtant companions were from ſixteen to twenty fowls, whoſe ordure defiled not only her bed, and every article of her furniture, but even the very plate out of which ſhe ate her victuals. A favourite cock, whoſe ſpurs were at leaſt three inches long, and an equally favoured rat, were for a length of time the conſtant attendants at her table, each partaking the fragments which her penury ſhared with them; till one day the rat, not preſerving the

the rules of decorum towards its rival, met its death from the hand of its miſtreſs, in a ſudden impulſe of paſſion. Her predilection for vermin prevailed ſo much, that even at her death a neſt of mice was found in her bed. The houſe where ſhe reſided, beſides the room in which ſhe conſtantly lived and ſlept, contained two others that had not been opened for many years. Among the bequeſts in her will are fifty pounds to the Kent and Canterbury Hoſpital, and the ſame ſum to the pariſh of St. Peter.

At Whitſtable, Mr. W. Reeves, ſenior, one of the company of dredgers —Mrs. Rowden, widow —Mrs. Turner.—Mrs. S. Foard. —Aged 39, Mrs. Rowe.

At Aſh, Mrs. Valder, widow.

At Snargate, aged 83, Mr. Bourn, ſen.

At Chartham, Mr. J. Mace, butcher.

At Upſtreet, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. P. Sanders, jun. ſaddler.

At Barham, Lady M. Oxenden, wife of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.

At Borden, in his 78th year, Mr. W. Taylor, yeoman.

At Sholden, near Deal, nearly 70 years of age, Mr. S. Parker.

At Sturrey, in an advanced age, Mr. Hopper, ſhopkeeper.

At Staplehurſt, Mrs. A. M. Uſborne, a maiden lady.

At Minſter, in Thanet, Mr. Meadows, grocer.

At her ſeat at Bounds, near Tunbridge-Wells, in her 56th year, the Dowager Counteſs of Darnley.

At St. Nicholas, Thanet, in her 69th year, Mrs. Oakley, relict of the late T. Oakley, eſq. of Deal.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mrs. R. Cramp, wife of the Rev. T. Cramp, baptiſt miniſter.

At Newington, in St. Lawrence, Thanet, aged 75, Mr. J. Maxted.

At Tickneſs, near Eaſtry, in an advanced age, Mr. Belſey, farmer.

At Romney, in his 67th year, Mr. A. Walter, a cuſtom-houſe officer.

At New Romney, Mrs. Videon.—Mr. W. Foorth, broker.

In the pariſh of Chartham, Mr. J. Smith, farmer.

Aged 79, Mrs. E. Edmund, of Newington, next Sittingbourn.

At Boulogne, in France, in her 20th year, Miſs Shoulten, daughter of Mr. Olb. Snoulten, Woolſtapler, of Canterbury.

At Aſh, Mrs. Strong, of the Marquis of Granby public houſe.

At Yalding, in his 84th year, of the ſmall pox, by infection, Mr. T. Trice. It ſhould be obſerved, however, that having been favourably inoculated for the cow-pock, he thought himſelf ſafe from the infection. It remains for competent judges to decide whether it were or were not of the ſpurious kind. He was inoculated with the vaccine matter, by Mr. J. Poutt, ſurgeon, of Yalding, on the 22d of December, laſt year; on the 30th he complained of his head and arms; the punctered part veſicated, and the inflammation ſurrounding it was very great; on the 22d of January an eruption of the ſmall pock of the confluent kind appeared, on the 27th petechice appeared, and on the 28th, he died. At the time of his death, the dark brown ſcab from the vaccine inoculation, remained on the arms.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. T. Attree, ſecond ſon of W. Attree, eſq. of Brighton, to Miſs Wakeford of Empſhott, Hants.

In Chicheſter, Mr. Hammond, to Miſs E. Mitchell.

Died.] At Lewes, ſuddenly, aged 44, Mr. R. Cheſter Cooper, brewer.

At Ditchling, Mrs. M. Wilſon, a maiden lady, ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, of Aſhurſt.

The Rev. C. Smith, rector of Stoke.

HAMPSHIRE.

The tunnel of the canal called the Southampton and Saliſbury canal, is going on with great rapidity at the town of Southampton. The miners are employed night and day, without any intermiſſion of the work; and it is expected that the tunnel, at the end of the canal, will be compleated by the end of the preſent month (June).

Married.] Mr. Hayne, of Wood-ſtreet, London, to Miſs S. Hobbs, late of the Black Swan Inn, in Wincheſter.—Mr. Randall, chemiſt, of Southampton, to Mrs. Jordan, late of Goſport.—Mr. Oakſhott, officer in the cuſtoms at Portſmouth, to Miſs R. Appleby, of Soberton.

Died.] At Portſea, aged 22, Mr. Miall, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Miall. He went to bed ſomewhat indiſpoſed, and was found dead in the morning —Aged 80, Mrs. Saunders.—Aged 92, Mrs. Croſby, a widow lady.

At Baſingſtoke, Mrs. Chitty, of the Wheatſheaf Inn.

Mr. C. Bereton, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Mr. Bereton, of Alton Barnes.—Mr. Long, of Hilſea.

Capt. Wheatley, of Emſworth.—Mr. J. Lock, of Bere-farm, in the pariſh of Warnford. He has bequeathed a legacy of fifty pounds to the county hoſpital.—Mr. Cleverley, farmer, of Hill Pound.

At Romſey, Mr. G. Cole, late a builder in Southampton.

At Worting, in this county, P. Waldo, eſq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

Mrs. Manſbridge, of the George Inn, Hambledon.

At Weſt End, near Southampton, aged 33, Lieut. W. Forſter, of the navy.

In North America, while on a viſit to his daughter, who ſurvived him only a few days, Mr. Tollput, watchmaker, late of Portſea.

At Holt, Miſs Bludworth, a maiden lady, daughter of the late ——— Bludworth, eſq. maſter of the horſe to the late Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Allies, ironmonger, of Warminſter, to Miſs Evans, of Batheaſton.—Mr. J. Snook, wine-merchant, of Briſtol, to Miſs Higginſon, daughter of the Rev. W. Higginſon, of Devizes.—Mr. J. Tidcombe, of Rodborn Cheyne, to Miſs Cottle, of Kingſdown.—T. W. Wadley, eſq. of Stow-in-the-Wold, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Goddard, daughter of the late Rev. E. Goddard, of Cliffe-pypard, in this county.

Died.] At Weſtbury, aged 82, J. Gawen, eſq. an alderman of Saliſbury.

In London, Mr. Stephens, late of Saliſbury.

At Warminſter, aged 39, Mr. J. Davies, of the Packhorſe Inn.

Aged 78, D. Tanner, eſq. of Potterne.

BERKSHIRE.

A plan is in agitation at Reading, to raiſe a ſubſcription for the purpoſe of purchaſing ſeveral houſes which divide Gun-ſtreet from St. Mary's church-yard, in order to widen the road, and open a more convenient communication between Caſtle-ſtreet and the centre of the town.

Married.] At Eton-college, T. Thackwray, eſq. to Miſs Prior.

At Cookham, W. Budge, eſq. to Miſs C. Wakefield.

At Chobham, Mr. H. Edmead, to Miſs M. Fladgate.

Died.] At Reading, T. Weſt, eſq. alderman of the corporation.

At Old Windſor, in his 69th year, Mr. J. Findlay.

J. Lee, eſq. of Maidenhead Thicket.

In London, Mr. A. Gale Drew, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Drew, ſchool-maſter, of Newbury.

The Rev. J. Taylor, M. A. vicar of Sparſholt.

In December, 1802, at Calcutta, Colonel S. Dyer, ſon of W. Dyer, eſq. of Redcliffe-parade, Briſtol, and brother to Mrs. Eyre, of Reading.

Aged 88, Mr. J. Stone, of Charlton.

At Staines, in a deep decline, Miſs Gates, only daughter of Mr. T. Gates, brewer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Biſhop's Hull, near Taunton, Mr. Trenchard, attorney, of Taunton, to Miſs Upcott.

At Briſtol, Mr. Z. Fry, woollen-draper, to Miſs Rutter.—Mr. R. Williams, cheeſe and butter factor, to Miſs S. Gardner, late of Tewkſbury.—Mr. J. Hutchins, jun. brewer, to Miſs Rogers.—The Rev. N. Ruddock, to Miſs Greville, daughter of the Rev. E. C. Greville, rector of St. Stephens.—Mr. J. Miller, to Miſs E. P. Haddock, ſecond daughter of the late T. Haddock, eſq.—Mr. W. R. James, merchant, to Miſs Whitehead.—Mr. F. Berry, of Barnſtaple, to Miſs Butler, of Hartland.—Mr. Clutterbuck, ſolicitor, of Wincaunton, to Miſs H. Lax, of Knap Hill Houſe, near Wells.—Mr. J. Smith, of Yatton, to Miſs H. Vowles.

Died.] At Taunton, Mr. J. Foy, ſilverſmith, many years a member of the corporation.—Mrs. Gall, widow, of the late H. P. Gall, eſq.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Jane Melhuiſh, widow of the late Thomas Melhuiſh, one of the ſociety of friends called Quakers. Her long and uſeful life was diſtinguiſhed by continued acts of kindneſs to her relations, friends, and the poor of all denominations, flowing from a benevolent heart, and a diſpoſition of uncommon cheerfulneſs. Few, in the ſphere in which ſhe moved, ever more uniformly exhibited the domeſtic, the ſocial, and the Chriſtian virtues. They were not only her acknowledged excellencies, but her unvarying, and ſolid conſolation. Her life was piety, and her end peace. She had ſurvived her huſband only twelve weeks, and on the 18th of March, her remains were reſpectfully interred in the Friends burying ground near Taunton.

At Briſtol, in his 63d year, Mr. T. Green, formerly an officer in the exciſe.—Miſs E. Nelmes, formerly of Bradley, in Glouceſterſhire.—Miſs M. Clarke.—Mr. N. Radmore, port-guager.—Aged 85, the Rev. Dr. Caſberd, fifty-ſeven years vicar of St. Auguſtins.—W. Miles, eſq. alderman.—Mr. Hulbert, father to Mrs. Jenkins, of the houſe of Jenkins and Walduck, linen-drapers.—Mr. R. Elliſon, jun. wine-merchant.—Mrs. Watts, wife of Mr. W. Watts, plumber.—The lady of W. Anderſon, eſq. of Ireland.—Mr. King, accountant.—In her 73d year, Mrs. Danvers, relict of the late D. Danvers, eſq. banker, of Bath.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorcheſter, Mr. T. Curtis, hoſier, to Miſs Lane, mantua-maker.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, ſuddenly, aged 73, Mr. T. Gritton, builder.—Mrs. Galpine.—Mrs. Rickwood.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Crouch, formerly of the Globe Inn.

At Blandford, Mrs. Waſſe, relict of the late Mr. C. Waſſe, who died only ſeven days before.—In his 80th year, W. Richards, eſq. of Warmwell, juſtice of peace.

At Dean's Court, Miſs E. Hanham, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, baronet.—Aged 80, Mrs. Stillingfleet, mother of T. Stillingfleet, eſq. of Cranbourne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Mildrum, linen-draper, to Miſs S. Burrington, of Taviſtock.

At Payembury, Mr. Lanſdown, jun. of High Littleton, in Somerſet, to Miſs C. Venn.

Mr. T. Stoneman, attorney, of St. Thomas, near Exeter, to Miſs Tanner, of Crediton.

Died.] At Exeter, at an advanced age, Miſs S. Croucher, a maiden lady.—Mr. S. Caſeley, of the Chair public houſe.

At Exmouth, Major Gen. W. Elliott, late of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's Artillery, Bengal.

At Tiverton, Mr. T. Pearſe, ſurgeon.—Alſo his only ſon the Rev. Mr. S. Pearſe.—Mr. T. Knight, ſchoolmaſter.

At Topſham, Mr. S. Dorrington.

At Pounds, near Plymouth, Miſs Rodd, one of the ſiſters of Col. Rodd, of Trebartha Hall, in Cornwall.

At Warleigh, near Plymouth, aged 74, W. Radcliffe, eſq.

At Alphington Houſe, near Exeter, Mrs. E. Honeywood, relict of the late W. Honeywood, eſq. of Malling Abbey in Kent, and mother of the preſent Sir John Honeywood, bart.

CORNWALL.

A mine of zinc ore, of very ſuperior quality, has been lately diſcovered at Perranzabular, in Cornwall; it conſiſts of 47 parts in 100 of zinc when reduced to a metallic ſtate, whereas the calx of iron contained in it is only 4 in 100.

Married.] The Rev. W. A. Morgan, ſecond ſon of the late Rev. J. Morgan, of Egloſkerry, to Miſs Iſry, of St. Giles, near Launceſton.

At Penryn, W. Smith, eſq. to Miſs E. Stephens.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. S. Bluett.

At Truro, in an advanced age, Mr. F. Benallack, a gentleman highly eſteemed for his intellectual capacity, benevolence of mind, and ſuavity of manners.

At Linkinhorne, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Dr. Walker, of the Naval Hoſpital, Plymouth.

Suddenly, at St. Michael's Mount, near Marazion, aged about 80, Capt. J. James, formerly captain of ſeveral merchant veſſels, afterwards of ſome private ſhips of war, and laſtly manager of a conſiderable farm.

At Bodmin, in an advanced age, J. Edyveane, eſq. alderman of that borough.

At Liſkeard, in childbed, Mrs. Glubb, wife of Mr. Glubb, ſolicitor.

At Helſtone, aged 72, T. Johns, eſq. many years collector for the port of Gweek.

WALES.

Married.] At Swanſea, the Rev. R. Samuel, late chaplain of the Defence, ſhip of war, to Miſs F. Landeg, daughter of R. Landeg, eſq

Died.] At her houſe, in Merionethſhire, advanced in years, Mrs. Gryffyd, relict of the late R. Gryffyd, eſq. of Tanybwich.—Mrs. Corbett, wife of E. Corbett, eſq. of Ynyſmaengwyn, Merionethſhire.—In her 87th year, Mrs. A. M. Shipley, widow of the late Jon. Shipley, biſhop of St. Aſaph. In his 86th year, D. Lloyd, eſq. late of Rhwhiſnaeth, in Montgomeryſhire.

SCOTLAND.

It is propoſed to make and maintain a navigable canal between the city of Glaſgow and the diſtrict called Saltcoats, to paſs by Paiſley. Mr. Rennie, engineer, has lately examined the ground between thoſe places, and ſays, that through the whole of the line there is no piece of work that deſerves the name of a difficulty. At a late meeting at Glaſgow, the Lord Provoſt in the chair, the meaſure was approved of, and a ſubſcription opened for defraying the preparatory expences.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Alexander Lang, eſq. jun. of Overtown, advocate, to Miſs R. Gray Denniſtoun, daughter of J. Denniſtoun, eſq. of Weſt-thorn.—The Hon. Alexander Murray, eldeſt ſon of Lord Elibank, to Miſs Oliphant, of Bachilton.

At Roſemount, near Montroſe, in Scotland, D. Carnegy, eſq. of Craigo, to Miſs I. A. Macpherſon.

At Glaſgow, R. Bog, eſq. merchant, in Greenock, to Miſs A. Campbell.

Died.] At Edinburgh, lady Rachael Bruce, daughter of William, earl of Kincardine, ſiſter to the late earl, and aunt to the preſent earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

At a very advanced age, the Rev. J. Erſkine, D. D. one of the miniſters of the old Grey Fryars church, Edinburgh.

At her houſe in Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Lady Gibſone, relict of the late Sir John Gibſone, bart. of Pentland, and ſiſter to Charles Watſon, eſq. of Slaughton.

At his houſe in Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, David Geddes, eſq. deputy auditor of exciſe for Scotland.

At Camſbarren, near Stirling, Mr. J. Hoſier. He was born in the year 1699, and was about 45 years old when he firſt married; after which he ſerved two years as a private in the army. During his life he had two wives, by whom he had 15 children; his ſecond marriage was in 1772. He was 83 years old when he had his laſt child; and though repeatedly expoſed to the infection of ſmall pox, yet he was not affected till the age of 95, when he ſuffered under an uncommon load of pock; having recovered, he enjoyed a better ſtate of health than he had done for ſome time before. He was naturally ſhort ſighted; but in the 80th year of his age, his ſight was ſo much renewed that, though reading ſmall print, he never had occaſion to uſe glaſſes. At this period of his life he, all at once, gave up drinking ſpirituous liquors, to which, for a long time, he had been ſo much addicted as to become frequently intoxicated. His body was well made and ſtout; he was 5 feet 5 inches high; and walked remarkably upright; his cheſt was prominent, his neck thick and ſhort, and his head of the ordinary ſize. He lived chiefly on coarſe country food, except that, during the laſt ten years of his life, he became particularly fond of tea. He wrought moſtly in the fields at laborious work, which he continued till within a month previous to his death. In September, 1802, he walked for half a mile with a load upon his back, which, with difficulty, any ordinary man could have raiſed from the ground. Several years ago it was advertiſed in the public papers, that an admiral Hoſier had died, and

and left a ſum of money which his relations might have upon application; and though, as he had an uncle of the name of Hoſier, formerly in the navy, there was little doubt of his being one of thoſe relations; yet, conſidering that, at ſuch an advanced period of life, eaſe of mind was preferable to the expectation of riches, he could not be prevailed on to make any application.

IRELAND.

The immenſe bog of Allen, in this kingdom, which contains more than 200,000 acres, is, at preſent, in a fair way of being completely drained, by a ſpacious canal that is cutting through the middle of it.

Died.] Lately at Maynooth college, aged 63, the Rev. P. Flood, D. D. formerly profeſſor of theology in the univerſity of Paris, and joint ſuperior of the Iriſh Seminary.

At Kilbeggan, in his 40th year, while inſpecting the corps of yeomanry, John Caruthers, eſq. late major of the 55th regiment of foot.

In Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, Lord Wallſcourt, one of the Governors of the county of Galway.

In Dublin, of the Influenza, the Lady Mayoreſs of that city.

MARRIED ABROAD.

At New York, Mr. T. Wignell, manager of the theatre in Philadelphia, to Mrs. A. Merry, formerly Miſs Brunton, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.

At Lord Whitworth's Chapel, in Paris, Lambton Eſte, eſq. to Miſs Smythe, daughter of the late Sir Robert Smythe, bart.

DIED ABROAD.

At Pulta, in the Eaſt Indies, on the 29th of Auguſt laſt, Sir Charles William Blunt, bart.

In July laſt, in the gulph of Perſia, Mr. W. Urmſtone, commander of a country ſhip, and late an officer in the Eaſt India company's ſervice.

At Barbadoes, on the 6th of January laſt, brigadier general Beresford.

At Chateaudun, in France, on the river Loire, (to which place he repaired ſome months before his death, on account of ill health), aged 63, P. Rouſſel, M. D. author of a valuable work, intituled, "Syſteme Phyſique et Moral de la Femme," publiſhed in 8vo, at Paris, 1775. His reſidence was at Paris; but he was always averſe to practiſe as a phyſician, and had diſcontinued the functions of it long ſince. He was a man of ſingular diffidence and mildneſs of manners; much addicted to a ſtudious, retired life. He was a member of the National Inſtitute. Some years before his death he began, and, it is hoped, completed, as a ſupplement to the work already mentioned, a treatiſe intituled "Syſteme Phyſique et Moral de l'Homme."

At Paris, Mademoiſelle Clara-Joſeph-Hypolita-Levris-Delatude Clairon. She was in her 81ſt year; and though, for a long time, in an habitual ſtate of weakneſs and pain, ſhe preſerved, in her laſt moments, a great degree of ſprightlineſs, and an excellent underſtanding. It is only a few months ago, that ſhe recited a ſcene of Phædra before Mr. Kemble, the principal tragic actor in England, who admired the expreſſion, force, and dignity with which this great actreſs recited, at ſo advanced an age, the fineſt verſes of Racine. She was buried in the church of the pariſh (St. Thomas d'Aquinas) in which ſhe died.

Aged 80, Julien David Le Roi, member of the late Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Inſtitute, and profeſſor in the School of Architecture at Paris. He was the laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Julien Le Roi, the celebrated watchmaker at Paris; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Travels in Greece, and by his "Diſſertations on the Conſtruction of the Ships of the Antients." His remains were interred at Montmartre. The grave-diggers, who intended to bury him in the common grave of the place, pleaded the ſeverity of the froſt as an excuſe for not having made a ſeparate grave for him: but his pupils, who attended in a conſiderable number at his funeral, immediately dug a grave for his corpſe; and intend to erect over it a monument to his memory.

At Abbeville, M. Houard, formerly an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and member of the ci-devant Academy of Inſcriptions, and of the National Inſtitute; author of "Remarks on the Text of the antient Laws of France, preſerved in the Engliſh Cuſtoms, collected by Littleton; a Treatiſe on Anglo-Norman cuſtoms, and a Dictionary of Norman law.

At Liſbon, J. Bulkeley, eſq. merchant there. He has left a property of 300,000l. to be equally divided among his family.

Alſo at Liſbon, Sir John Scott Hales, bart. of the 90th foot.

The ſcience of aſtronomy has experienced a ſevere loſs in the death of Auguſtin Darquier, Member of the National Inſtitute. He was born at Toulouſe, November 23, 1718, and died the 10th of January, 1802. He was fortunately led to the ſtudy of aſtronomy by a natural inclination to it, although in a city remote from the capital; he exhibited an ardent zeal, which even his great age had not abated. Ever ſince the year 48, he has been known, and highly eſteemed, by aſtronomers, to whom he was eminently uſeful. He purchaſed inſtruments, eſtabliſhed an obſervatory in his own houſe, and printed at his own expence two volumes of obſervations.

At Utrecht was publiſhed his Tranſlation of Lambert's Coſmological Letters. He educated pupils, paid the expence of calculations; and, being able to do without the aid of Government, he was indebted to nobody but himſelf. His laſt obſervations were printed in Lalande's *Hiſtoire Celeſte*; they are brought down to the 19th of March, 1798, and he had more to ſend, though advanced to the age of fourſcore.

On the 1ſt of March, 1802, died M. Lemery, in whom Lalande diſcovered, thirty years ago, a very ſingular taſte for calculation. He was attached at that time to the ſervice of the Marquis de Puiſieux, but employed all his leiſure time in his favourite purſuit. For fifteen years paſt, he has furniſhed the *Connoiſſance des Temps* with all the tables, which he has made with care and aſſiduity.

At Paris, M. de St. Lambert; and, M. de la Harpe. Both had been members of the French Academy, and were alſo members of the ſecond claſs of the National Inſtitute. The latter was 85 years of age, and author of "An antient and modern Courſe of Literature." Previous to his deceaſe he declared his firm belief in and aſſent to the truth of the Chriſtian religion; and ſolemnly retracted whatever might have appearance in his writings againſt its doctrines and authenticity. His obſequies were celebrated in the metropolitan church of Notre Dame. A deputation of the Inſtitute went to the houſe where the body lay, and attended it to the burying-ground of Vaughard, where it was depoſited. Previous to the interment, M. Fontanes, the friend and colleague of La Harpe, pronounced a ſympathetic funeral oration.

At Peſt, in Hungary, on the 31ſt of January, 1802, died Daniel Bogdanich, at the age of 37. He was earneſtly engaged in deſcribing the geography of Hungary.

On the 7th of March, at Wurtzburg, in Franconia, in the 32d year of his age, J. J. Domling, M. D. Profeſſor of Phyſiology, and author of ſeveral works; and much eſteemed both as a teacher and phyſician. Catholics as well as Proteſtants aſſiſted at his funeral; and all the members of the univerſity followed his remains to the grave.

On the 17th of March, at Brunſwick, the celebrated Ruſſian Prince Dmitri de Gallitzin, advantageouſly known in the republic of letters by "Eſprit des Economiſtes," and ſeveral works on Mineralogy, and by his liberal contributions towards the advancement of the ſciences. The Prince had formerly been ambaſſador at the Hague, and was member of ſeveral academies, and Preſident of the Mineralogical ſociety of Jena, to which he, a ſhort time before his death, preſented his valuable cabinet of minerals.

Lately, in the Iſland of Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 30, P. Turner Bover, Eſq. Captain of the Blenheim, ſhip of war of 74 guns. This gentleman was highly and deſervedly eſteemed for his heroic ſentiments, and many amiable virtues and endowments.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE public events of the month of May, by renewing a ſtate of war between Great Britain and the French Republic, have neceſſarily produced conſiderable changes in the courſe and operations of our Trade. Engliſh manufactures cannot, indeed, be more vigilantly or more rigorouſly prohibited in France during war, than they were, ever ſince the Peace of Amiens: And, it is not improbable but the facilities for ſmuggling Britiſh Goods into the French territory, may be even increaſed by the circumſtances of the war. But, it is unavoidable, that all articles of French produce, of which there is any conſumption in this country, ſhould, in conſequence of the renewal of the war, inſtantly riſe in price. The rates of inſurance have riſen, from the ſame cauſe. By the dangers and difficulties of a war, in which the greateſt commercial nation of the world is engaged, the prices of all goods conveyed by ſea, to whatever part of the world, muſt be, in fact, enhanced. The loſs will fall partly on the manufacturer, inaſmuch as it may tend to diminiſh the conſumption; and in part, upon the conſumer, who muſt buy what he is to uſe at the augmented prices. The maritime trade of Spain, France, the Netherlands, and the Dutch provinces, is likely to be ruined by the war, or reduced to mere privateering adventure. That trade will, of courſe, be divided between Great Britain, and thoſe powers which will, moſt probably, remain neutral, namely, Sweden, Denmark, the United States of America, &c. Our military-navy protecting our merchant-ſhipping, our trade, though checked in particular branches, may probably be, in its whole annual amount, augmented by the war. As the nation's expence is, by war, ſo very much increaſed, it becomes in war ſo much more largely a cuſtomer to its own merchants and manufacturers, as to compenſate for all their loſs of orders from foreign countries.

Since

Since letters of marque were iſſued, and hoſtilities begun, our 3 per cents have fallen to 57¼. An inference, perhaps, too haſtily drawn from certain late ſuggeſtions in the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the mediation of the Court of Ruſſia, to renewed the hopes of ſpeedy peace, on the Stock Exchange, that, on the morning of Saturday, May 28th, the 3 per cents ſuddenly roſe from 57¼ to ſomewhat above 60 per cent.

The United States of America have recently obtained, with the ceſſion of the province of Louiſiana from France, the excluſive trade and navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has opened his ports on the Black Sea, not only to the merchant-ſhipping of Great Britain, France, and Spain, but to that, alſo, of the Turkiſh empire.

The following account of the duties received on Britiſh cotton-twiſt and yarn imported into Ireland, from 1790 to the 5th of January 1803, has been lately laid before the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. MARSHALL, Inſpector-general of Exports and Imports for Ireland.

		Amount of Duty. £.	s.	d.
Years ending 25th March	1790	550	5	8½
	1791	1,455	14	7½
	1792	2,175	9	6½
	1793	2,370	1	11½
	1794	1,266	13	8½
	1795	2,289	7	8½
	1796	4,282	9	11½
	1797	5,148	11	2
	1798	3,605	15	2
	1799	9,500	18	6
	1800	22,819	—	3
From 25th March 1800 to 5th January	1801	12,112	17	10
Year ending 5th January	1802	9,782	2	10
Ditto Ditto	1803	21,727	9	6

It evinces, that the weaving of cotton ſtuffs in Ireland, has, within theſe laſt five years, been very conſiderably increaſed

The decreaſe in the foreign ſhipping entering Britiſh ports in the year 1802 reduced that ſhipping to the number of 3274 veſſels, of the burthen of 344,000 tons leſs than it was in 1801. The decreaſe in foreign ſhipping ſailing and clearing out from Britiſh ports in 1802, was 1704 veſſels, of 299,914 tons burthen. In the ſame year, the increaſe of Britiſh ſhips entering inwards into our own ports, amounted to 2730 ſhips, of 269,245 tons: and the increaſe of Britiſh ſhips clearing outwards from the ſame ports, was of 5275 ſhips of 414,755 tons burthen.

Since the peace of Amiens, not fewer than 290 ſhips have ſailed from the port of Bourdeaux for the French Weſt India colonies

By an advertiſement from the magiſtrates of Newcaſtle, to all families in that town, to preſerve old rags, to be ſold for the uſe of the Paper Manufactures, we learn, that Foreign rags, to the value of not leſs than 60,000l a year, are now imported into that harbour.

The Swediſh, as well as the Scottiſh herring-fiſhery, was not ſo ſucceſsful laſt year, as it had been on ſome years preceding. In 1801 the produce of the herring fiſhery exported from the ports of Sweden, conſiſted of 352,160 tons of herrings in brine, 5392 tons of herrings ſmoke-dried, and 24,213 caſks of oil. In 1802, only 312,795 tons of herrings in brine, and 9104 caſks of oil were exported.

Within theſe laſt ten years the prices of timber for ſhip-building have riſen 50 per cent.

Information from Canton of the 28th of November 1802, ſtates, that there arrived laſt year, in the ports of China, which are open to European navigation, 15 Engliſh ſhips, of 1800 tons each; 2 Swediſh; 2 Pruſſian; 2 Daniſh; 1 belonging to Hamburgh; 5 Portugueſe; 22 of the United States of America; beſide 12 Engliſh veſſels which came, not immediately from Malabar, Coromandel, and Bengal. Chineſe goods were then dear in the market, becauſe the competition of purchaſers was ſo great.

The merchants and the cotton manufacturers of Glaſgow complain that they are particularly aggrieved by the modification of the duties on the importation of cotton-wool, in the laſt ſchedule. Cotton-wool from the Britiſh plantations is there charged at eight ſhillings and four pence duty, on every 100 lib. of cotton from the American ſtates, at twelve ſhillings and ſix pence per 100 lib. But it is American cotton-wool chiefly which is uſed in the manufactures of Glaſgow and its environs.

The total public debt of Great Britain, the ſubject of ſo much ſtock-jobbing and ſpeculation, was 480,572,476l. 1s. 3d¾ funded; and 21,535,429l. 3s. and 3d. outſtanding and unfunded.

It appears to be the intention of Government to permit the future importation of wines from the Mediterranean ſea, under the ſame duties which are now paid on Port Wine. This regulation, while it muſt tend to give us ſome advantage againſt the French, in our commerce in the Mediterranean, will probably have the effect to hinder the Oporto Wine Company from monopolizing the ſale of Port Wine in Portugal, from raiſing their prices ſo much as they have lately done againſt our merchants. France producing wines in much greater abundance than its own conſumption requires, cannot preſent itſelf as a great market for the wines of either Portugal or the Mediterranean.

The whole number of ſhips which cleared inwards during the laſt year in England was—

Britiſh built	11,100
Foreign	3,389
Tonnage of Britiſh	1,561,000
ditto Foreign	434,174
Britiſh Seamen	93,902
Foreign Seamen	24,953

The clearance outwards was, in all reſpects, except as to the value of the cargoes, very nearly the ſame. In Scotland the exports and imports in tonnage amount to about one ſixth of England, but the veſſels are ſmaller, and therefore amount to above one-fifth of the number.

An Account of the number of Veſſels, with the amount of their Tonnage, which have been built and regiſtered in the ſeveral Ports of the Britiſh Empire, between the 5th of January, 1802, and the 5th of January, 1803; as far as the ſame can be prepared.

Ships—1,202. Tons—125,942.

Copies of the Certificates of Regiſtry granted at many of the Ports in the Plantations, and Scotland, being unreceived, the Veſſels that may have been built at ſuch Ports are not included in this Account.

An Account of the number and tonnage of Veſſels built and regiſtered in Great Britain, in the three years ending 5th January, 1793; in the three years ending 5th January, 1802; and in the laſt year; diſtinguiſhing each year.

	Veſſels.	Tons.
In the Year 1790	577	57,137
ditto 1791	624	58,760
ditto 1792	655	66,951
ditto 1799	689	83,658
ditto 1800	845	115,349
ditto 1801	918	110,206
ditto 1802	967	104,789
Medium, 3 Years ending 5th Jan. 1793	618	60,949
ditto 1800-1-2	817	103,071
Year 1802	967	104,789

An Account of the number of Veſſels, and the amount of their Tonnage, and the number of Men and Boys uſually employed in navigating the ſame, which belonged to the ſeveral Ports of the Britiſh Empire on the 30th September, 1802; diſtinguiſhing Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Plantations in America and the Weſt Indies; as far as the ſame can be prepared.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
England	13,401	1,617,527	113,670
Jerſey	69	5,024	379
Guernſey	94	8,987	652
Man	275	6,278	1,520
Plantations	2,869	202,582	15,536
Scotland	2,349	183,931	15,434
Ireland	1,003	54,232	5,078
Total	20,060	2,078,561	152,269

The returns from many of the Ports in the Plantations being unreceived, the amount of the Shipping at ſuch Ports has been taken from the corrected Accounts of the preceding year; and the ſame mode has been purſued with reſpect to Ireland, no account having been delivered to the Office.

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

An Account of the Value of the IMPORTS into, and all EXPORTS from, Great Britain for eighteen years, ending the 5th January, 1803; diſtinguiſhing each year, and diſtinguiſhing the value of Imports from the Eaſt Indies and China, from the value of all other Imports: and diſtinguiſhing the value of Britiſh Produce, and Manufactures exported, from the value of Foreign Articles exported; together with the difference between the official value and the declared value of Britiſh Produce and Manufactures exported in the year ending 5th January, 1803.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM						
Years.	Eaſt Indies and China.			All other Parts.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1785	2,703,940	14	1	13,575,478	7	5
1786	3,156,687	0	7	12,629,385	6	10
1787	3,430,868	0	6	14,373,146	15	7
1788	3,453,897	3	5	14,573,272	17	10
1789	3,362,545	4	10	14,458,557	5	9
1790	3,149,870	14	4	15,981,015	10	11
1791	3,698,713	13	0	15,971,069	0	7
1792	2,701,597	9	4	16,957,810	17	3
1793	3,499,023	12	10	15,757,693	16	10
1794	4,458,475	1	5	17,830,418	19	0
1795	5,760,810	8	3	16,976,079	1	8
1796	3,372,689	0	6	19,814,630	17	11
1797	3,942,384	5	1	17,071,572	12	4
1798	7,626,930	6	9	20,230,959	1	11
1799	4,284,805	9	10	22,552,626	16	5
1800	4,942,275	10	9	25,628,329	15	7
1801	5,424,441	16	4	27,371,115	5	3
1802	———	—	—	25,615,041	7	3

OFFICIAL VALUE OF						
Years.	Britiſh Produce and Manufactures exported.			Foreign Merchandize exported.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1785	11,031,810	16	5	5,035,357	17	10
1786	11,830,372	18	11	4,475,493	9	3
1787	12,053,900	3	5	4,815,889	3	1
1788	12,724,719	17	9	4,747,518	10	6
1789	13,779,506	2	6	5,561,042	15	1
1790	14,921,084	9	7	5,199,037	7	7
1791	16,810,018	16	4	5,921,976	10	11
1792	18,336,851	6	11	6,568,348	16	6
1793	13,892,268	17	7	6,497,141	9	3
1794	16,725,402	16	2	10,022,680	12	8
1795	16,331,213	2	2	10,785,125	15	2
1796	19,102,320	3	11	11,416,693	11	10
1797	16,903,103	6	1	12,013,907	2	0
1798	19,672,503	0	9	13,919,274	13	11
1799	24,084,213	0	10	11,909,116	3	11
1800	24,304,283	13	6	18,847,735	12	0
1801	25,699,809	6	1	16,601,892	10	2
1802	27,012,108	3	10	19,146,948	1	10

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE unuſual coldneſs of the weather, and the want of rain, together with the ſlight froſts that have occaſionally occurred in the nights during the greateſt part of the preſent month, have conſiderably checked the growth of the grain crops, and been highly injurious to thoſe of the graſs kind. In many good graſs diſtricts, in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, it appears even at this advanced period of the ſeaſon extremely backward, thin on the ground, and ſhort; and in thoſe of the north there is yet but little appearance of a crop.

In the midland counties, there having been a continued courſe of dry harſh weather, with froſty nights, till about the 20th, the crops have ſuffered accordingly. The Wheats are in general thin, eſpecially on the north ſides of the lands, and where the worm has taken it. Barley has ſuffered much, as well as Oats. Peaſe in many places are nearly cut off. Beans alone ſeem not to have ſuſtained any injury, but in general look very well. The quantity of Hay will be very ſhort, eſpecially on the forward lands; and the Clovers are ſo backward that it will be very hazardous to attempt a crop of ſeed after they are mown for Hay.—On the 20th, there fell in this diſtrict ſome rain, and we hoped for ſome warm dripping weather; but the ſame ungenial weather continued till the 25th, when there was a fine rain, accompanied with a warmer atmoſphere.

Sheep and Cattle are lower in price. Hogs are much the ſame as laſt month.

Horſes, both for draught and the ſaddle, particularly ſuch as will ſuit the army, are conſiderably advanced.

The price of Grain is now on the advance. The average prices are—Wheat 57s. 8d.; Rye 35s. 9d.; Barley 24s. 1d.; Oats 19s. 10d.; Beans 31s. 11d.; Peaſe 34s. 2d.

In Smithfield Market Beef yields 5s. to 6s.; Mutton 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; Veal 5s. to 7s. Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Newgate and Leadenhall Market, Beef 4s. to 5s.; Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal 4s. to 6s. 4d.; Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Hay likewiſe continues to advance in price. Average price in St. James's Market—4l. 10s. to 7l.; Straw 1l. 17s. to 2l. Whitechapel Market—Hay 4l. to 6l. 10s.; Clover 6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.; Straw 1l. 12s. to 2l.

Hops have been in ſome degree injured from the great want of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May, incluſively, 1803, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.10. May 16, Wind N.
Loweſt 29.22. May 22, Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 3-tenths of an inch { On the evening of the 4th inſt. the mercury ſtood as low as 29.38, and on the next evening it was at 29.68.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 70°. May 8, Wind N.E.
Loweſt 32°. April 26, Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { At ſun-riſe on the 26th ult. the mercury was as low as the freezing point; the next morning at the ſame hour it was as high as 42°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the preſent month is equal to 0.865 inches in height.

During a conſiderable part of the paſt month the weather has been remarkably cold; the mornings have been ſufficiently froſty to retard in a conſiderable degree the progreſs of vegetation, but not ſo ſevere in any particular inſtance as was witneſſed in the courſe of the ſame period laſt year. French Beans and other tender vegetables, though ſufferers by the ſeverity of the weather are not entirely cut off, as was the caſe on the 18th of May, 1802. The warmeſt days were the 8th and 9th inſt. and though the wind was north-eaſt as nearly as poſſible, yet on the 8th, the thermometer was at 70°; and on the 9th at 68°, full 9° higher than it was on the ſame day in an inland town, 170 miles north-eaſt of the metropolis.

The average height of the thermometer is rather leſs than it was laſt month.

The barometer has been very ſteady, the variations have been ſeldom two-tenths in the courſe of twenty-four hours; its mean height is 29.67. The wind has been principally in N.N.E. Of twenty-four days without rain, ſixteen have been very brilliant.

N.B. *Our readers will perceive that the Magazine is enlarged at a very conſiderable expence this month, in order to introduce a fuller and more ſatisfactory tranſcript of the late* CORRESPONDENCE *between the* BRITISH *and* FRENCH GOVERNMENTS *than appeared in any of the Newſpapers.*